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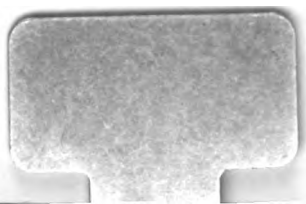
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History of Bucks county, Pennsylvania

William Watts Hart Davis,
Warren Smedley Ely, John Woolf Jordan



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President of the Bucks County
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Genealogist, Member of the

HISTORY OF BUCKS COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE DELAWARE TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

WILLIAM W. H. DAVIS, A.M.

President of the Bucks County Historical Society, Member of the American Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Western Reserve Historical Society; Author of "El Gringo, or New Mexico and Her People," "History of Gen. John Lacey," "The Spanish Conquest of New Mexico," "History of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment," "History of the Hart Family," "Life of Gen. John Davis," "History of the Doylestown Guards," "The Fries Rebellion," "History of Doylestown, Old and New," Etc.



SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

WITH A

GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL HISTORY OF BUCKS COUNTY

Prepared Under the Editorial Supervision of

WARREN S. ELY

Genealogist, Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Librarian of the Bucks County Historical Society,

AND

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CHAPTER I.

TINICUM.

1738.

Boundaries.—Indian townships.—London company.—The Marshalls.—Joseph Haverford.—Matthew Hughes.—Adam Meisner.—Casper Kolb.—The Heaneys.—John Praul.—A settler at Point Pleasant.—Hessians settled in Tinicum.—Settlers petition for township.—Boundaries.—Allowed by court.—Original settlers English and Scotch-Irish.—Early roads.—Germans.—The Williamses.—Bridge over Tohickon.—Arthur Erwin.—His death.—Joseph Smith and Smithtown.—Coal first burned in smith-shops.—Charles Smith.—Edmund Kinsey.—Character of Joseph Smith.—Smithtown destroyed.—The Tinicum islands.—Indian workshop.—Marshall's rifle.—Marshall's graveyard.—The homestead.—Tinicum Presbyterian church.—Brick church.—Baptist church.—Point Pleasant.—Dr. DeWitt Clinton Hough.—Joseph Buehrle.—Erwinna.—Frenchtown.—General Paul Mallet Prevost.—Headquarters.—Ottsville.—Fisheries.—Early taverns.—Area of township.—Population.

The stream of emigrants that transplanted the Scotch-Irish from the Lower Delaware, to the bank of Deep Run, Bedminster township, carried settlers of the same race, across the Tohickon into the wilderness of Tinicum, in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. William Penn's attention was called to this region at the time of his second visit. On September 6, 1699, he wrote to James Logan, from Pennsbury: "I desire to see T. Fairman, for that I hear an Indian township, called Tohickon,¹ rich lands and much cleared by the Indians, he has not surveyed to mine and children's tracts as I expected. It joins upon the back of my manor of Highlands, and I am sorry my surveyor-general did not inform me thereof. If it be not in thy warrants put it in, except lands already or formerly taken up, or an Indian township. The Indians have been with me about it." The Proprietary was much provoked that his surveyors had neglected to lay off this tract, to himself and children, which was afterward formed into an Indian township. In the course of our investigation, we learned that somewhere "above the Highlands," the exact location

¹ From *Tohickhan*, or Tohickhanne, signifying the *drift-wood stream*, i. e., the stream we cross on drift-wood. Teedyuscung, the great Delaware king, frequently declared the Tohickon to be the northern limit of the white man's country, and that lands to the north of it had been taken from them fraudulently. On all the old records we have examined, it is spelled *Tohickney*.

is not known, ten thousand acres were confirmed to John Penn and his children. This may have reference to the same tract, and probably the "Indian township" was part of what is now Tinicum.

The "London Company" was among the earliest land owners in the township, as well as the largest, and the purchase was made about the time the company bought part of the Manor of Highlands, 1699. The courses and distances are given as follows by John Watson, who probably surveyed it when broken up. "Beginning at a white oak by the River Delaware, thence running by vacant lands, southwest sixteen hundred and sixty perches to a black oak; thence by land laid out to said Proprietary land, southeast six hundred and thirty-four perches to a post at the corner of John Streeper's land, thence northeast by said Streeper's land, ten hundred and sixty perches, to a white oak; thence southeast by the said Streeper's land six hundred and eighty perches to a black oak sapling to the said river, thence up the same on the several courses sixteen hundred and fifty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy-five hundred acres." From these notes it is difficult to define the boundary at the present day. It had a frontage of about five miles on the Delaware, extending back about the same distance and included the northern part of the township. We have seen a copy of the draft made by Surveyor-General Eastburn, 1740, but its accuracy is doubted, as the lines do not extend eastward to the river.

By 1730, there were a number of settlers in the township, some with families, others without, and in the first quarter of the century we find the names of William, Edward, and Moses Marshall, Moses and Joseph Collins, Joseph Haverford, Richard Thatcher, David Griffee (Griffith), Richard Minnert. James Ross, John Hall and James Willey, not one of them German.² The actual date, when these immigrants settled in Tinicum, or the quantity of land taken up, it is impossible to give, Edward Marshall, who made the "Great Walk" for the Penns, in 1737, was an inhabitant of the township at the time, and during his residence, made his home on an island in the Delaware, which still bears his name. In 1737, Mathew Hughes took up a tract in the lower part of the township, on the river road, running back to the hills. In 1746 he granted forty acres to Adam Meisner, at the upper end of Point Pleasant, then called the "Narrows." In 1759, Hughes gave fifty-four acres to his son Uriah. In 1739 Casper Kolb bought one hundred acres of the Proprietaries.

The Heaneys were among the earliest settlers in Tinicum and the family is still represented in the male and female lines. The year of their arrival is not known, but in 1745, Michael Heaney bought one hundred and fifty acres of patent land, described as "near Tohickon, Bucks County," and in 1748, Casper Kolb sold him an equal amount he had bought of the Proprietaries, but it is possible these two tracts are one and the same. Jacob and Catharine Heaney married and lived in the township prior to 1769; a Michael Heaney, born 1756, and died 1830, was probably a son of the Michael named above; and Anthony and Sarah Heaney died prior to 1780. The name is German, the original being Hoenig or Henich.

² The Coopers were early in Tinicum, but we have not the date of their arrival. They intermarried with the Ridges, and among the descendants was the late Dr. A. M. Cooper, of Point Pleasant, son of William B. Cooper, born September 15, 1830, and died in September, 1898. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical School, and occupied a prominent place in professional and educational affairs.

John Praul, of Bensalem, patented several hundred acres extending from Point Pleasant to Smithtown, reaching a mile back from the river and John Van Fossen, a Hollander, was an early land owner at the mouth of the Tohickon, his tract extending on the south side into Plumstead on which Point Pleasant is built in part. A German, named Christopher Sigman lived in Tinicum, in 1750. There was still vacant land in the township in 1753, when thirty-two acres were surveyed to John Hart, under a warrant, dated March 16, 1750. A few of the Hessians, captured at Trenton, settled in Tinicum, and others in Saucon and Williams township, Northampton county. The Wolfingers of Tinicum and neighboring townships are descended from Frederick Wolfinger who came with his wife from Germany about 1750, and settled in Nockamixon, where he bought a tract of land near Kintnersville, recently owned by John Ahlum and John Keyser. He had four sons and three daughters who married into the families of Schick, Grover, Sassaman, Good, Hoffmann, and Scheetz and left large families. The Lears of Tinicum are descended from ancestry who immigrated from Germany to Virginia at an early day. From there Joseph Lear, the grandfather of Mahlon C. Lear, came to Bucks county and settled in Tinicum near Erwinna, where he died thirty years ago, at the age of ninety-two. The family claim that Tobias Lear, private secretary of General Washington, was a brother of the aforesaid Joseph Lear.

By 1738 the settlers in what is now Tinicum felt themselves numerous enough to ask for a township organization, and on the 12th of March, we find William, Edward and Moses Marshall, Moses, Joseph and Jonathan Collins, Joseph Haverford, Richard Thatcher, David Griffie, (Griffith,) Richard Minturn, James Ross, John Hall, James Willey, James Stewart, Joseph M. King, Michael Williamson, William Rickey, John McKee, John Peterson, James Briggs, James Campbell, John Stewart, James Johnston, John Shaw, William Hill, and Joseph McFarland, who styled themselves "divers inhabitants of the lands adjacent to Plumstead," petitioned the court of quarter sessions to erect the following district of country into a new township to be called "Tennicunk," viz: "Beginning at^{2½} the lower corner of Nockamixon, on the river Delaware, thence extending by the same township southeast two thousand one hundred and forty perches to the Tohickon creek, thence down the said creek, by the townships of Bedminster and Plumstead, to the Delaware aforesaid, then up the said river to the place of beginning.³ The court does not seem to have hesitated, but allowed the township, which was soon afterward surveyed and organized. The original boundaries are retained to the present day. At the time the township was laid out, there was probably but one grain-mill in it, on the Tohickon near its mouth. The township organization invited settlers, and immigrants seeking new homes flocked to the country north of the Tohickon, and gradually new farms were opened, dwellings erected, and roads laid out. The names on the petition for the erection of the township prove the early settlers to have been English and Scotch-Irish. The

^{2½} The original name, no doubt, is Indian, and the present a corruption. It has been spelled several ways: "Tennicunk" in 1738, "Tenecum" in 1747, "Tennecunk" in 1749, and "Tenecunk" in 1750.

³ The boundary of the township has never been changed, although an effort was made in 1860, when twenty-five of the inhabitants petitioned the court to appoint a jury to inquire into the propriety of "adding a certain part of said township, on the north side of Tohickon Creek, to Plumstead." This would have included that part known as "Point Pleasant," but the court would not agree to it.

Germans were the introduction of a later immigration, and afterward many of this nationality found homes in Tinicum. We have no record of their advent, but they came soon after the township was settled. In 1762 we find the additional names of Herman Ronsecrout, Bernard Schneider, Samuel McConoghy, William Richards, Henry Newton, Jacob Fox, Robert Stover, John Wallace, and Martin Fryling, three of which names are German. In 1738 Conrad Kuster took up one hundred and a half acres of land on a branch of Tinicum creek. Henry Stover resided in Tinicum in 1768, and Christian Houk and Nicholas Hern, both owned land there in 1769. In 1774, Jacob Kolb purchased two hundred and eleven acres. At this time Richard Stevens was the largest landholder in the township, owning four thousand one hundred and thirty-one acres, nearly one-fourth. The population was sparse.

The Williams family of Tinicum and Nockamixon, are descended from Jeremiah Williams, son of Joseph and Lydia Williams, of Boston, where he was born August 22, 1683. In March, 1707, he was married at Flushing, Long Island, to Philadelphia Masters, daughter of George Masters of New York. She was the first white child born in Philadelphia, 1684, hence her name. His wife dying in 1715, Jeremiah Williams married Mary Newbury Howland, a widow of Newport, Rhode Island, September 11, 1716, and settled at Hempstead, Long Island. Here he conducted a mill and store until 1743, when himself and family moved to New Jersey, settling near Quakertown, Hunterdon county. The following year he assisted to establish the Monthly Meeting there, of which he was chosen one of the elders. In 1758-59, Jeremiah Williams and son Benjamin, with their families, moved to Bucks county and settled in Nockamixon township, on a five hundred acre tract now owned by the Stovers and Melchor Ealer, buying it a few years later. It extended from the Delaware river, over the hills some distance. Here Jeremiah Williams died, May 15, 1766, his will bearing date January 23, 1760, and admitted to probate June 6, 1766.

Shortly after his father's death, the son Benjamin purchased five hundred acres in Tinicum, and later a five hundred acre farm in Buckingham township, which he conveyed to his four sons, Jeremiah, Benjamin, William and Samuel, they giving their bonds in payment. Benjamin and William were given the land in Nockamixon, Benjamin the farm now owned by the Stovers, and William that now owned by Mr. Ealer, Jeremiah the land in Tinicum, and Samuel that in Buckingham. This was in 1803, and at the father's death, May 1809, these bonds were mentioned as part of his estate. The Benjamin Williams who bought the land in Tinicum, was the great-grandfather of Hiram A. Williams, and his son Jeremiah was Hiram's grandfather. He moved there in 1778-9, and his father deeded it to him in 1803. The original purchases in Nockamixon are now owned by strangers.

After the death of Jeremiah Williams the second in 1834, his eldest son, John, purchased three hundred acres of the Erwins in Tinicum, the tract including the farms now owned by William Lear and Jordan Lear, Barzilla Williams, a son, who died June 1, 1901, and the site of the village of Erwinna. This land with the exception of two or three small lots, is also owned by strangers, the farm of Barzilla Williams having been sold very recently. There are but few people bearing the name of Williams, now living in either Tinicum or Nockamixon, and a once numerous family will soon be a memory in these two townships. James Williams, one of the sons of John, is still living at Erwinna, at the great age of ninety-three, and a sister, Ann Eliza, widow of Jonas Smith lives with her only son, at Stockton, almost ninety. Both are

in good health, and retain their faculties to a remarkable degree. John S. Williams, of Solebury township, a grandson of Samuel, son of Benjamin, lives on his handsome farm near New Hope, his home for many years. He is nearing the evening of his days, but is still active and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Two of the sons of Jeremiah Williams, remained in Tinicum, while the others with two of the daughters went to Ohio many years ago, thence farther west, and their descendants are now to be found in several states.

We have met with the records of but few roads in Tinicum, the earliest being that of 1741, when the road was laid out from the mouth of Tinicum creek, near Erwinna, then known as "London's ferry," to the mouth of Indian cabin run, where it crosses the Tohickon and meets the Durham road near Hinkletown, Plumstead. The Durham road was laid out through the township, 1745. In June, 1747, John Watson surveyed a road from London's ferry, twelve miles and three hundred and sixty-seven and a half perches, until it met the Durham road probably a re-survey of the road that was laid out in 1741. About 1750 the inhabitants built, by subscription, a wooden bridge over Indian creek near its mouth at the river. In 1768 the inhabitants of Tinicum, Nockamixon, Bedminster and Plumstead asked permission of the court to build a stone bridge at their own expense, in place of the wooden one, but it was not granted. Among the petitioners are the names of George Hillpot, William McIntyre, Michael Worman and Abraham Fretz, probably the ancestors of the extensive families bearing these names in that section of the county. The bridge over the Tohickon, on the Durham road, was built in 1765, at an expense of £283. 16s. 10½d., of which the inhabitants contributed £101. 13s. 6d., and the balance was taken from the public funds. This crossing was called John Orr's ford, after the first settler at that place. The grand jury reported in favor of the bridge at the June term, 1763, but it was not to be built until the inhabitants raised as much money as they could toward the cost. At the same term it was reported that Tinicum, Bedminster and Plumstead had raised £84 by subscription. In 1767 a road was laid out from Erwinna to John Wilson's tavern, about half-way to the Brick church, and, 1774, one from Abraham Johnson's blacksmith shop on the Durham road, to the Presbyterian burying-ground. In 1786 the River road was extended up the river from Kugler's mill, below Lumberville, to the mouth of Durham creek, where it met that already laid out from Erwinna down to that crossing. The road from Erwin's mills to the Durham road was opened in 1790.

Arthur Erwin was the largest land-owner in Tinicum at the close of the eighteenth century and for some time before. When the land of the London company was sold at public sale, about 1761, by trustees appointed by act of Parliament, it fell into the hands of various persons. Mr. Erwin purchased one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight acres and thirty-two perches, Robert Patterson three hundred and twenty-four, Andrew Patterson three hundred and twenty-two, and Robert Wilson one hundred and thirty-one acres. Mr. Erwin, of Scotch-Irish birth, became a resident of the township prior to the Revolution. He represented this county in the Assembly, 1785, and was assassinated at the house of Samuel McAfee, Luzerne county, the spring of 1791. At his death he owned two thousand acres in Tinicum, some in Durham, and twenty-five thousand acres in Steuben county, New York. His real estate was divided among his children, each one receiving over two thousand five hundred acres. He laid out the town of Erwinna, in this county, and a town called Erwin was laid out on his land in Steuben county. At that time the

family was the richest in the county, but it does not now own a foot of the ancestral acres. His son represented Bucks county in the Assembly. Colonel William Erwin, son of Arthur, died at Erwinna, June 16, 1836, aged about eighty. It was supposed his death was hastened by injuries received from a fall. He was called to several important stations, and represented the county in the Senate.⁴

One hundred years ago there was in Tinicum a valuable industrial establishment, founded by Joseph Smith, an ingenious and intelligent mechanic, a descendant of Robert Smith, an early settler of Buckingham. He was the son of Timothy and Sarah Smith, and great-grandson of Thomas Canby, one of the earliest settlers in Solebury. Joseph Smith was married at Wrightstown meeting September 11, 1774, to Ann Smith, daughter of Samuel and Jane, of Buckingham, and was born November 11, 1754. Their two male progenitors, Robert and William Smith, settled side by side in Buckingham and Upper Makefield, with the township line between them, but this was no barrier to the young people falling in love and marrying. Some of the Smiths of Buckingham went to Tinicum as early as the spring of 1777. In May, 1783, Robert Smith, Joseph Smith, Uriah Hughes and Joseph Kinsey, all of Buckingham, entered into a co-partnership to erect an industrial establishment to be run by water. In 1784 Uriah Hughes was released at his own request, and his interest conveyed to Robert Smith. Joseph Smith, the moving spirit in this work, selected a forbidding spot on the bank of the Delaware, two and a half miles above Point Pleasant, where he caused to be erected four dwellings, grist and saw-mill, and smith and plow-shops, which gave employment to a number of men. The place took the name of Smithtown. The principal occupation was making plows and mould-boards. Joseph Smith was assisted by his sons, Mahlon, Jonas and Charles, and the father moved there in 1802. Joseph Smith made the first cast-iron mould-board in Pennsylvania. It was the invention of his brother Robert, who took out a patent for it, 1800, but the idea had been in his mind for ten years, and Joseph had made them three years before the patent was obtained. In 1803 they shipped seven hundred and fifty-eight mould-boards to their factors in Philadelphia.⁵

4 From one of the county papers we copy the following marriage notices relating to the family:

At Erwinna, Thursday evening, December 15, 1814, by the Rev. U. DuBois, Mr. John L. Dick, of Doylestown, to Miss Julianna Erwin, daughter of William Erwin, Esq.

At Erwinna, May 24, 1819, by the Rev. U. DuBois, Thomas G. Kennedy, Esq., of Newtown, to Mrs. Julianna Dick, daughter of William Erwin, of Erwinna.

At Erwinna, at the residence of his grandfather, William L. Erwin, August 2, 1834, John Dick Howell, aged nineteen years and three months.

Thomas G. Kennedy died at Erwinna, May 14, 1836, aged fifty-three. Mrs. Dick was the widow of John L. Dick, the first to die of typhus fever, at Doylestown, 1815.

5 The letters patent, on the Smith iron mould board plow, hangs in the room of the Bucks County Historical Society at Doylestown, and was, by odds, the best output of the Tinicum industrial works. The patent bears the date of May 19, 1800, is signed by President John Adams, and certified to by Charles Lee, Attorney-General, then "executing the office of secretary of state." The invention is styled "a new and useful improvement." In the frame holding the Letter Patent, are four letters from persons endorsing the mould-board, written 1803-4. While Joseph Smith was the inventor, for some unknown reason, the patent was issued in the name of his brother, Robert Smith. This invention revolutionized farming.

Joseph Smith introduced the use of hard coal in blacksmith-shops in Bucks county, and taught others how to use it. In 1812 he sent his sons, Charles and Jonas, (the former dying near Pineville at the age of ninety), to Lehigh, for two wagon-loads of coal. One load was left at Smithtown to be used in the shops there, and the other was delivered to the three most noted blacksmiths in the county, Thomas Atkinson, Wrightstown, then doing iron-work for a chain bridge, Benjamin Wood, Solebury, who followed smithing at Ruckman's, and Edmund Kinsey, Milton, now Carversville. They were unable to use the coal satisfactorily, and it took a good while to burn the load left at Smithtown. To keep the coal from choking up the draft a nail rod was fixed to the roller of the bellows, so that at every stroke the rod would run out of the tube into the fire and loosen up the coal. In December of that year Charles Smith, of Wrightstown, a son of Joseph, hauled thirty bushels of hard coal from Smithtown to his shop. It burned well at first, but in ten minutes the fire went out in spite of all he could do. That load of coal lasted three years and until his father had discovered, by experiment, how to burn the coal in smith-shops as it was burned at Wilkesbarre, but not until his son Jonas had invented a fixture that kept the coal ignited, with the iron heated to any degree of heat. Hard coal now came into general use in forges, and charcoal was supplanted. Charles Smith is said to have used it in his smith-shop, successfully, as early as 1813. In the *Pennsylvania Correspondent*, of March, 1815, Joseph Smith, of Tinicum, publishes a card with directions how to construct a smith's fire to burn Lehigh coal, and states that his own workmen can lay one-third more share-moulds in the same time with Lehigh coal than with charcoal. Jacob B. Smith, New Hope, and Edmund Kinsey, Milton, certify to the truth of what he says, and Kinsey adds, "that twenty-two pounds of Lehigh coal will go as far as thirty-three pounds of Richmond, or soft coal." Lehigh coal then cost twenty-four dollars a ton, and its use was thought to be economy. Joseph Smith died, suddenly, at the house of a relative in Solebury on his return home from a visit to his daughter, September 28, 1826, at the age of seventy-three and his widow died in 1854, aged one hundred years.

Joseph Smith was a man of great activity and intelligence, strong mind and liberal views, a philanthropist in the best sense of the word and deserves to be remembered among the benefactors of his race. He learned the mechanical trade of his father, and was the first man to make a plow in Bucks county, and probably in the United States, that was worth anything. His improvements in this valuable implement of husbandry secured him the confidence of Thomas Jefferson, and entitles him to the thanks of the agricultural community. Among his good deeds may be mentioned the introduction of clover-seed into Bucks county, and the use of plaster of Paris as a fertilizer, which have proved a source of great wealth. He left fifty-nine living grandchildren at his death. His consistency as a Friend brought him into trouble during the stormy period of the Revolution; he was arrested on two occasions, once being confined a prisoner in the American camp and once in the Newtown jail. While in jail his wife visited him twice a week, regularly, with provisions, traveling the distance sixteen miles there and back; on horseback, alone.

After Joseph Smith's death, the plow-works were carried on by his sons, Mahlon, Jonas and Charles, until 1840; and by Mahlon at that and other places until 1870, who died in Tinicum, upward of ninety years of age. He made an improvement in the mould-board after the patent was taken out, and the new pattern was followed for years, but never patented. The mills and most of the workshops were destroyed by digging the Delaware canal, and Smithtown,

except in name, has ceased to exist. The west bank of the Delaware in Tinicum might have been the seat of the Du Pont powder works, subsequently established on the Brandywine, had proper effort been made. Under date of September 10, 1801, Joseph Erwin, in a letter to George Wall, says that Mr. De Noilles, accompanied by Mr. Du Pont (Du Pont), who was formerly French consul at Charleston, South Carolina, paid a visit to Mr. Prevost, founder of Frenchtown, New Jersey. Du Pont was then looking for a place to establish powder works in this country. Mr. Erwin states he was not then fully acquainted with his object, or he would have offered him his location at Erwinna. Mr. Prevost, however, promised to write to Mr. Du Pont, but it is believed he did not.

Of the islands in the Delaware opposite this township, the joint commissioners of Pennsylvania and New Jersey confirmed three to Tinicum, 1786, and one of New Jersey. Of them we know but little. Cutbush, or Cutbitch, as it is called by some, and Gondola islands, near Point Pleasant, and containing about seventy acres, belonged to John N. Solliday. They were once owned by John Praul and also by the state. In 1769 Jonathan Quinby sold Cutbush to Adam Hall, Amwell, New Jersey, for £55. The third, opposite the mouth of Tinicum creek, called Marshall's island, containing one hundred and twenty acres, was owned by Isaac and Jacob Stover in recent years. The fourth, known as Ridge's island, belongs to New Jersey.⁶ There was considerable controversy about the islands belonging to Tinicum a century ago. Jonathan Quinby claimed the two lower, but it was alleged he sold the upper to one Rittenhouse for two or three ears of corn, and that George Wall had purchased Rittenhouse's right for a few bushels of buckwheat. John Praul quieted Quinby's claim by purchasing his right. The grant is supposed to have been made by Penn to one Mills, Mills to Marshall, part of Marshall's heirs to Quinby, who claimed that he obtained a warrant for his right, and laid it on the two islands granted to Adam Hall.

The rifle, which Edward Marshall carried for many years of his life, is now owned by a member of the Ridge family, Tinicum, a descendant in the female line, but is in possession of the Bucks County Historical Society. The Ridge homestead is on the River road, three miles above Point Pleasant, to which we made a visit many years ago to inspect the famous weapon. We found it a long, heavy, flint-lock gun, with wooden rammer and brass mountings, and car-

6 In the summer of 1896, Dr. Howard Pursell, of Bristol, wrote the author that himself and Marshall Pursell had visited the island opposite the canal lock below Erwinna, now called Ridge's island, prospecting for Indian relics, a cache of arrow heads having been found there by Dr. Abbott a year or two before. The island's surface is almost entirely of loam and sand, and the use of a probe was easy. On the easterly side the probe struck stone, and within six inches of the surface they found a considerable accumulation of stone chips and a few broken arrows. The chips radiated three or four feet from the center and were three or four inches in depth, mixed with earth more or less. Just at the center, for a space of more than a foot in diameter, there were no chips. The inference is there had been an Indian workshop for making arrows heads there, and perhaps other stone implements; the central spot being the site of the anvil and the surrounding pieces had been hammered off or rejected. No other places were found where there were any stones or pieces, except on the west side of the island, where there was an accumulation of round boulders, such as are common at the shore and bottom of the river. The spot was about one hundred yards north-east of where the cache was found.

ries an ounce ball. As Mr. Marshall could not get a rifle in this country to suit him, he caused a barrel and lock to be purchased in Germany and had it mounted here. On the top of the barrel are the following letters, faintly seen: I. A. D. ROTHENBERG. The rifle was in perfect order, and the hair trigger as sensitive to the touch as when the original owner set it to shoot Indians. In the flint-box is the identical rammer-screw that Marshall used to clean out the piece an hundred and fifty years ago, before he started on a hunt for human game. It is doubtful whether any firearm in existence has shed so much human blood as this old rifle. The house was apparently as old as the rifle, but the situation is one of the most delightful along the river. The great hunter, walker and deer-killer was buried in what is known as Marshall's graveyard, a mile northeast of Headquarters.⁷

There are four churches in the township, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reformed, Christian and Baptist. That known as the Tinicum Presbyterian church is the oldest of that denomination north of Deep Run, and probably as old as that. At what time it was organized we do not know, but in the summer of 1739 the Reverend James Campbell preached there and at Newtown. In the fall he received a call to this church, then called "Tohickon," through Francis Williamson and John Orr, but he continued to supply his two congregations, occasionally going up to the Forks until 1744, when he was installed at Tohickon, May 24. A few years after it was decided to build a new church, and a controversy arose whether it should be built on the site of the old one, or at Red Hill. It was fixed at the latter place, on account of which Mr. Campbell resigned, May, 1749. He afterward went to North Carolina, and died after 1780. The records of the church are missing down to 1762, and we know nothing of its history during the intervening period. The 16th of February of that year the London company conveyed thirteen acres and four perches to William Wear, of Springfield, and John Heaney and James Patterson, of Tinicum, for the use of the church. In 1767 the latter conveyed it to Robert Kennedy and James Blair, of Springfield, James McKee, Robert Smith, James McGlauchlin, and James Bailey, of Tinicum, and Nicholas Patterson and Alexander McCannon, of Nockamixon in trust for the Protestant congregation of Tinicum and adjoining townships.

The records are again silent until 1785, when their pastor, Alexander Mitchel, left them. By consent of the Presbytery, the congregations of Deep Run and Tinicum were united in one charge, in 1785, under the Reverend James Grier, who served to near the close of 1787. The meeting-house and

7 The Marshall graveyard is on a hill facing south-east, a mile and a half from where Tinicum creek empties into the Delaware. Tradition says, that about 1760, two young girls, while out on a walk, stopped on this hill, and, while viewing the beautiful prospect from its top, one of them remarked, "When I die I wish to be buried here;" that she shortly died and was buried there under a cedar tree. Here Edward Marshall was subsequently buried, and, on the marble slab covering his grave is a suitable inscription, thought to have been written by his son Thomas. It was erected by his relatives, 1829. The deed for the lot was executed March 22, 1822, and recorded May 2, 1894. The walls around it was erected by Rebecca Kean, a daughter, 1851, and repaired by Dr. A. M. Cooper, 1892. The ground originally belonged to the Streeper tract. A number of other persons besides the Marshalls and their family connection have been buried there, including the McIntyres, Watsons, McDougals, Otts, Myers, Woods and others.

burial-ground were enclosed, 1786, and, the same year, £46. 2s. were subscribed to pay Mr. Grier, and £44, 16s, 11d. in 1787, to be paid in specie. The church was incorporated March 28, 1787. Among the supplies for 1788 we find the names of Blair, Hannah, Peppard and Nathaniel Irwin. In 1792 the church gave a call to the Rev. Nathaniel Snowden, and, 1798, after he was installed at Deep Run, the Rev. Uriah DuBois was invited to give Tinicum one-third of his time. In 1820 the Reverend Alexander Boyd, Newtown, was invited to supply Tinicum one-fourth of his time for one year, for £105, but he continued the supply until 1826. From this time the congregation appears to have relied on supplies, for we find no further record of regular pastors. In 1827 it was agreed to pay \$6 a Sunday for a supply by a neighboring clergyman, \$7 when from the city, and \$8 to administer the Lord's Supper. In 1835 a stone wall was built around the graveyard, superintended by Daniel Boileau and Stephen Bennet, at sixty-two and a half cents a day, including board. In 1843 the trustee conveyed the one undivided half of the church and lot to the German Reformed and Lutherans, the English congregation retaining the privilege of occupying the church one-half the time. The quaint-looking old stone building with the stairway to the gallery on the outside, and erected in 1766, was re-built, 1843. It has a gallery on three sides and a high pulpit, with winding steps up to the seat. The worshippers of the three congregations do not number over an hundred. The oldest gravestone in the yard, with an inscription upon it, is that of James Blair, who died, in 1749, aged eighty-three. He must have been well-advanced in life when he settled in Tinicum. We were told, that in early days the church owned three hundred acres, but we can find no record of it. It now owns the lot the building stands upon, a portion having been leased to the school-directors of Tinicum for ninety-nine years, upon which a neat school-house has been erected. The fathers of the church were English-speaking people, and in the graveyard we read the names of Blair, Thompson, Bennet, Wilson, Summers, Carrell, Smith, et al.

The Brick church, known as Christ church, is on the road from Point Pleasant to Dark Hollow. The records carry us back to 1747, but the congregation was probably organized at an earlier date. The first church, built of logs, stood on the hill at the graveyard a few hundred yards from the road. The present building, the third, erected, 1861, at an expense of \$11,000, of brick, is large and imposing with basement and audience-room in second story, is handsomely frescoed, and has a large organ. The spire towers above all surrounding objects. The audience-room seats a thousand persons. The first recorded marriage took place in 1759, Adam Hellebart (now Hillpot) to Maria Phillippina Schnænterin (now Snyder), born in 1740. The oldest gravestone in the yard is that of William Jiser, who died in 1759, aged thirty-two years. Among the pastors, in olden times, we find the names of but three, Johannes Wolf Bizel, 1760, Frederick Miller, 1774, and Nicholas Mensch, 1807. The joint congregation, Reformed and Lutheran, number about seven hundred. The present Lutheran pastor is the Rev. W. S. Emery.

A small congregation of Christians have a church, called a Christian chapel, on the road from Red Hill to Erwinna, where there is occasional preaching by other denominations.

The Baptist church, situated at Point Pleasant, on the Tinicum side of Tohickon, had its origin in the labors of the Reverend Joseph Mathias, pastor at Hilltown, who prosecuted missionary work in that section of the county, over half a century ago. His preaching in barns, school-houses, and groves awak-

ened quite a religious interest in that section, the dwelling of Mrs. Hamilton being the centre of operations. The church was constituted September 1, 1849, with thirty-two members, but the building was not erected until 1852, mainly through the efforts of the late Reverend John C. Hyde, its first settled pastor. His labors were greatly blessed, and during his pastorate he was obliged to enlarge the church. Mr. Hyde was subsequently called to the Baptist church at Bristol where he died. Since Mr. Hyde left the Point Pleasant church, that pulpit has been filled, in turn, by the Reverends Messrs. W. B. Swope, E. S. Widemer, H. C. Putnam, D. Spencer, J. H. Appleton, D. Menigee, Joseph Hammit, George Young and others. The church is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of nearly two hundred.

Joseph Buehrle, a resident of Tinicum, died in the winter of 1877, at an advanced age. He was a native of Baden, Germany, where he served six years in the army, held a local revenue office and was well off in the world, but taking part in the Revolution of 1848, was obliged to flee his native land. He arrived in America almost without means, first settling at Mauch Chunk, but soon came to Bucks county, where he lived to his death. His son William lives at Quakertown.

The villages and hamlets of Tinicum are Point Pleasant, Erwinna, Headquarters and Ottsville. The first-named, the most considerable, lies on both sides of Tohickon, near its mouth on the Delaware. Isaac Swartz was one of the first owners of real estate on the south side of the creek, including Lower Black's Eddy, and on this land all the houses are built from the Eddy up the creek. About 1812 the property passed into the possession of Daniel Solliday, father of John N. On this side of the creek are two taverns, a store and about seventy-five families. John Van Fossen was the first settler on the north side, and his land extended some distance over into Plumstead. He built the first tavern, where the present one stands, and established the fishery. His property passed to Michael Weisel early in the century; and the tavern was burnt down about 1812, and rebuilt. Here there are some twenty-five families, with a store, coal-yard, lime-kilns, grist and saw-mill, the former one of the oldest on the creek, two lumber yards and a postoffice. A postoffice was granted, 1821, on the south bank of the creek and called Lower Black Eddy, but when the office was removed to the north side of the creek and Joseph Hough appointed postmaster, 1828, the name was changed to Point Pleasant, and has retained it.⁸ Seventy-five years ago there were less than half a dozen houses at the "Point," as it was called; an old house on the mill property, of Ralph Stover; a tavern where the present hotel stands, owned by Michael Swartz, and the Black Eddy tavern, owned by Daniel Solliday, on the Point Pleasant side of the creek. A covered wooden bridge crossed the Delaware for several years, but, on being blown down in recent years, was replaced

8 De Witt Clinton Hough, son of General Joseph Hough, was born at Point Pleasant, Dec. 31, 1826, and died at Rahway, N. J., 1897. His mother was a Simpson, and sister of General Grant's mother. He was educated at the Newtown Academy and graduated in Medicine at the Jefferson School, Philadelphia, 1847. Beginning active practice elsewhere, he settled at Rahway, 1857, and there passed his life. He served through the Civil war as surgeon of the 7th New Jersey regiment, and in civil life, held several places of public trust; was mayor of the city from 1866 to 1868; member of the first board of water commissioners, and served three terms in the assembly. He was prominent in every walk, and his life full of kindly benevolence. At his death a son took up his professional work.

by an iron one. It was on the north side of the Tohickon. Geddis' run empties into the Tohickon just above its mouth, and the Delaware canal crosses the creek a short distance below on a wooden aqueduct. From the hills, back of Point Pleasant, is presented one of the finest river views in the county. Uhlerstown, opposite Frenchtown, is an enterprising place, and large quantities of hay, grain and straw were formerly shipped on the canal from there, also a successful business carried on in building and repairing boats and lime-burning. A new grist mill was erected, 1877. It has a brick school-house, and during the winter, a literary society is a feature of its social life.

Erwinna on the Delaware nearly opposite Frenchtown, was founded about 1856, the ground on which it stands being bought of John Williams and wife in the spring of that year. The ferry, established early, was called London ferry for many years and then Prevost's ferry, 1808. It has a population of three hundred with mechanics, stores, a graded school, churches and other evidence of village life. Head-Quarters, on the road from Erwinna to Ottsville, is a hamlet with a store and tavern, and Ottsville, formerly "Red Hill," is on the Durham road near the line of Nockamixon. A post-office was opened at Ottsville, 1814, with Michael Ott as postmaster. The post-office at Erwinna is probably the oldest in the township, having been established, 1807, with Joseph Erwin, postmaster, followed by H. Erwin, 1834. The post-office on the Durham road has frequently changed location, and been at two or three points in the distance of two miles.

There were several fisheries on the Delaware between the Tohickon and Tinicum creek in olden times. Cowell's near the "Point" was a lucrative one, but Ridge's was more profitable and probably the oldest. About 1810 as many as 1,500 shad were caught in one day upon a small island opposite the Ridge house. The Cabin fishery was half a mile above Ridge's; the Drive fishery on the Jersey side of the large island, and the Sweet Briar on the Jersey shore opposite, are all productive, or were a few years ago. Shad, caught in these waters, were of the finest kind, and in abundance down to 1825, and in fair quantities to 1842, but since then, the catch has not been so good. The season of 1875 was the best for several years.

Although we have said that Barcroft's mill was probably the oldest in the township, the honor is disputed by Joseph Drissel's mill on the Tohickon, a mile northeast of Keichline's tavern, in Bedminster. This is thought to be one of the oldest mills in the upper end of the county, and is still in good running order. Jacob Fretz's mill on the Tohickon was built about the same time, or soon after Barcroft's. Jacob Stout had a grist-mill on the Tohickon, 1755. Wilson's tavern,⁹ one of the oldest in the township, stood on the road from the Brick church to the river, about half-way between them. It is a long one-and-a-half-story stone house, still standing. The license was taken away many years ago, because a lot of drunken fellows hanging about on a Sunday morning abused old James Carrell on his way to church. When a tavern was first licensed at Head-Quarters we can not tell, but it was kept a century ago by Jacob Shupe, and by him sold to Jacob Barndt, who died in it, in 1799, whose son, Peter T. Barndt, moved into it, in 1800. A public house is still kept there, but the present building is about three hundred yards from where the old one stood. The township and general elections have been held at this house many years. John I. Carrell, son of the James Carrell mentioned above, and Jane his wife, became a minister of note in the Presbyterian church. He was one of

9 A tavern was kept there, 1767.

the first graduates of Lafayette college; married Leonora Hickman, 1839, and was chaplain of the 9th New Jersey Infantry in the Civil war, in which his son, a captain, was killed. Mr. Carrell died at Easton, Pennsylvania, June, 1877.

In area, Tinicum is one of the largest townships in the county, as well as one of the most populous. The surface is very rolling in some parts, but not broken, and along the Delaware an abrupt ledge lifts the general level of the surface from seventy-five to an hundred and fifty feet above the river. It is well-watered by the Tohickon, Tinicum and Mill creeks and their branches. A good deal of the soil is sandy and gravelly, but in general productiveness it is about the equal of the neighboring townships. The Delaware Division canal, which runs along the river front of the township, gives the inhabitants great facilities for transporting heavy goods to market, and in importing lime and coal. Besides the bridge across the Delaware at Point Pleasant, another spans the river a mile above Erwinna.

Opposite Tinicum township on the left bank of the Delaware, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, is the flourishing borough of Frenchtown. About a century ago, the land was purchased by Colonel George Piper, and General Paul Mallet Prevost,¹⁰ who laid out the town. The early growth was slow. Seventy-five years ago there were not more than two or three houses. One of them, of logs, on the Baptisttown road, was occupied by Abraham Wyker and family, a carpenter by trade, but sometimes served as a hand on Durham boats that plied on the river. Their bound girl was said to be "possessed of an evil spirit," and people flocked to the house, from ten miles round, to witness her "manifestations." Aged people still have stories to tell of "Wyker's" ghost. Another house was inhabited by a man named Peltz and his family. He occupied his time drinking whiskey and the wife enjoyed the privilege of supporting him, herself and the children. One of the sons swallowed a snake's egg, on a wager of whiskey, which hatched, a snake in his stomach, but a strong emetic relieved him. It was preserved in alcohol and is said to have been exhibited in Peal's Museum, Philadelphia, among the curiosities.

The first enumeration of the inhabitants of Tinicum was in 1784, when the township contained 769 whites and 9 blacks, 87 dwellings, and 144 out-houses. In 1810, the population was 1,017; 1820, 1,249; 1830, 1,643; 1840, 1,770; 1850, 2,047; 1860, 2,396; 1870, 2,401, of which 117 were of foreign birth; 1880, 2,346; 1890, 2,098.

Tinicum is a German township.

¹⁰ The Prevosts are an old Huguenot family, whose records go back over seven hundred years. Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes they took up their residence in Switzerland, where Paul Henri Mallet Prevost was a banker of Geneva, whose uncle, General Augustin Prevost, distinguished himself in the defence of Savannah, in the Revolution. He was a cousin of Sir George Prevost, at one time commander of the British forces in Canada, and Governor of Nova Scotia. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, Paul Henri Mallet joined the French army, but came to this country 1794, and settled at Alexandria, Hunterdon, N. J., and as several of his family and army friends followed him, the place became known as "Frenchtown" the name it bears. The son and grandson of General Paul Mallet Prevost were prominent citizens of Philadelphia, and his great-grandson, Sutherland M. Prevost, was general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and third vice president.

CHAPTER II.

UPPER MILFORD; SAUCON; MACUNGIE; SALISBURY; WHITEHALL.

1738 TO 1750.

A twin sister.—Upper Milford.—Township movement.—Names of petitioners.—Boundaries.—Township laid out.—Settlers.—Swamp church.—Pastors.—Anecdote.—SAUCON.—The Lehigh comes into notice.—First land taken up.—William Allen, Reverend John Philip Boehm, John David Behringer, George Hartman, Adam Schaus.—Township organized.—First tavern on the Lehigh.—The landlords.—Settlers thereabouts.—Graveyard.—Boarding-school opened.—The river.—Surface of township.—MACUNGIE.—Now divided.—When settled.—Township laid off.—Names of petitioners.—Road asked for.—Settlers' names.—Surface level.—SALISBURY.—The Turner and Allen tract.—Other grants.—First settlers.—Emaus settled.—The township laid out.—WHITEHALL.—Earliest settlers.—The Mickleys.—Lynford Lardner.—Origin of name.—The Reformed church.—Township organized.—Heidelberg and Williams townships.

Upper Milford, the twin sister of Milford in Bucks, originally embracing the territory of Upper and Lower Milford, Lehigh county, was the first township organized of all those now lying outside our present county limits. It was cut off from Bucks with Northampton, 1752, but fell within Lehigh county upon its formation, in 1812. It lies immediately northwest of our Milford township, having Montgomery on the south-west. We know but little concerning its early settlement, but it appears the same flood of German immigration that flowed into Lower, reached Upper, Milford, about the same time. In a few years quite a German population was settled there. The two townships were under the same municipal jurisdiction until they were regularly laid off into separate geographical subdivisions.

No doubt the organization of Lower Milford, now Milford in Bucks, and by which name it was known within the memory of men now living, hastened the inhabitants of Upper Milford in organizing that township. At what time they commenced the movement is uncertain, but we find that on the 10th of January, 1737, a petition, signed by Peter Walher, and twenty-two other inhabitants of that section of country: Ulrich Kirster, A. Mathias Ochs, Johannes Meyer, Joseph Henckel, Daniel Rausch, Heinrich Willim, Hienrich Ris, William Bit, Gristian Bigli, Jacob Wetel, Johannes Betlart, Duwalt Machling, Johannes Hast, Melchior Stecher,¹ Michael Kehler, Felix Benner, Jacob

¹ Melchior Stecher later settled in Forks township, Northampton county, Pa. He was the great-great-great-great-grandfather of Ethan Allen Weaver, assistant engineer, Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Derry, Michael Zimmerman, — Longhurst, Mirwin Weihnacht, Johannes Bangerner and Hannes Ord, was presented to the court of quarter sessions sitting at Newtown, asking to have the country they inhabited laid out into a township, with the following metes and bounds: "Beginning at the northern corner of Milford township and then running up to Lawick hills, then along the said hills to the county line westward, then down the county line to the other corner of Milford township, then along the line of said township to the place of beginning." The prayer of the petitioners was probably granted immediately, for the new township was surveyed and laid out by John Chapman on the 13th of the following March, (1738). As laid out it was in the form of a square, six miles long by five wide, containing twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty acres. With few exceptions the petitioners for the new township were Germans. In addition to those already mentioned, as petitioners for the organization of the township, we find among the families settled there before or at that period those bearing the names of Dubbs, Eberhard, Hoover, Mumbauer, Roeder, Spinner, Stahl and Weandt. A little later came the Dickenshieds, Hetricks, McNoldies, Millers, Schellys, Kipers, Snyders, Rudolph, Dietzes, Heinbachs, Derrs and others. Peter Walbert was appointed constable of Upper Milford in 1737, the year before the township was organized, and was the new constable in 1739.

The first church built in Upper Milford was the Swamp church just over the line of Bucks. Its origin antedates all existing records. The first log building was probably erected prior to 1736, soon after the German and Swiss immigrants settled in that wilderness region, for the church register opens April 24 of that year. A patent was obtained for one hundred and thirteen acres the 27th of September, 1738, consideration £17. 3s. 7d, and the tract is still owned by the church. From that date the congregation has been Reformed. In 1772 the log building gave way to a substantial stone structure; the flooring was flag-stone and brick, the pews rough and inconvenient for napping during the sermon, and a stove never obstructed its aisles. A third building was erected 1837 at a cost of \$1,700, and a fourth in 1872. The latter is a handsome stone edifice, seventy by fifty feet, cost \$30,000, and is adorned with a tall spire. The basement is divided into Sunday-school rooms, pastor's room and broad vestibule, and the audience-room is handsomely finished with frescoed walls. In the loft is an organ with twenty-three stops, and cost \$2,300. There is no record of pastors prior to 1736, but since that time the line is unbroken. They are, in regular succession, John Henry Goetschy, whose end is unknown, George Michael Weiss and John Theobold Faber, who died in charge and lay side by side in a neighboring graveyard, Frederick William Vondersloot, who died in Northampton county, John Theobold Faber, jr., Frederick William Vondersloot, Jr., who died in York county, Albert Helfenstein, died at Shamokin, Daniel Weiser, pastor from 1833 to 1862, and was succeeded by his son, C. Z. Weiser, the present pastor. Besides these regular pastors the following ministers have served for brief periods: the Reverends Jacob Reiss, Philip Jacob Leydick, Philip Jacobs, Michael and Nicholas Pomp.

During the pastorate of the Reverend Daniel Weiser the good work of the church was advanced. The Sunday-school was inaugurated in 1841 amid the cry of "innovation," and fierce outside opposition, but they availed not, and it numbers three hundred scholars. The church has five hundred members, and since 1869, service has been held every Sunday, which was the case with but one other country German church in eastern Pennsylvania. Since

1872 it has been known as Trinity Reformed church, but, down to that period, was called the "Swamp church."

The following coincidences present themselves in the lives of some of the pastors connected with this church. Three ministerial sons, Vandersloot, Faber, and Weiser succeeded reverend fathers. Both the Fabers began their pastoral life at this church; both left, after several years' service, for a parish in Lancaster county; both returned to this church and assumed its pastorate, died and were buried in the same yard. The Messrs. Weiser, father and son, were born at Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania; both entered on their youthful ministry in their native place, and both, in turn, became pastors of the Swamp church.

Tradition, through the mouths of the fathers of the church, tells the following anecdote in connection with obtaining the patent for the land now belonging to the Swamp church. The Reformed and Lutherans each appointed an elder to go to Philadelphia and obtain the title for the joint congregation. We shall designate them as R and L, who agreed to meet at a certain place and ride down together. Elder R was punctual at the place of meeting, but found that L had proceeded instead of waiting. The astonished R pushed on, reached the city and stabled his horse, and, as he passed out the alley to go to the land-office, saw elder L sitting in the bar-room taking a little creature-comfort, feeling entirely secure in having stolen a march on his brother. Elder R hastened to the office, and secured the land for the Reformed congregation exclusively. On his way out he met elder L going in. The meeting produced an embarrassing silence, which tradition says was broken by a dialogue, in which elder R explained to his brother, over a bottle of wine, wherefore he had taken the title out in the name of the Reformed congregation. He wound up the interview by saying: "Now mark, neighbor! the Lutheran drinks his wine before he attends to his duty, and the Reformed attends to his duty before he drinks his wine." The rebuke was unanswerable.

As Upper Milford passed out of the jurisdiction of Bucks county, within a few years after its organization, its history would be brief were we able to relate the whole of it. We do not know at what time the township was divided but not until after it has been separated from Bucks.

SAUCON.—Saucon township, now Upper and Lower Saucon in Northampton county, was the first territory on the Lehigh to be organized, four years after Upper Milford which it joined.

The Lehigh^{1 1/2} region was first brought into notice in May, 1701, when William Penn sent John Sotcher, Falls township, and Edward Farmer, Whitmarsh, to that river to ascertain the intention of the Indians. White men were on the river at that early day. On March 21, 1701, Penn informed his council that a young Swede, who had just arrived from "Lechy," reported that on the 5th of the month, while some young men were out hunting they heard frequent reports of fire-arms, and suspected the presence of Seneca Indians. No doubt Sotcher and Farmer were sent on this information. The same month Penn caused the goods of John Hans Stiehlman, of Maryland, who had been endeavoring to open trade with the Indians at the "Forks of Delaware," to be seized. Of course the Proprietary had knowledge of this

^{1 1/2} The original name was Lechan-wek-i, shortened and corrupted by the German settlers into Lecha, signifying "where there is a fork in the road." The name was given by the Delawares to the west branch of the Delaware river, because, at a point below Bethlehem, several trails forked off from the great highway of Indian travel.

fine country before that time, as he traversed a portion of it in his journey to the Susquehanna. We are unable to tell in what year the pioneer immigrants pushed their way over the present limits of our county, but some adventurous Germans and Scotch-Irish were there before the Indian title was extinguished, and by 1750, there was considerable population scattered throughout the wilderness up to the foot of the Blue mountains,² and even beyond.

Three tracts are known to have been taken up on the south bank of the Lehigh prior to 1740. In the spring of 1736 William Allen confirmed two hundred acres to Solomon Jennings two miles above Bethlehem. It was held as part of the manor of Fermor, or Drylands, and paid an annual quit-rent of a silver shilling for each hundred acres. This tract passed into the possession of the Geisinger family in 1757, and is still owned by them. On the 12th of April, 1738, Nathaniel Irish purchased one hundred and fifty acres near the mouth of Saucon creek, who bought other lands at different times, and in 1743, he was the owner of six hundred acres in a body. The same year he conveyed the whole tract to George Cruikshank, from the West Indies, who settled on it and built a cabin near the mouth of Saucon creek. He was a man of learning and taste, and his location a delightful one, with beautiful scenery, an abundance of game on the hills and fine trout in the streams. Himself and family became almost hermits living so far from civilized society. It was at his house William Satterthwaite, John Watson and Pellar used to meet to talk poetry and otherwise enjoy themselves, while Watson was surveying public lands in that section. Irish erected the first mill on the Lehigh, about where Shimersville stands, the ruins of which are still to be seen. He was commissioned a justice of the peace, in 1741, and was a leading man of that region. The third tract, although the first to be located, was the farm of Isaac Martens Ysselstein, of Low Dutch parentage, who lived at Esopus in 1725, and immigrated to the Lehigh in 1737. In the spring of 1739 a sudden rise in the river washed away his cabin. He died July 26, 1742, and was buried on his farm. He left six daughters. When the Moravians arrived on the Lehigh in 1740, Ysselstein treated them with great kindness. One of his daughters married Philip Rudolph Haymer, and at his death, she was again married, to John Frederick Shæffer, in 1746, the seventh landlord of the "Crown Inn." The maiden-name of Mrs. Ysselstein was Rachel Bogart. In 1734 one hundred and seventy-eight acres, and an island of ten acres, were surveyed to David Potts, of this county, which he assigned to Ysselstein in December, 1738, who received a deed from William Allen in 1740, consideration £100. It lay just west of the Irish tract, and is now covered by the flourishing town of South Bethlehem. In December, 1739, Ysselstein bought seventy-five acres of Irish, and in 1749 his widow conveyed the whole tract to the Moravians.

In 1740 the Proprietaries conveyed two hundred acres on Saucon creek to Reverend John Philip Boehm, Whitpain, Montgomery county, who deeded it to his son Anthony in 1747 and he settled upon it. In the autumn of 1743 a shoemaker, John David Behringer and his wife Gertrude, settled where South Bethlehem stands, living in a log house on the edge of what is known as the Simpson tract. He was appointed ferryman in 1746, and was assisted by one Matthew Hoffman late from Berks county. Behringer was one of the first shoemakers on the Lehigh and had customers from the Minisinks.

² The lands in the Lehigh valley were thrown open to settlement, 1734.

In 1744 George Hartman bought eighty acres of mountain land south of the Lehigh, and known within a few years as the Hoffert farm. John Lischer, an old man from Oley, in Berks county, built a cabin and cleared and improved about three acres on the side of the mountain in 1750, now included in the grounds of the Lehigh University. Two years after the Moravians purchased the whole tract when Lischer moved away. Conrad Ruetschi, a Swiss, who sailed from England in May, 1735, was one of the earliest squatters on the south bank of the Lehigh. He was there before 1741, and the Moravians bought his cabin and improvements two years later. About 1743 Adam Schaus removed from Falkner's swamp, Montgomery county, to Saucon township, below Bethlehem, where he opened the first house of entertainment on the Lehigh. In it a son, Gottlieb, was born in 1744. He removed to Bethlehem about the spring of 1746 to take charge of the mill, and afterward to Easton where he kept tavern in 1760. Adam Schaus, the ancestor of the Schauses of Northampton, immigrated from the Lower Palatinate, with his wife and three children about 1735. He was a millwright by trade, and assisted to build the Bethlehem grist-mill, in 1743, and was the first ferryman at Bethlehem. His tavern on the Lehigh was a mile below Bethlehem, and the 24th of June, 1745, he went to Newtown to take out his license. A slate-quarry was opened on the north side of Saucon creek, near Lawick hill, as early as 1742. Among the earliest settlers, besides those named, were Christian Ludwig, Stoffel and Simon Heller, and John Wister was an early land-owner in the township, but there is no record of the date of their coming. Wister's tract recently owned by John Knecht.

In the spring of 1742 the settlers, on the south bank of the Lehigh, believing they had population enough to be organized into a township, and which their necessities required, several of the inhabitants "on and near Saucon" petitioned the court to confirm a township they had laid out and surveyed in April. They had agreed unanimously to call it "Saucon;" but, on the back of the petition, is endorsed what is, no doubt, the Indian name, "Sawkunk," while on the draft of the township the name of the creek is spelled "Socunk."³ The township, as laid out, and which was not confirmed until the spring of 1743, contained but four thousand three hundred and twelve acres. It was nearly square, and touched the lines of Milford, Lower Milford and Springfield. An entry, in an old docket, says the petition, with draft of township, was presented at March term, 1743, and confirmed. The names of the petitioners are, Christian Newcomb, Philip Kissinger, George Sobus, Henry Rinkard, John Yoder, John Reeser, Christian Smith, Henry Bowman, Samuel Newcomb, Benidick Koman, Felty Staymets, Henry Rinkard, Jr., George Troon, Adam Wanner, Owen Owen, Thomas Owen, John Williams, John Tool, John Thomas, Joseph Samuel, Isaac Samuel, William Murry, Michael Narer, John Apple, Jacob Gonner, Henry Keerer, George Bockman, George Marksteler and Henry Rumford.

✓ In the summer of 1745, after the Moravians had planted themselves on the north bank, they erected a white-oak log structure, forty by twenty-eight feet, for a house of entertainment, on the south bank of the Lehigh. It was two stories high, had high gable roof, and four rooms on each story, floored with half-inch white-oak plank, and the doors secured with wooden bolts

³ An authority gives the spelling Sak-unk, meaning "at the place of the creek's mouth." There is supposed to have been a populous Indian village at the mouth of Saucon creek, near Shimersville.

and latches, and it stood on the site of the railroad station, South Bethlehem. It was finished late in the autumn, and license was granted at the next June term of the quarter sessions, 1746. This was the first public house on the Lehigh that rose to the dignity of a tavern, and managed in the interest of the Moravian brethren. Mr. Reichel says of this primitive inn: "It was stocked with gill and half-gill pewter wine measures, with two dram-glasses, two hogsheads of cider, one cask of metheglin, one cask of rum, six pewter plates, iron candlesticks, and whatever else could minister to the creature-comforts of the tired traveler. Here he was served with a breakfast of tea and coffee at four-pence, a dinner at six-pence, a pint of beer at three-pence, a supper at four-pence, or if hot at six-pence, with lodging at two-pence, and night's hay and oats for his horse at twelve-pence."

The tract, on which the Crown stood, was bought of William Allen, in February, 1743, and contained twelve hundred acres. This old hostelry went by several names, but in 1760, a new sign, emblazoned with a likeness of the British crown was swung from its side, and it was ever after known as "The Crown." In 1764, on the completion of the bridge over the river, the building was transferred into a quiet farm-house, and when the union railroad station was about to be erected, it was sold and removed and is now known as the Continental hotel," South Bethlehem.⁴ The sign of the Crown is said to have been a frequent target for Indian arrows. In the early days the musicians of the church-choir, performing hymns on their instruments, accompanied the harvesters as they went forth to cut grain on the Crown farm, all who could leave, men, women and children assisting. A shield, surrounded by a crown, made of oak taken from the old Crown inn, and covered with locks, hinges, and a clasp-knife that once belonged to the old hostelry, are now in the Moravian Historical society, at Nazareth. The Crown was often a place of refuge for the settlers on the frontiers when threatened by Indians. A barn was built on the premises in 1747. Five different landlords presided over the destinies of the Crown while it remained in Bucks county: Samuel Ponell and Martha his wife, of County of Salop, England, braiser, immigrated June, 1742, and died in Philadelphia, 1762, Frederick Hartman, and Margaret his wife, a German who immigrated before 1740, and probably died at Nazareth, in 1756, Jobst Vollert, and wife Mary, from Chester county, who retired from it November 2, 1745, Hartman Verdriess, or Vandriess, of Lancaster county, miller, who vacated March 29, 1752, and died in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1774. He was succeeded the same day by John Leighton, of Dundee, Scotland, and Sarah his wife, who immigrated in 1743. The inn was visited by distinguished persons, and occasionally by the Governor of the Province, and, during Indian disturbances, was frequently occupied by the military. In 1762 the inn and its appurtenances were appraised at £267.95. The Crown inn was built on what is known as the Simpson tract whose title runs in this wise: Deed of William Penn for five thousand acres to William and Margaret Lowther, October, 1681, to be laid out in Pennsylvania in such place as should be agreed upon. On the death of her brother, Margaret inherited his share and sold the entire grant to her daughter Margaret Pool who, with her husband, conveyed it to Joseph Stanwix, September 23, 1731. The latter sold it in January, 1732, to John Simpson, of Tower Hill, London, merchant. In 1743 the Moravians bought two hundred and seventy acres of this tract for

⁴ There are those who assert the original log building was the hut of a Swiss settler, named Ritchie, who settled there, 1742, and built it, 1743.

£200, extending up the river as high as Calypso island, and down below the depot-buildings. This purchase gave them the control of both banks of the river at this point.

We learn, from the register of the Crown, that settlers of the surrounding country made frequent visits to this popular resort, on business or to partake of the good cheer to be found there. Among those who came were the Webers, Laubachs, Lerchs, Bachmans, and Freemans,⁵ of Saucon, from Macungie and Salisbury the Knausses, Guths, Krämers, Kemmerers, Ritters, and Zimmermans, from about Nazareth the Clevels, Bosserts, Lefevres, Scholls, and the Tromms, the Craigs, Browns, Horners, Gibsons, McCaas and the Campbells from Craig's settlement. Iron men came there from Durham, Hopewell, and other forges, from the Minisinks, the Brodheads, Deckers, Salades, with deer-skins and other things to barter.

Before 1747, a graveyard was laid out on the south side of the Lehigh, on the hill near the ferry and Crown inn, as a burial-place for the Moravians of Saucon. The 12th of January, that year, the wife of Frederick Hartman was buried there and there is a record of nineteen interments in the next twenty years. William Tatamy, son of Moses, an interpreter to David Brainard, was buried there, and tradition tells us that several Revolutionary soldiers from the Continental hospitals at Bethlehem, found a last resting place in this old graveyard.⁶

The 25th of May, 1747, a boarding-school for boys was opened on the south bank of the Lehigh, in the "Behringer" house that stood just below the New street bridge. It was occupied as a girl's-school in May, 1749, and continued until December, 1753, when it was converted into a hat manufactory. The house was probably pulled down prior to 1757.

When white settlers first located on the Lehigh it was a beautiful and romantic stream. The shores were lined with birch, sycamore and maple trees, their branches overhung the stream, and the water abounded in shad, herring, trout, suckers and eels, which the Indians caught in great quantities. The flats on either side were not heavily timbered, but covered with shrubbery and scrub-oak, with occasional knots of large walnuts, oaks, and chestnut, while on the bosom of the river floated the canoes of the Delawares, Mohicans, Nanticokes, Shawnees, and other savage denizens of this and neighboring regions.

The surface of Saucon is hilly, soil fertile and well-improved. It is well-watered by the Lehigh river, Saucon creek and their tributaries, which afford many fine mill sites. When cut off from Bucks county, in 1752, the population was about seven hundred, which had increased to two thousand seven hundred and ten by 1840. The country population is mostly German. South Bethlehem, the largest town, is one of the most flourishing in the valley, with a population of nearly eight thousand. It has one of the largest steel plants in the world. The soil contains large quantities of iron and other minerals.

At what time Saucon was divided into Upper and Lower Saucon is not known, but probably soon after the present township was organized. In 1743 constables and supervisors were appointed for both Saucon and Lower

5 The ancestor of the Freemans, of Freemansburg, was Richard Freeman, born in Cecil county, Maryland, 1717, and died in Saucon, 1784; he married a sister of William Doyle, the founder of Doylestown.

6 E. P. Wilber's hot-house is thought to occupy the site of the graveyard.

Saucon, and these two names were in use in 1745. It is possible that Saucon was divided for the convenience of municipal purposes before a second township organization was granted, as was the case with other townships. But however this may be, the following are the names of those who petitioned for the formation of Lower Saucon: George Hertzell, Henry Hertzell, Paul Frantz, Matthias Riegel, Christian Laubach, John Danishauss, Jacob Hertzell, Jacob Maurer, Matthes Menchner, Frederick Weber, Diter Kauss, Max Gumschaeffer, Joerg Freimann, Rudolph Owerle, George Peter Knecht, Michael Lintz, Peter Risser, Joel Arnimer, Rudolph Illig.

MACUNGIE.—This township, which originally embraced the territory now included in Upper and Lower Macungie, Lehigh county, is bounded on the south-west by Montgomery county. Its settlement was contemporaneous with the upper parts of Bucks and Montgomery and the first-comers were Germans. No doubt settlers were in the woods of Macungie prior to 1730, for when cut off from Bucks in 1752, the population was six hundred and fifty. The two Macungies were called Macaunsie and Macquenusie prior to 1735. In January, 1730, a road was opened from their settlements to Goshenhoppen. The Moravians were there as early as 1742, and in 1754, a congregation was organized among the settlers near the South mountain, south-west from Allentown.

The inhabitants took their first steps toward the formation of a township in 1742, and, on the 28th of January, they caused it to be surveyed by Edward Scull. The area was twenty-nine thousand two hundred acres. On the 16th of June, 1743, they petitioned the quarter sessions to lay off their township according to the survey, the petitioners stating they had "lived there this many years without any township layed out." Their prayer was granted and the township organized as desired. The names of those who petitioned were Peter Tracksler, Henry Sheath, Jeremiah Tracksler, John Ecle, Frederick Rowey, Peter Walbert, Jr., Philip Smies, Joseph Albright, Jacob Wagner, Melchior Smith, George Stininger, Jacob Mier, George Hayn, Adam Cook, Casper Mier, Kayde Crim, John Clymer and Adam Prous. We are entirely in the dark as to the date when these settlers came into the township, or where they located, for we have no records to enlighten us.

In March, 1749, the inhabitants petitioned the court for a road "from Casper Wiester's plantation, at a place called Jourdan, to George Good's mill and thence to the great road called Macongey road." The names attached to this petition are likewise wholly German: Peter Drexler, John Liechtenwaultner, Frederick Nungesser, William Meyer, Heinrich Stanning, Stoffel Stetler, Michael Kichel, Andress Meyer, Milton Schnick, Gregorius Scholtze, Philip Wendelklaus, Johannes Schmitt, Jacob Schlauch, Loren Schaatt, Bernhart Schmitt, Frederick Roomich, Heinrich Drexler, Melchior M. Schmid, Peter Haas, David Gisty, Peter Potner, and Nicholas Figler. In 1745 Conrad Culp applied for license to keep a public house in Macungie, probably the first tavern in the township. In 1746 Kulp and John Traxeler⁷ both applied for license, the latter new. John Brandbury was appointed constable for this township as early as 1737.

The surface of Macungie⁸ is generally level and soil productive. It was divided into Upper and Lower Macungie, sixty-five years ago.

7 Probably Trexler. This family gave name to Trexlertown, Upper Macungie, and there is hardly a doubt the early tavern was the foundation of the village.

8 The name is corrupted from *Machk-un-tchi*, signifying "the feeding-place of bears."

SALISBURY.⁹—This township lies on the Lehigh above and adjoining Saucon, and was peopled about the same period. March 18, 1732, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn issued their warrant to the Surveyor-General, to lay out a tract of five thousand acres in Pennsylvania, to Thomas Penn and his heirs. Penn assigned the warrant to Joseph Turner, and Turner to William Allen, of Philadelphia, September 10, 1736. By virtue of these several assignments and the warrant itself, there were surveyed to William Allen five thousand acres in the upper part of Bucks on both sides of the Lehigh. A portion of this land lays in Salisbury township. The same year other grants were made in this section near the Lehigh, and probably a portion of them in this township: Thomas Græme, two thousand acres, James Bingham, two thousand, Casper Wister, one thousand five hundred, James Hamilton, one thousand, Patrick Græme, one thousand, all in five hundred acre tracts. The same year three thousand acres, in six parcels of five hundred acres each, were granted on the Lehigh in the neighborhood of Allentown, upon part of which that town was laid out by Chief-Justice Allen, prior to 1752. A portion of this tract lay in Salisbury.

We have seen no reliable record of the names, and times of arrival, of the earliest settlers, but it is said they came soon after the Allen tract was open to settlement, in 1735. In 1747 a few Moravians settled at what is now Emaus, a small village at the foot of South Mountain, five miles southwest of Allentown. Among the earliest arrivals were Sebastian Knauss, Jacob Arenhard, and Andrew Guehring.¹⁰ The latter, who did not arrive until 1751, was married at Bethlehem in 1754. The land for the town-plot of Emaus was given by Knauss and Arenhard, while Guehring gave an equivalent in money. There were German settlers in that vicinity about 1740, and a congregation was organized and a church built, 1742. In 1746 it was called Schmaltzgass, and is now known as Jerusalem church. Salisbury township was not organized until it became a part of Northampton, in 1752.

WHITEHALL.¹¹—Settlers pushed gradually up the Lehigh, and between 1730 and 1735 we find Germans in what is now Whitehall township. One of the first to arrive was Adam Deshler, in 1730, whose son David was one of the earliest settlers at Allentown, and owned a mill on the Little Lehigh. He was an active patriot in the Revolution, advanced money to the government when its coffers were empty, and was a commissary of supplies for the Continental army. Among the names of the early comers to the wilderness of Whitehall we find those of Schreiber, Schaad, Kohler, Kern, Burghalter, Mickley, Troxel, Steckel, Palliet, now written Balliet, Sæger, Knapp, Guth, and others, whose descendants live in that region. Some of these early settlers were Swiss, and in religion generally Reformed. Lawrence Guth located eight hundred acres, the Troxels about fifteen hundred, George Knapp one hundred acres, on which he built a grist-mill, and Peter Kohler one hundred and twenty acres, on which he likewise built a grist-mill. Balliet, Kohler, and Guth were tavernkeepers. They settled in a well-wooded and a well-watered district about Copley creek, which, because of its fertility, was called "Egypt."

The Mickleys, descendants of Huguenots, driven from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, settled at Deux Ponts, then part of

9 In Lehigh county, and was named after Salzburg, South Austria.

10 He was born 1729, at the town of Boll, Wurtemberg.

11 In Lehigh county. There are three townships which bear this name, Whitehall, North Whitehall, and South Whitehall.

the German Empire. The name was corrupted and variously written, Miquilet, Mückli, etc., and finally anglicized into Mickley. The family name in Germany is Michelet. John Jacob Mickley, born in Germany, in 1697, landed at Philadelphia in 1733, married Elizabeth Barbara Ulrich, and settled in Whitehall township, then in Bucks county, now Lehigh, where he died, 1769. He left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John Jacob, settled in South Whitehall, John Martin, the second, in Adams county, 1794, and John Peter, the youngest, in Bedminster township, Bucks county, 1784. They left numerous descendants now found living in twelve states. The two younger sons served in the Revolutionary war and John Jacob, the elder, had charge of the transportation of the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown, where it was concealed while the British held that city. The family, in this country and Germany have held honorable places in the various walks of life, in the professions, business, etc. In time of war the descendants of John Jacob have always served their country, two were soldiers in the Revolution, three in the War of 1812, and fifteen on the Union side in the Civil war, one being an officer of the Navy.

About 1740 Lynford Lardner, of Philadelphia, built a house on a tract of land he owned near the Jordan and Cedar creeks. It was painted white, and, because of its color, was called "Whitehall," which afterward gave the name to the township.¹² On Scull's map of 1770 it is called "Grouse-hall." Gentlemen used to come from Philadelphia to Mr. Lardner's in large parties to shoot grouse, then a favorite sport. Lardner was one of a company which purchased land near the head waters of the Conestoga creek, Lancaster county, soon after 1733. On the property they erected forges for the manufacture of bar iron, and a large mansion in English style, calling the place Windsor. Lardner attended the old Bangor church. The company sold out about the time of the Revolution. Descendants of the Lardner family are still living in Lancaster county.

The Reformed church in this township, one of the oldest in Lehigh county, was organized about 1733. Service was first held at the houses of George Kulp, Jacob Kern and Peter Troxel by the Reverend John Henry Goetschius, of Zurich, Switzerland, and one of the oldest German missionaries in America. The date of the church organization is not known, but the baptismal record commences the 22d of March, 1733;¹³ the first baptism entered is a son of Peter Troxel, the 26th of October, of that year, with Nicholas Kern and Johannes and Margaret Engender for sponsors. The child was named Johannes. Mr. Goetschius, the first pastor, came to this country before 1730, and in that year became pastor of the Reformed church, at New Goshenhoppen, Montgomery county. He officiated at the Egypt church, in conjunction with that at Saucon, until 1736. The church was now without a pastor for several years but was supplied occasionally by John Philip Boehm, and the children were taken down to the Saucon church to be baptised by the Reverend P. H. Dorsius. The Reverend John Conrad Wuertz was called in 1742, but in 1744 he removed to the Springfield church.

A small Reformed log church, with loose planks laid on blocks for seats, was erected in 1742. A Lutheran congregation was organized, in 1758, and, since then, the two congregations have continued to worship in the same

¹² Mr. Henry.

¹³ At this time it was called "the congregation at the Lehigh."

building. After the resignation of Mr. Wuertz in 1744 there was a vacancy, with supplies, until 1752, when John Jacob Wissler, a native of Dillenberg, Nassau, was called to the charge. At this time the Reformed charge was composed of the congregations of Heidelberg, Egypt and Jordan. The church in Whitehall has been known as the Egypt church since 1752. The township was not laid out and organized until 1753, the year after it was cut off from Bucks, but probably the inhabitants had taken steps toward it before.

HEIDELBURG township, to the northwest of Whitehall, was settled about the same period, but was not organized until after 1752. Nathaniel Irish owned real estate there, in 1749, and, on the 24th of April leased two hundred acres to Nicholas Snyder.

WILLIAMS township in the south-east corner of Northampton, was organized 1750, two years prior to the county being cut off from Bucks. At this time it contained a population of about two hundred. By the erection of Lower Saucon, at the March sessions of Bucks county, 1743, this township embraced the remaining portion of the territory belonging to Northampton county south of the Lehigh to the Bucks county line. When this township was organized, a survey of it was deemed unnecessary, as its boundaries were clearly defined by the erection of Saucon, which bounded it on the west, the Lehigh river on the north, the Delaware on the east, and the Durham tract, now Durham township, Bucks county, on the south. The township took its name from John Williams, an early settler, and between 1750 and 1760, the county records speaks of it as "Williamston" township. In the assessment for 1766, the widow Williamson was assessed for two hundred and forty acres of land. How early they came into the township, or where from, we are not informed. Some of the first settlers came between 1725 and 1730. About the time the settlement of Easton was begun, 1752, William Parsons, in December of that year, says, "Most of the provisions supplying that infant town, are brought from Williams and Saucon townships, which contained a considerable number of inhabitants." Among the first settlers we find the names of John Williams, Melchior Hay, Nicholas Best, George Best, Michael Shoemaker, George Raub, and Martin Lahr. The first congregation organized, and church erected, was probably about 1740-45, on the road, or path, leading from the ferry at Easton toward the so-called "Great road leading from Philadelphia to Irish's mill at the mouth of Saucon creek." As this part of the township was at that time the most settled, it was considered a suitable location for a church. It existed until 1763, when the congregation, Lutheran, purchased a house from the Moravians, at Easton, and was used by them until the completion of the union church, Lutheran and Reformed, at Easton, 1776. Nearly the entire surface of the township is covered by the Lehigh hills, beginning at the Delaware and extending southwest. In these are found magnetic ore, at various places, which has been mined since 1826. An elevated spot along one of the ridges, about the middle of the township, is called "Witch-peak," or head, from the superstitious notions of the first inhabitants, and noted in "Henry's Lehigh Valley." Williams is now a rich and populous township.

CHAPTER III.

ROCKHILL.

1740.

John Furnace.—The Hartzells.—Abraham Wombold.—Rockhill settled by Germans.—Isaac Stout.—The Arndts.—Rosenbergers.—William Maybury.—Manor of Perkasio.—Paul Gerhart.—Jacob Stout.—Abraham Stout.—John Benner.—The Wormans.—John Shellenberger.—The Groffs.—Mennonites.—Township laid out.—Origin of name.—Area and population.—Derstein's mill.—Peter Shepperd.—Sellersville.—Thomas Sellers.—Rev. Peter S. Fisher.—Andreas Lauch.—General Frank Fisher.—Bridgetown.—Perkasie.—Telford.—Christian Dettra.—Valentine Nicholas.—Indianfield church.—A Hessian surgeon passes through Upper Bucks.

Rockhill was one of the objective points of German immigration that came up the Perkiomen and set across into Bucks county, 1720-1730, Germans were among its very earliest settlers and it has maintained its German status to the present time. Our knowledge of the pioneers is limited, being of that class that rarely preserves recorded family history or tradition.

The earliest purchase made in Rockhill was by John Furnace, a barber of Philadelphia, the deed bearing date December 11, 1701, for three hundred acres. In 1723, he sold the tract to Andrew Hamilton, and Hamilton to Heinrich Hartzell, an immigrant from the Palatinate, 1732. It now bounds the limits of Telford. Hartzell improved the property and added to it. He owned one thousand acres in all, on the Montgomery line, the homestead being on the Bucks side. He died here June 21, 1784, leaving three sons and eight daughters, and was buried at Indianfield German Reformed church. Ulrich Hartzell, probably a brother, who came in the same ship, bought land near Tylersport, Montgomery county, and died there, December 6, 1771. He was born in Switzerland, August 20, 1705. December 6, 1738, another Hartzell finds his way to America—Conrad, who settled in Salisbury township, Lehigh county, then in Bucks. Heinrich Hartzell was the ancestor of the family in Bucks county. One of the earliest settlers, in the west end of the township, near where Sellersville stands, was Abraham Wombold, who purchased a tract on a branch of the Perkiomen, 1738, on which he built a dwelling, grist mill¹ and tannery. Here he carried on milling and tanning many years, and to

¹ Prior to the building of this grist mill, the nearest mills for the pioneer settlers were those of Mathew, at Flourtown, and Hyde's, Centre Valley.

him the farmers, many miles round, brought their grain to be ground. He was followed by Samuel Sellers, who built a dwelling and opened a tavern in it on the site of the present Sellersville house. Around this old inn has grown a flourishing village named after its founder. Mr. Sellers lived to become a prominent and influential citizen, was a member of Assembly and High Sheriff and died August 18, 1817. William Maberry was an early settler, but the date of his arrival is unknown. He became a large landed proprietor. At his death, 1782, he owned seven hundred and forty-five acres in Rockhill, which were divided among his heirs.

The Proprietary's Manor of Perkasio, partly in Rockhill, containing ten thousand acres, was surveyed and laid out prior to 1708. A section of the township still called Perkasio is the seat of a flourishing village of the same name. The manor land was opened for settlement and purchase, about 1730-35. Jacob Stout, a Swiss immigrant, born 1710, arrived with a brother about 1730, and purchased a tract covering the site of Perkasio, while his brother settled at Germantown. Jacob's wife was a Miss Miller, daughter of a physician of Germany, who had previously married John Liesse. They had two sons and two daughters. Isaac settled in Williams township, Northampton county. Abraham, born 1740, married Magdaline Hartzell, 1762, daughter of Henry Hartzell. It was his daughter who caught a fawn in the woods when a child, carried it home in her apron and it grew to be a buck. Abraham Stout, son of Isaac, a well educated man for the time, a fine penman and followed surveying and conveyancing, was a delegate from Bucks to the convention that framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1790. He died, 1812, and remembered seeing Indian boys of the neighborhood shoot birds with arrows. Jacob Stout, the immigrant, died 1771, was buried at Stout's grave yard on the southwest end of Perkasio, and the remains of his son, Abraham, were buried at the same place. Abraham Stout and wife had three sons and four daughters, who married into the families of Hartman, Upper Saucon, Lehigh county, Stauffer, Kern, Barndt and Gerhart. The large stone barn Jacob Stout built about 1752, was turned into a sash factory some fifty years ago, but was burned down in the fall of 1875. Before the fire, the walls were apparently as sound as when put up. Since then Mr. Kramer erected a large brick building on the site, suitable for carrying on any business. Among the purchasers of manor lands, 1776, was John Benner, one hundred and thirty-eight acres. The same year Benner conveyed it to John Shellenberger of Hatfield, Montgomery county, probably the first comer of the family of this name into the county. In 1779 the property was again sold, to Conrad Shellenberger, Rockhill.

The Arndts of Bucks and Northampton, were early settlers in Rockhill. Bernard Arndt, the pioneer was born at Zerbt, Germany, March 13, 1678, married Anna Maria Decker, of Anhalt, and with his wife and three children, embarked May, 1731, and landed at Philadelphia. After spending some time at Germantown, they settled in the upper end of Philadelphia county, now Montgomery, where the father followed his trade and the children grew to be men and women. Jacob, the second son, born March 24, 1725, married Elizabeth Geiger, bought a farm in Rockhill, and reared a family. He entered the Provincial service during the French and Indian war, reaching the rank of Major, and removed to Northampton, on the Bushkill above Easton, 1760. He was active in the Revolution and prominent in politics, being a member of the Executive Council and served in the Assembly. His wife died March 17, 1797, and he August 3, 1805. His eldest son, John Arndt, born on his father's

farm in Rockhill township, June 5, 1748, commanded a company of riflemen in the "Flying Camp," 1776, and was wounded at Long Island. He was a miller by occupation. He was twice married, after the death of his first wife, January 31, 1776, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Ihrle, of Forks township, Northampton, and ten children were born to them. Like his father he was a man of local prominence and filled several county offices. He died at Easton, May 6, 1814, within one month of being sixty-six.

The Rosenbergers are descended from Henry Rosenberger, Wurtemberg, Germany, and settled in Franconia township, Montgomery county, prior to 1729. He bought one hundred and fifty-nine acres of James Steel, Philadelphia, and Michael Swartley, of the fifth generation, now occupies it. He was buried at Franconia Mennonite church. His children were Benjamin, Daniel, John and Henry, the two eldest supposed to have been born in Germany. In 1739 Benjamin Rosenberger bought one hundred and twenty-five acres on the county line, including the O. G. Morris farm, died in 1777, and his widow, Helen, 1799. His son Elias, who lived and died in Rockhill, owned land in Springfield, Bedminster and Hilltown, where he lived at various periods of his life. He had four children, Benjamin, driving a baggage wagon in the Continental army before reaching manhood, spending the latter part of his life in Rockhill. John, son of Benjamin, Sr., owned a farm in Hatfield, Montgomery county, whose sons Benjamin and Jacob, and daughters, Anna and Susannah removed to Canada. Both daughters became the wives of the Rev. Jacob Detweiler. A granddaughter of Benjamin, a daughter of John Alderfer, became the wife of Bishop Abraham Hunsicker, who founded Free-land Seminary, the parent of Ursinus College. Henry, another son of Benjamin Rosenberger, and his children are much scattered. Daniel, the second son of Henry Rosenberger, Sr., in 1740, bought three hundred and fifty-nine acres in Hatfield township, on the county line, where he lived and died. His will mentions children, David, who married Ann Funk, Isaac married Christiana Funk, Ann married Michael Kolb, and Mary married Valentine Kratz. John Rosenberger, third son of Henry, Sr., born 1724 and died 1808, was buried at Fricks graveyard. He owned several hundred acres including the site of Hatfield village and left a farm to each child. He erected the first grist-mill in that section which stood until 1820, and was one of the founders of Line Lexington Mennonite church. His children were Martin, Abraham, John, Benjamin, Daniel, Henry and Catharine, wife of Abraham Allebach. Many of the descendants live in Bucks county. The fourth son of Henry Rosenberger, Sr., was the Rev. Henry Rosenberger, born December 2, 1725, married Barbara Oberholtzer, 1745, and settled in New Britain on the Hilltown line near Lexington. He was a Mennonite minister and served the Franconia church. His father gave him the homestead shortly after his marriage, and he spent his life there. His children were Gertrude, Annie, born 1748, married Michael Leatherman, second husband John Loux, grandfather of the late John A. Loux; Abraham, Elizabeth, born 1752, married Mark Fretz, New Britain, Barbara, born 1755, married David Rickert and died at twenty, Magdalina, married John Swartly and Sarah, Philip Swartly.

A reunion of the Rosenberger family was held in Perkasio Park, August 10, 1899, to which fifteen hundred descendants of the pioneer were invited and it is thought as many attended. The exercises consisted of an address of welcome, by Prof. Rosenberger, Quakertown, vocal and instrumental music, historical address by Rev. A. J. Fretz, Milton, N. J., other addresses, and a dinner, not the least attractive part of the programme.

Between 1740 and 1750 three brothers and a sister, named Groff, immigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania. Jacob was engaged to a young girl, who came over in the same ship, and they were married on their arrival. Soon after he purchased a tract of land in Rockhill, where they settled down and spent their lives. He became the owner of several hundred acres, and Sellersville is built on a portion of his tract. He was the father of four sons, John, Peter, Jacob and Henry. John bought a farm adjoining his father's which partly remains in the family, Peter went to Lancaster county, where his descendants are living, John moved down toward the central part of the county, and was, no doubt, the immediate ancestor of the Groffs of New Britain, and Henry, the youngest son, born about 1758, took part of the homestead farm where he lived and died, and at his death, left the acres to his children. Part of it remains in the family. Henry was the immediate ancestor of David Groff, of Sellersville. In 1755 a tract of sixty-six and three-quarter acres was surveyed to Samuel Iden, on the Tohickon, by virtue of a warrant.

The south-western section of the township was settled early in the last century by Mennonite families from Germany. They established the congregation that worshiped in what is now known as Gehman's meeting-house, at that time called Bechtel's, two miles south of Sellersville, near the North Pennsylvania railroad and on the road to Telford. Jacob Derstein, senior, while assisting to build a fence around the graveyard, remarked that he would like to know who would be first buried in it, and it happened, in the Providence of God, that his own remains were the first to be interred in the new burial-ground. The old log meeting-house was torn down in 1838, and a convenient stone house erected on its site, which still affords accommodation to the large congregation that worships in it.

In 1737, Paul Gerhart with his two sons, Abraham and Peter, and one daughter, Barbara, immigrants from Alsace, France, settled in Franconia township, Montgomery county, on the Allentown road near a branch of the Perkiomen. They were driven from home by religious persecution, and as the name "Gerhart" is not in the list of arrivals, between 1720 and 1750, it is assumed they took a fictitious name to avoid pursuit. The homestead was known as "Gerhart's tavern" for over a century and is now owned by Irwin R. Hartzell, a descendant. Of the children of the immigrant, Barbara died single and Peter is not accounted for, but Abraham settled in Long Swamp township, Berks county, and later in Rockhill, married Elizabeth Smith and raised a large family. He was born about the close of the seventeenth century and died December 30, 1766; his wife was born December 23, 1723, and died December 23, 1805. From this couple have descended nearly all the Gerharts, or Gerhards, in Bucks, Lehigh and Lebanon counties.

The children of Abraham and Elizabeth Gerhart were Anne Margaret, born April 4, 1744, married Michael Sholl. Abraham (grandfather of Isaac G. Gerhart Telford), born December 3, 1745, married Anna Barbara Detterer; Catharine, born August 2, 1747, married John George Henry Dietz. Conrad, born February 21, 1749, died in Chester county. Jacob, born November 10, 1759, married Elizabeth Detterer, and lived and died at the homestead. Peter, born December 22, 1752, married a Miss Hunsberger. John, born April 19, 1755, married Magdaline Hartzell (born March 26, 1757). Elizabeth, born May 27, 1759, married Jacob Fellman; Barbara, born December 1, 1760, married Henry Brandt, and Isaac, born November 26, 1762, married Sarah Nogel. Abraham Gerhart, eldest son of Abraham and Elizabeth, and the immediate ancestor of the Bucks county branch of the family, settled on a farm

a mile below Sellersville, and spent his life there. He had four sons and three daughters, the youngest dying in infancy, the others marrying into the families of Kern, Singmaster, Frederick, Smith, Harpel and Stout. Three of the immediate descendants of Abraham Gerhart, Isaac, Emanuel Vogel, D. D., LL. D., and R. Leighton Gerhart, father, son and grandson, entered the Reformed church and became prominent clergymen, Emanuel being a professor in the Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The Gerharts, by reason of the large number of children their sons and daughters fell heir to, intermarried with families in this and adjoining counties and their descendants are very numerous.

When Richland was laid out and organized, 1734, considerable territory between the township and Hilltown was left without municipal government. Its organization, therefore, into a township was probably a matter of necessity, to give local protection to the inhabitants. In the petition for roads this territory was called "Rockhill" several years before it was organized, and the name was probably given to it because of its rocky and uneven surface. The records give us no information as to the time when the first movement was made toward a township, and we only know that it was surveyed and laid out by Nicholas Scull, 1740, with metes and bounds that differ materially from its present boundaries, but when the shape of the township was changed we know not. In the original draft the name of the township is left blank, as it had not yet been agreed upon. The following are the boundaries of Nicholas Scull's survey, with draft attached, 1740:

"Beginning at a white oak standing on Tohickon bank on the west side of a road, laid out from Saucon creek, leading to Philadelphia; thence by the said road south two degrees east, three hundred and sixty perches; thence by the same south seventeen degrees east two hundred and fifty-two perches to a corner of Hilltown township; thence by the same southwest, two thousand one hundred and ten perches to the county line; thence along the same northwest, one thousand six hundred and three perches; thence northeast, four hundred and thirty perches by Milford township; thence by the same north twenty-two degrees east, one hundred and fifty perches; thence by the said Milford township and the township of Richland east, one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight perches; thence northeast, eight hundred and seventy perches to Tohickon creek; thence down the same to the beginning." The present area of the township is 14,343 acres, but do not know what it was when first organized. Rockhill is a populous and wealthy township, and in this regard, keeps pace with her sisters. In 1784 the population was 969, with 158 dwelling houses; in 1810, 1,508; 1820, 1,567; 1830, 2,012, and 424 taxables; 1840, 2,182; 1850, 2,447; 1860, 3,107 white and colored; 1870, 3,342 white and 21 colored, of which 191 were foreign-born; 1880, 3,207. In 1870 Rockhill was the most populous township in the county.

An entry in one of the old quarter session's dockets gives additional information touching the organization of Rockhill township. At the June session, 1739, the inhabitants of "Richlands" petitioned the court stating that a considerable tract of land lay between "Richlands" and Hilltown; that the inhabitants refused to mend the roads, etc., etc., and asked that said vacant land be laid out into a township; whereupon the court ordered a township laid out with the following boundaries: "On the northeast by John Penn's Manor of Perkasio, including the same, on the northerly side by Richlands and Lower Millford; on the westward by the county line, and on the southward by the township of Hilltown." The court appointed Uriah Humble,

supervisor, and John Bryan constable. Prior to the organization of the township, this section of country was mentioned in deed as "the district of Free-town." The lower part of the township was generally settled by 1750.

The Wormans, of Tinicum, are descended from Johannes Worman, who came from Rotterdam, Germany, in the ship "Mary of London," 1735, and settled in Rockhill. In 1754 he purchased, of Anthony Haines of Rockhill, a tract of two hundred and seventy-three acres in Bedminster, near Deep Run, and in 1760, conveyed it to John Heany, his son-in-law, of Rockhill. In 1761 Worman purchased a tract of two hundred and one and one-half acres in Tinicum, site of the present Wormanville, of Charles Hughes of the same township. We do not know what year Johannes Worman left Rockhill, but he was still there in 1753, when he was trustee of the Lutheran and Calvinist congregations of Franconia township, Montgomery county. Doubtless he attended church there. He probably went to Tinicum soon after he purchased the Hughes tract, and died there, 1768, leaving a son Michael, to whom he deeded the farm, and two daughters, Mrs. John Cooper, Tinicum, and Mrs. John Heany, Rockhill. His will is dated March 16, 1765, and was admitted to probate, April 5, 1768. The same year Michael Worman was one of the petitioners of Tinicum, Nockamixon, Bedminster and Plumstead, asking the county's consent to build a stone bridge over Indian creek, at their own expense, in place of the wooden one. This was an unusual request. Hereafter the history of the Worman family belongs to Tinicum.

The Heanys were in Rockhill early, Patrick Heany settling there, 1734, at the age of twenty-one, coming over in the ship "Hope" from Rotterdam. John Heany was in the township prior to 1745, married Catharine, daughter of John Worman, same township, and was appointed constable, 1755. His occupation is given as "cordwainer." He removed to Bedminster prior to 1764, and was a storekeeper there. He owned land in adjoining townships, amounting to several hundred acres, and died, intestate, 1787, leaving a widow and fifteen children. The inventory was filed December 4, 1788, amounting to £1,011. 3s. 11d., settlement filed May 26, 1789, and final settlement filed and distribution made September 14, 1790.

Derstein's mill,¹ one and a half miles south of Sellersville, on the North Pennsylvania railroad, is one of the oldest mills in the upper end of the county. It is thought to have been the first one erected between Whitmarsh and Centre Valley. The first mill was built by the ancestor of the Derstein family prior to 1742, and in the rudest manner. Tradition says that four saplings were planted in the ground and covered with a straw-roof; the mill works constructed underneath were of the simplest description, but sufficient to turn a pair of chopping stones. A second mill was erected by Abraham and Michael Derstein, 1742, with all the improvements known at that day. A culvert built across the road over the tail race was there a few years ago, as sound as when the masons finished the work. In 1873 William and David Derstein erected a third mill on the site of the old one, which is complete in all its appointments. William Shavers built a mill on the Tohickon before 1746, in which year a road was opened from it to the Bethlehem road, but the location of the mill is not now known. Peter Shepherd owned a grist-mill in the township, 1760, and one at Hunsbury, 1765. William Heacock owned a saw-mill in Rockhill 1785.

Among the immigrants who settled in Rockhill and qualified as citizens, were Andreas Lauch, August 28, 1773; Johannes Adam Lauch, August 4, 1750; Johannes Lauschs, October 10, 1752; John Jacob Laux, October 12,

1754, and Jacob Lauch, September 11, 1771. In addition to these, but not of them, was Heinrich (Henry) Lauchs, who arrived at Philadelphia in the ship "Minerva," John Spinner, master, from Rotterdam, and qualified November 9, 1767. He married Barbara, daughter of John Heany, Rockhill, about 1773. On June 16, 1773, Andreas Keichline and wife, Rockhill, conveyed to Henry Laux, "carpenter," 60 acres and 53 perches on Tohickon creek, Haycock. His name appears on the tax list of 1779 to 1793, but removed to Adams township, York county, about 1794. The last we hear of John Laux was February 10, 1800, when he acknowledged and receipted for £34 7s. 8d. balance in full due his wife, Barbara, from her father, John Heany's estate.

The three villages of Rockhill are Sellersville, Bridgetown and Perkasio, the first and last on the North Pennsylvania railroad. As has been already



SELLERS' TAVERN.

stated, Sellersville grew up around what was for many years known as "Sellers' Tavern," the name of the post office to 1866, when it was changed to that of the village. The office was first opened, 1820, and Thomas Sellers appointed postmaster. Its improvements have been much accelerated since the opening of the railroad, 1856, and population increased. It then had a population of about six hundred, with seventy-five dwellings, four stores, two hotels, two flour mills, one of them steam, a tannery, steam planing mill, lumber and coal yard, three cigar manufactories, two churches, and two school houses. A new impetus was given to Sellersville by its incorporation into a borough, 1875, and its wealth and population both increased. Its chief industry is cigar making and within the last two decades four large factories have been built, giving employment to several hundred hands. The prosperity of this industry has led to the erection of a number of new dwellings by

private enterprises and a building association. Among the public improvements is a school building enlarged at an expense of five thousand dollars, Odd Fellows hall costing eight thousand dollars, and a water plant thirty thousand dollars, furnishing an abundant supply for all purposes. All branches of business have increased in proportion with the population; 480 in 1880; 794, 1890, and 1,247, 1900. A movement was started sometime ago, to unite Sellersville and Perkasia in one great borough, but present success is not yet in sight. The surrounding country is thickly settled and well cultivated. The Bethlehem turnpike, in the early days a general traveled route from the Lehigh to Philadelphia, made "Sellers' Tavern" a place of much resort.²

The churches of Sellersville are a Union Reformed and Lutheran and Catholic. The former was built, 1870-74, and dedicated May 2, the latter year. It is a stone building 70x42 feet with a steeple that can be seen for a considerable distance. The cost was twenty thousand dollars, finished in the best manner and is known as the Evangelical Lutheran and St. Michael's Reformed church. The Rev. Mr. Ziegenfus was probably the first Lutheran pastor and served the church to about 1880, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. C. Becker to 1890. Since that time, the Rev. J. H. Waidelich has been in charge. The first Reformed pastor was the Rev. Peter S. Fisher, who was active in organizing the congregation and building the church, but did not live to see it completed. He was attacked by a fatal illness in May, 1873, while preaching in Leidy's church, Hilltown, and died within a few hours. Mr. Fisher was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1804, licensed to preach, 1825, and ordained 1826. He came to this county, 1827, to supply the churches made vacant by the death of Rev. J. A. Strassburger at Tohickon, Indianfield and Charlestown. He preached at numerous other points and organized three new congregations. During his ministry, of almost half a century, it is estimated he preached ten thousand sermons, including two thousand five hundred funeral discourses, baptised three thousand, confirmed fifteen hundred, and married two thousand couples. He was greatly esteemed and in his funeral procession walked forty-two Reformed ministers. He was the father of General B. Frank Fisher, who entered the military service in 1861, as a lieutenant of volunteers, at the breaking out of the Civil war, and by its close had reached the rank of chief signal officer of the United States army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He read law at Doylestown with the late Judge S. L. Roberts and was admitted to the bar, in 1860. The Rev. J. G. Dengler succeeded Mr. Fisher, but, in 1899, was called to a Reformed parish in Lancaster county.

Perkasie, named after the old Manor that once included within its bounds ten thousand of the acres of that region, situated on the North Pennsylvania railroad, one-fourth of a mile south of the tunnel, is a new town. We have already mentioned that the first purchaser of the land on which it is built was John Liesse (whose widow married, 1739, Jacob Stout), about 1735. The first improvements were made by Samuel M. Hager, 1861-62, when he erected a store-house and three dwellings, and laid a switch. Nothing more was

² The Inland Traction company's trolley road, Perkasia to Lansdale, runs through Sellersville, almost paralleling the North Penn. Railroad. The company was chartered, 1899, with a capital of \$300,000 and whole amount bonded. The road was opened for travel in April, 1900. The power house is located at Souderton in the edge of Montgomery county, and the longest and most expensive bridge at Sellersville, built of iron, three spans, each 92½ feet long and cost \$8,000.

done until 1868, when Joseph A. Hendricks built a dwelling and bought the store property. In the fall of 1870 he bought the Nace farm and cut it up into building lots, from which time the village has grown and prospered. When laid out, 1870, it had a store, blacksmith shop, several dwellings and a railroad station called "Comlyville," after Franklin A. Comly, president of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. It was incorporated 1886, and had a population of 300 in 1880; 458, 1890; 1,803 in 1900. It was named Perkasio, 1873, a name first given to the post office at Blooming Glen. Perkasio's principal industry is the manufacture of cigars, which employs some five hundred hands. The borough has fifty places of business, including the minor industries and usual mechanics, a newspaper, opera house, three hotels, two parks, four churches, a graded public school with superintendent and five teachers, fire company, creamery, water plant, erected 1885, and several beneficial, social and patriotic organizations, and last, though not least, a band organized many years ago. The railroad station at Perkasio is the handsomest on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and the shipping center for a large scope of populous and productive country. The receipts are about one hundred thousand dollars a year. In 1897 the assessed borough and school taxes were \$4,716.37. Samuel M. Hager, the legitimate father of Perkasio, was the son of Colonel George Hager, Rockhill. Both father and son were active in politics and the military, and wielded very considerable influence among the Germans. The Reformed church at Perkasio was organized by the efforts of Rev. J. G. Dengler, Sellersville, who began holding service there in the school house fifteen years ago. As the attendance increased there was a demand for a church building, and the movement resulted in the erection of a neat stone Gothic edifice. The congregation, organized with eighteen members, has grown to over two hundred. In 1897 by the action of Tohickon, the parish was erected into a separate charge, and the Rev. J. Rauch called to the pastorate. It is known as St. Stephen's Reformed congregation.

Bridgetown, on the road from Sellersville to Hagersville, two miles from the former, was incorporated into the borough of Perkasio, and known as South Perkasio, is a prosperous village of some forty dwellings, two churches, an hotel and a store. St. Andrews church, Lutheran and Reformed, was built, 1867, with a membership of one hundred and Rev. F. Berkemeyer was Lutheran pastor for some years, and was succeeded by Rev. M. J. Kuehner, who also officiates at Hilltown.

The thriving village of Telford, on the line of Bucks and Montgomery counties, and partly in the township of Rockhill and Hilltown in Bucks and Franconia in Montgomery, with the North Pennsylvania railroad running through it, was named after Telford, the celebrated English Engineer. The site was purchased of James Hamilton, by Christian Dettra, 1737. He sold it to Abraham Gerhart, 1785, and it thence passed to his son John, 1810, and then through various hands to the present owners. The first house was built by Isaac G. Gerhart, 1857, and occupied for a dwelling, and the same year Thomas B. Woodward erected the steam mills and a large tavern known as the "County Line Hotel," which Jacob Souder opened January 1, 1858, and Mr. Gerhart opened the first store in the new village on April 1, of the same year. The mills were destroyed by fire in 1861. Telford has had a steady growth since its foundation, the census showing a population of 73 in 1865; 83 in 1866; 1867, 105; 1875, 421, with 87 dwellings. It is regularly laid out, the streets broad and straight, crossing each other at right angles, and the surrounding

country populous and charming. It has the complement of mechanics, stores, lumber, coal and lime yards, three public halls, churches and a post-office. The Trinity Reformed church was erected, 1897. The preliminary meeting was held February 27, eleven persons being present; the contract was awarded June 9, corner stone laid July 25 with appropriate ceremonies, and the first sermon preached Dec. 5, by the Rev. Jacob Kehn in the Sunday-school room in German. A Sunday school was organized with ninety-one scholars, January 2, 1898, and the church dedicated May 29. The style of architecture is Gothic, built of Rockhill granite with blue stone trimmings. The main building is 36x55 feet with Sunday school annex, 42x31, and basement for Society meetings. The whole cost was six thousand dollars.

Among the persons, deceased in Rockhill, the past century, whose lives ran back into the infancy of the county, and beyond the birth of the township, were Valentine Nicholas, who died October 1, 1807, aged ninety-six years, five months and five days and Ann Haycock, probably Heacock, February 16, same year at the age of eighty-nine.

On the Ridge road, between Tylersport and Sellersville, a mile from the latter place, is a Lutheran and Reformed church, built, 1826, of which the late Rev. William B. Kemmerer was pastor for thirty years. He was succeeded by Mr. Berkemeyer, Lutheran. The congregation was reorganized 1867, and there are now over two hundred in attendance. The location is known as "Schlichter's" store, and is the seat of a post office. It used to be called "Indianfield," and possibly the church goes by this name yet. It is the oldest in the township, probably antedating the Mennonites; was organized prior to 1746, and in October, that year, was visited by the Reverend Mr. Schlatter. The Ridge Valley church, on the Allentown road, four miles from Sellersville, was founded the first quarter of the last century. There the Mennonites, Lutherans and Reformed began worshipping in an old school house that was near a graveyard, and enlarged it by tearing down the partition. This was continued until 1854, when a church building was erected. The Lutherans then called the Reverends M. and O. F. Waage, father and son, who served them until 1873, and since then the pastors have been the Reverends S. A. Zeigenfus, J. S. Beckner, and J. H. Waidelich, the latter the present incumbent. The church has prospered and the congregation increased. On Sunday, June 25, 1899, the corner-stone of a new building was laid with appropriate ceremonies, costing five thousand dollars.

The surface of Rockhill is much broken. A broad, rocky ridge runs entirely across the township, from northeast to southwest, curving to the south toward Sellersville. The broken surface impedes cultivation, but fine farms abound in many sections and good crops produced. It is well watered by branches of the Perkiomen and Tohickon, their tributaries affording numerous mill sites.

Rockhill is noted for aged persons. In the fall of 1882, Mrs. Catharine Keil, living at Keil's corner, at almost ninety-eight, was in full mental and physical vigor. The year before she walked six miles without resting, and about the same time employed herself husking corn "just to keep out of mischief." She was the third daughter of Abraham Souder, Hilltown. Her mother died at ninety-one, and of her four sisters, one died at eighty, the next in her ninety-sixth year, and of two others living in 1882, one was in great vigor at ninety-one. Mrs. Catharine Watts, doubtless the oldest person in the county at her death, died in Rockhill, February 15, 1900, in her one hundred and fourth year. She was born October 3, 1796, married William Watts,

1811, who died 1880, at the age of ninety; they lived together sixty-nine years and were the parents of eleven children. Of her five living children (1892), the eldest was eighty-three and youngest fifty-seven. She had two hundred living offspring, forty-eight grandchildren, one hundred and twenty-nine great-grandchildren, and twenty-three great-great-grandchildren. She enjoyed excellent health and could see to thread a needle without glasses. Her maiden name was Nace,³ possibly a sister of Henry Nace, of Rockhill, who on February 3, 1790, bound himself to Henry Barndt, Upper Salford, Montgomery county, for two years with consent of Abram Kober, his guardian. The indenture was acknowledged before Michael Croll. This recalls another aged woman, Mrs. Catharine Snyder, of Lower Bucks, birth-place unknown. She died at the Lower Dublin, Oxford Alms House, 1895, at the age of eighty-seven. She was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, wounded at Trenton, and was twice married, the first time at fifteen and is survived by a son at ninety. The name of Catharine seems a lucky one for longevity. On the North Pennsylvania railroad, a mile above Rockhill station, is a log house built in 1754, in which Jonas Frank lives.

In August, 1783, a Hessian surgeon, who had participated in the Revolution, on the side of the British, set out on a journey from Philadelphia to the Lehigh and beyond, before returning home. We begin to quote from his journal at the time he entered Rockhill township, when he says:

"The same afternoon we arrived at another farm in a very uneven and stony region called "Rocky Hill," situated in Bucks county. At this place we met a young man who pays but ten shillings tax for seventy-four acres, of which considerable is woodland. Among other taxes, which are assessed in Pennsylvania, is one styled the "bachelor's tax;" every male person who is twenty-one years of age, and not married, pays a yearly tax of twelve shillings, six pence, Pennsylvania currency. Inconsiderable as this tax is, it, however, has its desired effect, as the liability to derision, to which the young men are open, and the ease with which industrious hands can support a family, soon causes them to change their social status. This is an old established tax here, as well as in Maryland, and lately established in South Carolina, as they have been convinced of its usefulness to arrive at a desired result.

"The farmers here use a seed plough, called the "Bucks County plow." The wheat is scattered on the fallow ground and then plowed under. It is customary to reckon from one-half to one bushel of seed to the acre, according as the land has before been cultivated. Generally it is expected to harvest ten or fifteen bushels of wheat per acre, from land that has been manured; in the neighborhood of Reading and the Tulpehocken valley, the average is forty to fifty bushels. A wagon with four horses will haul forty or fifty bushels of

3 Mrs. Catharine Watts, Rockhill township, the oldest inhabitant of Bucks county, died on Thursday evening, February 15, 1900, in her one hundred and fourth year. She was stricken with paralysis, Sunday, January 28th, but such was her vitality she lived nearly three weeks. She lived with her son William, two miles north of Sellersville, was born October 3, 1796, and, had she lived until January 1, 1901, would have seen three centuries. Mrs. Watts, during her long career, scarcely knew what it was to be sick. She was a woman of remarkable vigor and strong constitution. Down to the day of her last illness she was scarcely ever idle, assisting with the house work. Her faculties were all well preserved and her eye sight remarkable, being able to notice a pin on the carpet that would escape the notice of other members of the household.—Daily Democrat, February 17, 1900.

wheat to the city, and it is sold there for one Spanish dollar a bushel. As many persons own a large quantity of land, they cannot make use of it all, and consequently many acres remain uncultivated for five, six or seven years. Frequently, for the first year a crop of rye is sown, the second year wheat and English grass seed, and after the wheat is harvested, it is used for five years as pasture. For a second crop it is customary to sow buckwheat.

"Most of the lime used in Philadelphia comes from the neighborhood of Whitmarsh or Plymouth, fifteen or seventeen miles distant. Nearer than that there is no pure limestone, and wood is also very scarce. From there, up to within five miles of Bethlehem there are no traces of limestone. Formerly the lime was delivered in Philadelphia for one shilling per bushel. A four horse team can haul from forty to fifty bushels. Every farm has its orchard, when the trees becomes old a new one is started, at a new spot, as the general belief is that young trees will not thrive where the old ones stood. People also have land enough and do not like to engage in the labor of plowing up the land, and improving it with manure or other mixture. There is no attention paid to the variety of fruit; apples and peaches are about all that are cultivated, the former, however, might be greatly improved.

"After leaving the foregoing host and traveling through a continuous forest, we reached 'Rocky Hill' township, but we only saw a few scattered houses. The road is fitly called 'Rocky Hill.' A blue basaltic and also a slaty gneiss rock covered the surface under which, however, the red, Jersey soil is found. We passed through a devastated forest of at least two thousand acres, which had been cut down for fuel at a charcoal furnace. After the owner had used up all the wood it was abandoned. The forest consists of oak, beech and birch. The bark of the latter is used for tanning. On this dry unproductive soil, we saw nothing but small trunks of all kinds of trees. None of them appeared very old. Most of the thickets we met with are composed of young trees, as the first settlers have a custom of clearing their lands with fire, but the fire often spreads too far, and the original forests were destroyed. Nowhere will you meet with such a diversity of fencing as in America; almost every minute you will see a different style, and people cannot help wondering at the inventive genius of the inhabitants. Generally there are dry enclosures, either thin stakes of cleft trees, which are entwined in various ways or laid one on the top of the other, or upright posts are placed against each other and interlaced. The so called worm fences were the most frequent. They are made of chestnut wood, as it makes the lightest fence, and when the bark is off will last a long time. Green hedge are rarely met with, and then only in a few towns, as the labor of planting and taking care of them is too great.

"From Rocky Hill the road leads to a broad plain which is known as the Great Swamp, which formerly covered this entire region, but has now been transformed into excellent wheat land. The low situation, however, causes it to be overflowed fall and spring, and the farmers find it best to raise summer instead of winter wheat, as the latter, on account of the wet soil, is often damaged by frost. Quakertown is a small village of about twelve houses. The inhabitants are mostly English and German Quakers. The inn keeper here pays for his license and about five acres of land twelve pounds Pennsylvania currency taxes. He certainly has not much to pay, but he has the more to ask, as we were not safe for a moment from his inquisitiveness. He was incessant in his endeavor to ascertain from us, or our servants, the object of our travels, but he was not able to accomplish it and we did not feel obliged to

satisfy his curiosity, as his ignorance prevented him from answering our questions relative to the condition of his neighborhood. After leaving this Quaker colony on the 8th of August, we again came into a rough hilly country, full of the fragments of the before mentioned hard blue stone, and traveled many miles through wild and uncultivated forests; only occasionally did we meet with small cultivated spots on which Germans were settled. We passed through 'Phillips Dale' and 'Richardstown,' without knowing it, as these rising towns only existed in name, or were composed of only a few huts. Six miles from Quakertown we came to a small village of ten or twelve houses, and a mill, named after its first settler, Stoffel Wagner. After we had traveled between and over more high hills and through desolate forests, and passed Saucon creek, we came to a beautiful valley, with rich mellow soil and then to the calm but beautiful Lehigh."

CHAPTER IV.

NOCKAMIXON.

1742.

First settlers.—Population, 1742.—Names of settlers and landowners.—Settled by English.—Township organized.—Old couplet.—McCarty brothers.—Abraham Goodwin.—John Praul.—Casper Kolb.—The Stovers.—John Pursell.—McLeroys.—The Kintners.—Overbecks.—John George Kohl.—The Shick family.—Traugers.—The Buck family.—Nicholas.—Nockamixon church and pastors.—Charles Fortman.—Music taught.—Rafinesque.—Campbell graveyard.—The Narrows.—Rich Flora.—Roads.—Streams.—Villages.—Population.—Bridgeton township cut off from Nockamixon now a German township.

On the organization of Tinicum, 1738, a large tract of country, immediately north of it, was left without local government. The Durham iron works had been established since 1727, and although there was no organized township north of Tinicum, settlers had taken up land and built cabins here and there in the woods as high up as Forks of Delaware. They were generally found on the river side of the county. The Durham road had been a traveled highway several years prior to this date and no doubt its opening invited emigrants to push their way up into the woods of Nockamixon,¹ settling on, or near the road. As the names and date of the coming of the first settlers can not now be told, we are unable to tell our readers when the pioneers penetrated that wilderness country.

We have reason to believe settlers located in Nockamixon as early as in Durham still higher up the river, and that before 1730 the pioneer was felling the trees in her woods. In 1737 Bartholomew Longstreth purchased two hundred and fifty acres of the Proprietaries, on or near Gallows hill run,² which tradition says, took its name from a suicidal traveler found suspended from the limb of a tree on its bank. By 1742 it contained quite a respectable population for a frontier district, the following names of settlers, or land-owners, having come down to us as living there at that time; Richard Thatcher, Joseph

1 The name Nockamixon is first met with as early as September 8, 1717, when a patent was issued, to Jeremiah Langhorne and John Chapman, for several tracts of land, one of them in this township.

2 The Indian name of Gallows Run was "Perelefakon" creek, and occurs on the original deed of the Durham tract.

Warford, Christian Weaver, John Henry Hite, William Morris, John Harwick, Uriah Humble, David Buckherd, Bartholomew Longstreth,³ Samuel Cruchler, Jacob Richards, Thomas Blair, William Ware, John Anderson, Edmund Bleney, John Doran, John Wilson, George Ledley, William Dickson, James Johnson, Richard London, John Colvan, Ralph Wilson, Jacob Trimbo and Thomas Ramsey. These names prove the original settlers of Nockamixon were English-speaking people and, as was the case in Tinicum, and, in other parts of the county, the Germans overran the township subsequently.

By the spring of 1742 the inhabitants of Nockamixon thought themselves numerous enough to be organized into a township. At the June term, twenty-five citizens, who styled themselves "inhabitants of the adjacents of Plumstead," whose names we have already given, petitioned the court to allow a township "to be laid out joining Durham, then descending the river to the London tract," with the following boundaries: "Beginning at a black oak on the bank of the Delaware river, being a corner of Durham tract; thence by the said tract, and land of Thomas Blair, south seventy degrees, west one thousand and forty perches; thence by land of William Ware, southeast two hundred and forty perches; thence southwest five hundred and forty perches to Haycock run; thence down said run to Tohickon creek; thence down the said creek to a tract of land laid out to James Sterling; thence by that and the London company's land, north-east two thousand one hundred and forty perches to the river Delaware; thence up the same to the place of beginning—containing by computation six thousand acres." The boundaries were never changed, that we are aware of, until Bridgeton was cut off in 1890, and the original area was now computed at twelve thousand five hundred acres. The court, at the same term, ordered the township laid out in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. It was surveyed September 9, 1743, by Nicholas Scull and confirmed at the April term, 1746. Like Tinicum, the name of Nockamixon is of Indian origin and has been retained, much to the credit of our name-changing race. Heckewelder says, "Nockamixon" signifies, in the Delaware language, *the place at the three houses*; but what connection there is between "three houses" and the township's name, is not explained. On the back of the petition to the court, asking for the township's organization is written the following couplet:

"As rocks in Nockamixon mate the skies,
So let this town to Nockamixon rise."

which fails, however, to throw any light on the subject. In a deed of 1762, the township is spelled "Nockiminson."

Among the settlers who came into the township soon after its organization were Thomas and Patrick McCarty,⁴ brothers, from Ireland, who settled on

3 Bartholomew Longstreth lived and died in Warminster, and was never a resident of Nockamixon, though he owned land there.

4 There is some difference of opinion as to when the McCartys arrived. William J. Buck says Edward McCarty bought two hundred and fifty acres of Thomas and Richard Penn, April 19, 1738, on a warrant of March 11, 173—, but a subsequent sentence same paragraph, says "a research, in the Bucks county records, states the aforesaid two hundred and fifty acres were bought of Thomas Penn by Nicholas McCarty, March 5, 1761." This Nicholas was probably the son of Thomas or Patrick McCarty mentioned in the text.

Haycock run about 1748, where they purchased two tracts of the Proprietaries, their land extending into Haycock. June 4, 1753, seventy-nine and three-quarters acres were surveyed to William Dixon, on warrant of November 9, 1752, and one hundred and four acres and forty-nine perches to Abraham Goodwin, by warrant dated December 8, 1749. Two tracts containing one hundred and seven acres and fifty-one perches were surveyed to Peter Young, June 1 and 2, 1753, by virtue of warrants dated 1749⁵ and on December 3, 1754, eighty-nine acres and allowance to Herman Younkon. He was the ancestor of the Youngken family and came from the Palatinate in the ship *Charming Polly*, landing at Philadelphia October 8, 1737. He was naturalized, 1743, settled in Nockamixon on the Durham road and was living in 1781. Adam Meisser was an early settler at the Narrows. In the spring, 1746, thirty acres were surveyed to him, adjoining lands of Matthew Hughes, by Robert Smith, by virtue of a warrant of Surveyor-General Lukens. The same year John Praul already a land-owner in the township, obtained a warrant for forty acres and one hundred and seven perches, adjoining John Meisser at the Narrows, but the land was not surveyed until Dec. 17, 1753. In May, 1748, ninety and one-half acres were surveyed to David Maynes and June, 1754, one hundred and forty-two acres patented to Michael Meisser and other lands were surveyed to him in 1766. He was an early settler and the owner of a tract prior to 1753, located on the hill at Ferndale. The Centre Hill school house is built on part of it. In 1749, Peter Michael, perhaps "Mickley," took up twenty-five acres on Nockamixon and Peter Young thirty acres. Among the early Germans who settled in this section of the county about this period, the township not being mentioned in several cases, were Christian Fry at Tohickon, 1738, Casper Kolb, 1738, Frederick Kraft on Tohickon, 1741, Solomon Ruchstuhl, one hundred acres near a branch of Tohickon, 1742, and George Hartzell, one hundred acres adjoining the above, same year Christopher, twenty five acres at Tohickon, 1749, and Valentine Nicholas, 1749.⁵ All of these hardly settled in Nockamixon, but as the Tohickon and one of its branches formed its southern boundary, some of these early German immigrants made their homes in this township. There was considerable unseated land in the township years subsequent to this. It is probable the numerous family of Keyser, now living in Nockamixon, are descended from Peter Keyser, who was constable of the township, and settled in Gallows Run valley north of Bucksville, 1750. In 1785 there was a re-survey of some of the lands in Nockamixon, when a tract of Benjamin Williamson was re-surveyed under a warrant of April 1, 1768, by Samuel Preston, deputy-surveyor of the county. It was found to contain five hundred and fifteen acres and one hundred and thirty-one perches, fifty-five acres and fifty-seven perches more than the warrants called for. In 1751 William Deil and Daniel Mench bought land in the township, the former fifty acres.

5 Valentine Nicholas was born in Germany, April 8, 1711, and landed at Philadelphia, October 25, 1738. He settled in Rockhill, was one of the founders of Keller's church, and died October 1, 1807, aged ninety-six years, five months and five days. He had the following children: Catharine, married Henry Emich or Amey, December 4, 1759; John married Christina, daughter of Michael Hartzell of Haycock, May 20, 1760; Abraham, born February 17, 1752, died February 21, 1762; Elizabeth, born February 6, 1754, died February 22, 1754; John Henry, born February 20, 1755; George, born December 3, 1758; Daniel, born August 13, 1761; Valentine, born —, married Anna Maria Young; Christian, born August 4, 175—.

The McLeroys were early settlers of Nockamixon but we do not know the date of their arrival. The will of William McLeroy was admitted to probate October 31, 1765. Among his daughters were Agnes Scott, with whose name is connected a bit of interesting history. She was the great-grandmother of the late Mrs. Carrie Scott Harrison, the first wife of ex-President Harrison, and stands in the same relation to his second wife, as his two wives were sisters. Agnes McLeroy married John Scott. She and her husband lived and died near Easton in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. The romance is only half ended here, for a brother of John Scott was the great-grandfather of the wife of the late President Hayes. John McElroy supposed to be a grandson of William, married a sister of Commodore Richard Dale, and lived and died near Bristol, this county. The modern spelling is McElroy, but the name to the will is signed "McLeroy" in a plain hand. Warren Scott Dungan, Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, is a great-grandson of Agnes Scott.

The following were among the early settlers of Nockamixon, 1741-1767, whose descendants have added largely to her population, past and present; some of whom may have been mentioned elsewhere in family connections:

John George Kohl arrived in Philadelphia September 26, 1732, married Mary Barbara Behlen, lived at Falkner's Swamp, New Hanover township, Montgomery county, 1741, and that year, or the next, removed to Nockamixon, and settled on the Durham road near Bucksville. He died there, July 3, 1779, aged seventy-nine years and his wife a month later. His three sons, Joseph, John and George were enrolled in the association and took the oath of allegiance August 27, 1778. The Schick family, Michael, Jacob and John William, arrived in the Lydia, Capt. John Randolph, landing October 10, 1747. They sailed from Rotterdam, the ship's passengers coming from the Palatinate. The name was variously spelled: Schick, Schack, Scheck, Scheik, Schuck, and divers other ways. Michael and John were enrolled in the Association, 1775, but we do not know that they served in the field. Michael Schick and wife Margaret had a son Michael, born November 17, 1767, and two daughters Anna and Elizabeth, born January 28, 1770, and Sarah, May 3, 1781. John William and wife Margaret had a son, John Peter, born, 1768, and another son, also John, born March 30, 1770. They were probably all farmers, and we find none of them figuring outside their own occupation, except Michael, a trustee of the church he assisted to found. George Overbeck, originally settled in Springfield and owned a farm there, but removed to Nockamixon prior to 1746, on the Durham road. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, 1715, and died August 15, 1798, aged eighty-three years and six months. He erected a substantial stone dwelling on his Nockamixon purchase. He made application for license: the first was rejected, but afterward granted June, 1746, and a tavern was kept there several years. This was probably his first. How long he kept it we are not informed, and there are no records that enlighten us.⁶ The Sassamans came into the township, 1766, and,

6. In his first application for license, 1746, George Overbeck gives the following reason, in his petition to the court: That he is "troubled at all hours, and commonly at unreasonable hours of the night, is obliged to break his rest to entertain strangers and travelers, and all the neighbors that live near the road suffer very much for the want of a tavern on that road to lodge travelers, especially in the winter time, by reason of the place being but newly inhabited, fodder being very scarce, etc." The situation is said to be "upon the Durham road, four miles and a half from Durham and six and a half from Tohickon."

on May 12, Henry Sassaman bought one hundred and sixty-three acres of George Overbeck, half a mile east of Buckville, the homestead and one hundred and two acres, having been in the family to the present time. Jacob Sassaman took the oath of allegiance before Jacob Sacket, Esq., July 1, 1778. A Henry Sassaman was a taxable in Maxatawny township, Berks county, and it is possible the father or a son of the name of Henry was the settler in Nockamixon.

Christian Trauger, ancestor of the Trauger family of this county, was born at Beckinbach, Darmstadt, Germany, March 30, 1726, and died in Nockamixon January 8, 1811. He landed at Philadelphia, October 9, 1747, from the ship Restoration. Rupp spells the name "Traugler." He was active in church, being one of the founders of the Lutheran congregation, Nockamixon. In 1798, Christian Trauger, the elder, and Christian Trauger, weaver, were elders in this church, Christian Trauger, carpenter, deacon, and Frederick Trauger, a trustee. Two persons, named Christian Trauger, were enrolled among the Nockamixon militia, 1775, and in the war of 1812-1815, we find Christian Trauger serving in Captain Phineas Kelley's company at Marcus Hook. The Rufe family of this township are descended of Jacob, originally spelled Ruff, who came from Germany, 1739. He had three sons, Christian, John and John Frederick, the latter born November 27, 1766, and died May 16, 1830. Jacob Ruff, the ancestor, died December 25, 1790, aged seventy-two. The family are Lutherans, and between 1783 and 1800 at least five families of the name were connected with the Nockamixon congregation, all leaving descendants.

Among the old German families of Nockamixon are those of Stover, Kintner, Trauger, Oberbeck, Deemer, Buck, and Frankenfield. The Stovers, originally spelled Stauffer or Stoefver, came to the state at its foundation. Ludwig, or Lewis, settled at or near Germantown, 1684, and his grandson William died at Valley Forge, 1778. John George Stover, from Saxony, a miller by trade, arrived in 1752, and settled in this county. He had three sons, Jacob, Ulrich, and Henry. The sons of Jacob were Matthias, Henry, who owned a mill at Erwinna, in Tinicum, and Jacob who lived at the Narrows, in Nockamixon. John Stover, miller at Tohickon, in Haycock, was a son of Ulrich, and from Henry are descended the Stovers of Bedminster: Abraham was a miller at Tohickon, whose son, John S. Stover, also occupies the old mill property. In 1776 David and Daniel Stover, brothers, immigrated from Saxony and settled in the upper end of the county. David had three sons, among whom was Abraham, father of William S. Stover, cashier of the Frenchtown bank. Daniel likewise had three sons, Henry, Jacob and Daniel. Of these sons, Henry died without children, Jacob had a large family, and his descendants are living in Philadelphia, Northampton county, and in New Jersey. Daniel had three sons, one the father of John N. Stover, of Nockamixon.⁷ David Stover, Daniel, the great-grandfather of John N., of Nockamixon and his son Daniel were all teamsters in their day and hauled goods

7 In 1736 David, Daniel and William Stauffer, or Stover, settled in Nockamixon and were no doubt members of the family mentioned above. Daniel born October 10, 1746, married Lydia Driselin, 1774, left a son bearing his name, who was born 1768, married Mary Magdalen Mayer and died June 13, 1841. During the Revolution Daniel hauled cannon balls from Durham furnace to the Continental Army. The brother William who died at Valley Forge the winter of 1777-78 was doubtless a soldier and we believe him to have been identical with the William named above.

from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Easton and other interior towns. Down to the completion of the Delaware Division Canal, all the goods required for the Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre markets, were transported through this county in "Conestoga wagons," drawn by teams of six horses, fed from a feed box fastened on the tongue of the wagon. One of the finest teams in the last century, was owned by Michael Butz who resided above Belvidere, New Jersey—six large black horses much admired. Among others who drove fine teams, were Zelner Klotz Sumstone, descendant of Philip Sumstone, or Zumstone, who landed at Philadelphia November 1, 1763, Bewighaus, Meyer, Fretz, Joseph and David Stover and others. Many of these teams traveled the Easton road from Philadelphia, through Doylestown, and always stopped at certain taverns on the road, but their occupation was gone when the canal was opened and they passed into history. If their adventures and experiences could be recalled they would be read with deep interest and enjoyed by a generation that knows not of them, except on hearsay. The Wolfingers, prominent in the township, trace their descent from Frederick Wolfinger, who came from the Palatinate in the ship *Europe*, landing at Philadelphia, November 20, 1741, at the age of twenty. There are but few families of the original settlers in Nockamixon, among them being the Keysers, Traugers and a few others. The Pursells, who long made their home in this township, fell within the lines of Bridgeton when it was organized, 1890.

The family name, of Kintner, was originally "Gintner," and George Gintner,⁸ the grandfather of Hugh Kintner came from Wurtemberg, Germany, before the Revolution, landing at Philadelphia, September 2, 1789, from the ship *Albany*, and settled in Nockamixon. He served in the Revolution as captain of cavalry, and at its close, turned his continental money into hollow ware at the Durham iron works and exchanged it for a farm in Monroe county near the Delaware Water Gap. He lived there the remainder of his life, and was drowned in the Delaware while driving the river for fish. He left two sons, Joseph, who died young, and Jacob, the father of Hugh, who lived and died in Bucks county, and who was elected sheriff, 1824—and a daughter, Mary, who married a Smith and settled in Walpack, Sussex county, New Jersey. Jacob was bound out among strangers when young, and the spelling of the name was changed from Gintner to Kintner. This change defeated his effort to recover the pension due his father for his Revolutionary services.

Nicholas Buck, founder of Bucksville, third son of Nicholas Buck, Springfield, born August 20, 1769, was a wheelwright by trade. He married Mary Magdalena, daughter of John Eck, Upper Salford, Montgomery county, 1789, and in the fall of 1792; settled in Nockamixon, purchasing sixty-four acres of Christian Kleinker, embracing the site of Bucksville. Here he erected new buildings including wheelwright and blacksmith shops, and later, a substantial stone house. In 1808 he enlarged the house and obtained license, calling it the "White Horse," a prancing steed of that color, fully caparisoned, being emblazoned on the sign board. At that day the Durham and Easton roads were highways for freight and travel between Philadelphia and the Upper Delaware and Lehigh, and this noted tavern became a stopping-place for loaded teams, and the Easton mail stages. The patronage was continued until the opening of the Belvidere-Delaware railroad, 1854. In 1816, Mr. Buck opened a store and 1828 a post-office was established called Bucksville and himself ap-

⁸ George Gintner may not have been an officer, but his name appears in a list of Pennsylvania soldiers, see Vol. 13, Series 11 Pa. Archives.

pointed postmaster. Having a taste for military pursuits, when the British fired on the Chesapeake, 1807, he raised a cavalry company, calling it the "Washington Light Horse," commanding it to his death. His connection with the volunteers made Bucksville a military centre and for many years the uniformed companies of Springfield, Durham, Nockamixon and Tinicum subsequently organized into a battalion^{8½} held their annual spring and fall training there. Captain Buck was a useful man in the community, taking a lively interest in all that concerned its welfare. He assisted to build a couple of school houses soon after going into the township; and, in order that his own children might have better facilities for education, engaged Charles Fortman,⁹ a learned German, and had a school opened in a room in his house. Here the higher branches were taught, including piano and vocal music, the languages, geography and bookkeeping. The school was kept up for several years. Captain Buck died August 28, 1830, at the age of 63, his wife surviving until February 4, 1858, dying at the age of eighty-nine. They left ninety-five descendants, some in the fifth generation. They had six children, Elizabeth, Nicholas, Sarah, Mary, Jacob E. and Samuel, all of whom married and left descendants. When Captain Nicholas Buck died his son Nicholas took up the affairs of life where his father had laid them down. He began keeping store, 1822, and upon his father's death succeeded to the farm and tavern, became captain of the Washington Light Horse, postmaster, bought other lands and built houses, filling his father's niche in life for forty years, when he was gathered to his fathers. Nicholas Buck, the third was born May 13, 1794, married Susannah, daughter of Michael and Helen Haney, Tinicum, and died September 25, 1871, at the age of seventy-seven. His wife died August 13, 1870, aged seventy-six. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four are living, Alfred, Michael, Sophia and Lucinda.^{9½}

8½ This battalion was composed of the Washington Light Horse, Capt. Nicholas Buck, Bucks County Rifles, Jacob Sassaman, Leopard Rifles, Capt. Hillpot, and Durham's Infantry, Samuel Steckel.

9 Charles Fortman was of German birth and could speak several languages, including Latin. The first known of him was from an advertisement in the *Norristown Herald*, April 15, 1803, wherein he announces that he would give instruction on the piano at three dollars per month and lessons in Latin, French, English and German, besides other branches. Captain Nicholas Buck induced him to go to Bucksville and open a school. He was probably organist in the Haycock church. His name appears in Captain Buck's store book as late as 1823. When and where he died is not known. He was a pioneer of higher culture in Upper Bucks.

9½ William J. Buck, son of Jacob E. Buck and grandson of Nicholas Buck, the second, was the most prominent member of the family. He was born at Bucksville, Nockamixon township, March 4, 1825, and died at Jenkintown, Montgomery county, February 13, 1901. He was educated at the country schools and the Doylestown Academy, and subsequently taught school. Showing a natural taste for local history, he pursued it as a profession, devoting a large part of his time to its study and research. He was a prolific writer and the author of several books, his most important work being the "History of Montgomery County," published 1884, handsomely illustrated and set in double column. His "History of Bucks County," published, 1850, was the pioneer work on the subject. He was the author of a large number of historic papers, which contain much valuable information touching the settlement of the county. He was connected with the Pennsylvania Historical Society for several years, arranging the valuable manuscript. He owned a fine farm in Caroline county, Md., where he spent part

The Lutheran congregation, Nockamixon, was organized about 1775, and the first church building, a small log house, stood northeast of Rum Corner, now Ferndale. The only names of early trustees that have come down to us are Michael Schick and Frederick Eberhart, 1766. The Nockamixon church is properly the child of Springfield church—grew up within its bounds, and out of its membership, three generations having lived in adjoining neighborhoods. These two churches have the same pastors, but the earliest Lutheran is not known. The Reformed congregation was organized, 1773. As the records have been lost, or not regularly kept, it is difficult to arrive at a correct history of the church. The first minister at the log house was the Reverend Casper Wack, who lived in Hilltown, and left, 1782. His successors, as near as it can be arrived at, were the Reverend Frederick William Vondersloot, 1787, John Mann, 1792, Mr. Hoffmyer, 1796, Jacob William Dechant, 1808, Samuel Stahr, 1811, in connection with Durham, Springfield and Tinicum, the Reverend W. D. Rothrock, called 1859, ministered to this congregation and Durham, one charge. The Lutheran congregation have worshipped in the same building since the brick church was erected, 1813, built by the two congregations. It was consecrated June 12, 1814. The same year the Lutheran congregation purchased one-half the Bible and hymn books for ten shillings, for which the Reformed paid £1. 6s., 1792. The German and English languages are used alternately in worship. In May, 1875, the old brick church was taken down and a handsome new one of the same material erected on its site. The last sermon was preached in the old building by the Reverend William S. Emery. The new church was dedicated May 20, 1877, in the presence of several visiting clergymen and a congregation of 2,000. Sermons were preached by the Reverends Dr. Schaffer, Philadelphia; W. T. Gerhart, Lancaster; A. R. Horne, Kutztown, and L. C. Sheip, Doylestown. The church is one of the largest in the upper section of the county and adorned by a tall steeple. The Reverend Charles P. Miller, for twenty-three years, 1842-1865, pastor of the Lutheran congregations of Durham, Nockamixon, Springfield and Tinicum, died at Bridgeton, January 18, 1886, and was buried at Nockamixon the 25th, the Reverend A. R. Horne preaching the funeral sermon. Mr. Miller owned and lived on a farm on the Durham road a mile and a half above Bucksville, which he bought of John Buck, 1852.

Instruction in music was probably given earlier in Nockamixon than in any of the surrounding townships. In 1814 through Nicholas Buck, Charles Fortman, a graduate of one of the German Universities, organized and successfully taught a class on the piano, one of Buck's sons and several of his nephews among the pupils. This was probably the earliest piano class in the county. The piano was afterward sold among the effects of Jacob E. Buck and bought by the late Enos Morris, Doylestown, and used in his family several years. Fortman taught vocal music in three languages, his instruction books in manuscript, beautifully written by himself. Several of them are still preserved by the descendants of his pupils. Singing-schools were quite common in the German townships prior to 1820, manuscript books being principally used. The early Germans were the pioneers in musical culture in Bucks county.

In the north-west corner of the township, three miles from Kintnerville,

of his time. Mr. Buck was the founder of the "Buckwampum Historical Society," of the upper end of the county, which has done much to develop the history of that section. He was never married.

in a piece of timber on the farm of Frank Campbell is an old graveyard, in which interments have not been made for many years. Most of the graves are marked by rough, unlettered stones, a few only revealing the names of the silent sleepers. The oldest is that of Elizabeth, wife of John Brown, who died October 3, 1757, aged thirty-six years; Thomas Little, died March 14, 1787, aged fifty-five years and Patrick Hines, died November 11, 1813, aged sixty-four years. Near the road is a walled enclosure, some eight by fifteen feet, which appears to have been the burial-place of the Long family, probably of Durham. There lie the remains of Thomas Long, esquire, who died February 22, 1810, aged seventy years, and his two children, Thomas and Rachel, who died, 1781 and 1782. There are other graves inside the enclosure, on two of which we made out the initials and figures: S. I. E. 79, and W. I. So far as known these early settlers were of the English-speaking race.

Nockamixon has no more attractive locality within her borders than the "Narrows," so called because here the Delaware, a stream of considerable magnitude, has forced itself through a rocky barrier. The distance across the river is not more than a thousand feet. On the west side it is hedged in by beetling cliffs of perpendicular redshale rock, from one to three hundred feet high, which begin a short distance below Kintnerville and extend down the river about a mile, with barely room for the road and canal at some points. Half a mile above Narrowsville, on the river bank, is Prospect Rock, rising three hundred and sixty feet above the water. From its top we have a fine view of the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the Delaware canal winding along the river bank like a thread of silver in the distance. In the past these cliffs have extended up the river as high as Unionville, but time and the elements have crumbled them away until now they have forms of well-rounded river hills, covered with a pretty dense growth of vegetation. No doubt at one time the ledge of rocks at the Narrows extended across the river and dammed up the waters, but the tooth of time, by the many agencies well-known to this old destroyer, gradually ate an opening through the soft red-shale, and let the pent-up waters flow to the sea. These rocky ledges are particularly rich in their Flora. Here are several northern plants, some of which are found nowhere else in the county, and at only one or two other points south of the province of New Brunswick. The *Seedum Rhodiola* is found at only one other locality in the United States, in Maine. It is an interesting fact, that this plant is not seen growing where cliffs have mouldered away, and are now covered with soil, and prefers to cling to the native rock. Among other plants of this character found here are the Creeping fern, Canada violet, *Rosa Canina*, Blue-hair bell, Red-berried elder, Mountain maple, Ginseng, Trillium, the Great Saint John's Wort, Spirea, *Tomentosa*, or Hard-hack, Dwarf Cherry, Blue Lupine, the Round-leaf gooseberry and Canada water-leaf.

The first Catholic church in the county was organized and a building erected, in Nockamixon, 1798, on a lot, the gift of Edward McCarty. Service was held in private houses as early as 1743, and continued until the Jesuit Fathers of Goshenhoppen, Berks county, erected a building. Fifteen priests have officiated here, including Father Stommel, afterward at Doylestown. In the settlement of Bucks county the building of churches and opening of schools, was contemporaneous, the Germans keeping pace with the English Friends and other denominations. When Nicholas McCarty died, 1766, to show his appreciation of education, he provided in his will for the schooling of his children until his youngest son was eighteen years of age. The first school-house in this part of Nockamixon, was near Thomas McCarty's dwelling. Ferdinand Wag-

nor taught in Haycock, in 1784, and probably over the line in Nockamixon. A school house was added to the old Catholic church of 1798, but torn down, 1854.

If the reader put faith in tradition he may believe that Nockamixon in early days had a distinguished Indian doctor, one who could cure all the ills "that flesh is heir to," an ex-king of the Susquehannas.¹⁰ He is credited with all the virtue of a "great medicine," and, among other things to his reputation, he is said to have cured the bite of a rattlesnake, and to have restored his own daughter after she was seized with hydrophobia by giving her a decoction of Seneca snake root. Of course we vouch for none of these wonderful cures.

Three main roads run through Nockamixon from north to south, the River road, which follows the winding of the Delaware, the Durham, which runs through its western end, nearly parallel with Haycock run, and is intersected at many points by lateral roads, and an intermediate road starting at the River road near Kintnerville, following the course of Gallows run, and thence via Kintner's down into Tinicum. The earliest local road we have found on record, dates back to 1750, from the river to Durham road, to "begin at the plantation of Richard London's ferry, and ending at the plantation of Theodore Todd, which did belong to John Mitchel." The road from the old Harrow tavern, on the Durham road, by Kintner's and down Gallows run to the intersection of the road from Purcel's ferry,¹¹ was laid out, 1793. This was one of the earliest connections across the township from the Durham road to the river. Nockamixon is watered by two branches of Tinicum creek, Gallows run, Falls creek, and other small streams. Haycock creek runs along its western border, but the map shows only one small tributary emptying into it on the Nockamixon side. "Boatman's hill," in the north-east section of the township about a mile from the river, is an isolated elevation a couple of hundred feet high, without distinctive features. The surface of Nockamixon does not differ materially from Tinicum, except that it is not as hilly. The soil is generally fertile and there are many fine farms in the township. The villages in the township are Kintnerville on the river, Bucksville on the Durham road, both port villages, Narrowsville, on the high ground overlooking the Delaware, and Nockamixon, formerly known by the classic name of "Rum Corner," where a post-office was established in recent years. In 18-5 Bridgeton, with some contiguous territory, was created an election district with a population of 994, by the census of 1870, and only fourteen less in 1860, showing a small increase. In 1890 the same territory was organized into a township with the name it bore while an election district, an account of which will be found in a subsequent chapter. A post-office was established at Kintnerville, 1849, and Samuel Boileau appointed postmaster. There is but one island in the river opposite Nockamixon, at the north-west corner, which was confirmed to the township, 1786.¹² Bucksville, a business centre for the neighborhood, is forty-one miles

10 This is said to have been Nutimus, whom Buck says lived at Nockamixon, 1734, near the Delaware Water Gap, 1740, and on the authority of Rev. David Zeisberger, the Movavian missionary, removed with his brother Isaac to Ohio a short time prior to 1750, and died on the Muskingum, 1780—testimony too strong to be easily set aside by tradition at this late day.

11 The Narrows.

12 This is Wyker's Island, called McLaughlin's Island, in 1786, from James McLaughlin. A record of 1816 speaks of it as the "Island at Linn's," the falls near by being

from Philadelphia and fifteen from Doylestown, the county seat, having daily connection with the latter by stage and the former by rail, via the Delaware-Belvidere railroad. Two miles distant is Haycock mountain, on the top of which the government, for many years, kept a signal station during the coast survey operations.

We have not seen any enumeration of the inhabitants of Nockamixon earlier than 1784, when the population was 629, with 116 dwellings. In the next twenty-five years it had almost doubled, for at the census of 1810 it contained 1,207 inhabitants; 1820, 1,650; 1830, 2,049 and 407 taxables; 1840, 2,055; 1860, 1,630, Bridgeton district meanwhile, having been created and cut off, the population embraced in its limits being taken from the township. In 1870 the population of Nockamixon was 1,528, of which 110 were of foreign birth; 1880, 1,554, and 1890, 1,420. By the census of 1880 the population of Bridgeton was 1,058, and 846 in 1890. Nockamixon has become a German township, and the descendants of the English speaking settlers, have either been driven out by the aggressive Teutons, or absorbed by intermarriage with their German neighbor.

known as "Linn's Falls." In 1809 William Erwin made application for an island in the river Delaware called "Logrie's Island," situated in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, partly opposite the mouth of Galle's Run on the Pennsylvania shore, supposed to contain an acre. See Penn. Arch. Series III Vol. 3, page 497.

CHAPTER V.

BEDMINSTER.

1742.

Bedminster included in Plumstead.—Location.—William Allen's tract.—John Hough.—Ralph Ashton et al.—Scotch-Irish settlers.—Founding of Deep Run church.—Early tombstones.—Francis McHenry.—Charles McHenry at Paoli.—The Greirs.—Humphrey and John Orr and descendants.—James L. Orr.—The Darrahs.—William D. Kelley.—William Armstrong and descendants.—Henry Stauffer.—Jacob Wismer, Samuel Ayres, F. A. Comly.—Township organized.—The Fretzes.—Names of petitioners.—German settlers.—Mennonite church founded.—The ministers and deacons.—The old church.—Peter Mickley.—John Eckel.—Tohickon church.—Keller's church.—The Keichlines.—George Piper.—The Sollidays.—Roads.—The Scheetzes.—The Troughs.—Mills.—Old school-house.—Peaches.—Figecons.—Villages.—Population.—Decease of aged persons.—Map of upper end.

Bedminster included in Plumstead from its first settlement down to the date of its organization as a township, lies wedged in between Plumstead, Hilltown, Rockhill, Haycock and Nockamixon, having the tortuous Tohickon for its north and north-east boundary. All the surrounding townships, except Haycock, were organized prior to Bedminster, and afterward this township was formed of part of Plumstead.

William Allen, Philadelphia, was one of the largest land-owners in this section of the county, and his possessions lay in several townships. When settlers began to enter Bedminster he and the Proprietaries owned all the land in it. His was called the "Deep Run tract," and contained six thousand six hundred and fifty-three acres, surveyed 1730, and as late as 1800 twenty-two hundred acres, divided into convenient-sized farms, were put up at public sale at the tavern-house of John Shaw. The Proprietaries opened their lands for settlement about 1725-30, and soon settlers began to come in and purchase. In 1734, John Hough purchased two hundred acres on Deep Run, and John Brittain one hundred and fifty on the same stream. August 6, 1741, one thousand and one acres were patented by Ralph Ashton for the use of Richard Hockley, and the survey was made by virtue of a warrant dated March 20, 1834. This tract lay "near Tohickon above Deep Run." Settlers came in quite rapidly, and in a few years there was considerable population along Deep Run, the name of the settlement until the township was organized. These first-comers were from the north of Ireland, and belonged to that sturdy race known as Scotch-Irish, which

played an important part in the settlement of both county and State. Although the township is now German, this race settled there at a subsequent period, and their descendants have gradually pushed out the English-speaking people and become dominant.

The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had not been long seated on Deep Run before they organized a church, which took the name of the stream and bears it to this day. A log meeting-house was built near the creek in the south-west corner of the township, as early as 1732 and the first settled minister was there six years later. It was the original place of worship of all the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of that region of country, and, although it has lost its importance since the organization of the Doylestown church, it remains the cradle of Presbyterianism north of Neshaminy. There must have been a small frontier congregation there as early as 1726, for when Mr. Tennent was called to Neshaminy in that year, he preached for them. At this time there is hardly a Presbyterian family in the bounds of the old congregation, and service is only held there at long intervals. In the old graveyard lie the remains of former generations, the inscriptions on the tomb-stones carrying us back nearly a century and three-quarters. We read on these mute memorials of the past, that Alexander Williams died January 22, 1747, Samuel Hart, Jr., 1750, Samuel Cochran, 1767, Thomas Thompson, 1765, James Greir, 1763, John Greir, 1768, and William Hart, who was killed at the capture of Moses Doane, at the age of forty, 1783. At a later day there were buried there, Robert Barnhill, Robert McNeeley, Thomas Darrah, Robert Robinson, and others, fathers of the township.

The Reverend Francis McHenry settled in Bedminster, 1738, four years prior to its organization, and was pastor at Deep Run. His son Charles, a lieutenant in the Continental army, made a narrow escape at the massacre of Paoli, 1777. Hearing the alarm of the British attack, he rose from his bed and went to the door of his tent, where he was confronted by a dragoon who struck him over the head with his sabre. The blow glanced from his head and fell upon his collar-bone. He immediately ran the Englishman through the body with his sword, who rolled off his horse which McHenry mounted. He had accidentally put on his military cloak with the scarlet lining outside, by which he was mistaken for a British soldier, and, in the confusion, he managed to escape, pretty badly wounded. Among other articles found in the dragoon's portmanteau was a pair of horse-shoes with nails—one of the shoes being in the possession of the late William McHenry, of Pike county. It weighs about two pounds, has heavy heel-corks, but none at the toe, and was made without any fullering around it, but with a square counter-sink for each nail-head. The horse was a very fine one, which the captor sold in Philadelphia, and is said to have drawn a ton of pig-iron on the ground with a chain.

The distinguished Orr family, of South Carolina, claims descent from Bucks county ancestry. The Orrs were in this county early. The first of the name was Humphrey Orr who took up two hundred acres on the Tohickon, then in Plumstead, now in Bedminster, at the point where the Durham road crosses that stream, and was known as "John Orr's ford" before a bridge was built.¹ What time Humphrey settled there is not known, but he was probably there as early as about 1730, perhaps earlier, and died about 1736, leaving a widow Elizabeth. On the 13th of June, 1737, John Orr, of county Donegal, Ireland,

¹ Probably the first tavern licensed in Bedminster, was that of Thomas Orr, where the Durham road crosses the Tohickon. He was the son of John Orr, the immigrant.

the only son of Humphrey, appointed his friend Andrew Henderson, merchant, his attorney to collect and receive all estate left him by his father, the said Humphrey, lately deceased "of Bucks county, Pennsylvania." Soon after, John Orr immigrated to America and settled on the farm he inherited from his father in Bedminster, where he lived to his death, 1762. His will is dated December 4, 1761, and probated June 16, the following year. In it he mentions his wife, Jane, son Thomas, daughter Isabella Patterson, and grandchild Rebecca but no others. There was a John Orr in Bedminster, in 1846, and a Samuel Orr in Hilltown, in 1860, but we know of none of the name in the county at the present time. In the land-office, Harrisburg, there is a record of a warrant to John Orr for two hundred acres in Makefield township, now Upper Makefield, dated 19th of March, 1733. We also learn from the same source that in Streeper's tract of four thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres, situated between the Delaware and Tohickon creek, as divided in May, 1738, lot No. 4, containing one hundred and eighty acres, on that creek, is marked to John Orr. On the separate draft of this parcel it is stated it "was surveyed to John McCoy, who sold his improvement to John Orr who is now seated on the same." It was confirmed to Orr by patent dated the 12th of December, 1745.

The South Carolina Orrs trace descent from Robert, probably a son of John, who went to North Carolina prior to the Revolution, where he lived during the war, and had five sons in it, John distinguishing himself as a captain of cavalry. Robert Orr had nine sons and one daughter, and, after the war, several of them removed to South Carolina. Among them were Benjamin and Samuel, Baptist ministers, who would not remain in that state on account of their hostility to negro slavery, but removed with their families to the territory northwest of the Ohio. Their brother Christopher settled in the Indian territory of north Georgia, where he became rich in this world's goods, and in a family of nine children and died at a good old age. John Orr's first wife was a Miss Green, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had four sons, double twins, and two daughters, and his second, Jane B. Chickscales, of South Carolina, by whom he had one son, Christopher. He married Martha McCann, and had five children, the late James L. Orr, of South Carolina, being the second son, born 12th of May, 1822, in Anderson district, and became the most distinguished member of the family. After receiving a good preliminary education at the schools of the neighborhood, he entered the University of Virginia at the age of eighteen, graduated and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one. He married Miss Mary J. Marshall the following November. His political life commenced almost immediately. He was elected to the Legislature in 1844 and 1846, and, in 1848 defeated Honorable B. F. Perry, the leading man and statesman of upper Carolina, for Congress. Perry denominated young Orr "that stripling," and laughed at his "presumption" in being a candidate, but at the close of the campaign the laugh had changed sides. He continued in Congress from 1848 to 1859, and was elected speaker of the Thirty-fifth Congress. When secession began to make headway in South Carolina he opposed it with all his might until he found the current too strong to stem, when he went with it. He commanded a regiment of rifles for a few months, and was then unanimously elected to the Confederate Senate without his knowledge, and served in it to the end. He is noted as advocating President Lincoln's proposition for the South to lay down her arms and come back into the Union. He was pardoned soon after the war, and, in 1865, elected governor of South Carolina over Wade Hampton, and, while in office, took active steps to suppress law-

lessness in the State. The reconstruction laws deprived him of office, in 1867, but, 1868, he was elected by the Legislature judge of the Eighth district, against his will, but accepted and served to December, 1872. His administration of the law gave universal satisfaction, and, when he left the bench, all old debts had been wiped out, and the district was in peace and the laws respected. In 1872 he was tendered the position of United States Minister to one of the South American republics, but declined and, in December, same year, he was appointed Minister to Russia. When he embarked at New York, where he contracted a heavy cold, in January, 1873, the thermometer was twenty degrees below zero, a change of sixty degrees since leaving his home in Carolina. At Paris his physicians recommended quiet, but he hurried forward, and, at Berlin, was two days in bed. By the time he reached St. Petersburg, with the thermometer at twenty-three degrees below zero, he was hardly in a condition to attend to business. There, he grew rapidly worse, and died at his post May 5, 1873, a few days before reaching his fifty-first year.

James L. Orr left a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. The oldest, James L. Orr, jr., born in 1852, and educated at the University of Virginia, was Secretary of Legation while his father was Minister to Russia. He was admitted to the bar, in 1873, and has since been a member of the South Carolina Legislature. Of the remaining children of Christopher Orr, Harvey J. is a physician of Mississippi, John A., commanded a Confederate regiment during the Civil war, was a member of the Confederate Congress, and subsequently appointed a circuit-judge of Mississippi. The sister Elvina married General Joel S. Miller, of Spartinsburg, South Carolina.

The Darrahs of this county, and other parts of the State and Union, are descended from a Scotch-Irish ancestor who settled at Deep Run. Thomas Darrah came from the north of Ireland about 1725, and settled in Horsham, now in Montgomery county. After living there a few years he sold his property and removed to Bedminster where he purchased about eight hundred acres of land. Who, and when, he married we know not, but at his death, in 1750, he left his estate to his five sons and three daughters, viz.: Robert, Thomas, Henry, William, James, Susannah, Agnes and Esther. The oldest son, Robert, married a Jacoby, whose descendants live in the lower part of the county: the second son, Thomas, had two sons, Thomas and Mark, and several daughters, and their descendants are numerous. Thomas married twice, his second wife being a daughter of Colonel Piper, of Bedminster, and had seven children. The wife of the late Charles Wigton, of Doylestown, was a daughter of Thomas Darrah, the third. The daughters of Thomas Darrah the second, married into the families of Phair, Denny, Ferguson, Walker and Bryan. Henry, the third son of Thomas Darrah, married Ann Jamison and removed to New Britain, now in the upper end of Warrington, where Henry Weisel lived and died. He was captain of militia in the Revolution and served several terms of duty under General Lacey and others. He was probably in the Anboy expedition, 1776, and died, 1782, from a cold contracted in the service, and was buried at Deep Run, though no stone was erected at his grave. His children were James, William, John George, Ann, and Mary, probably the eldest daughter. James married Rachel Henderson, Warminster, where he died. The late Robert Darrah, Warminster, ensign in the war of 1812-15, was his eldest son, and James A. Darrah, his grandson. The Reverend D. K. Turner, Hartsville, married two granddaughters of James Darrah, daughters of Robert. The descendants of Henry Darrah are numerous and much scattered in this State, and in the south and west, among them being the late Henry D. Livezey, of

Doylestown. William, fourth son of Thomas Darrah, the elder, had seven children, sons Archibald and William and five daughters. Of the daughters one was the mother of the late Hon. William D. Kelley, a distinguished member of Congress, another of the late General Samuel A. Smith, of this county, and a third, mother of the late Commodore Shaw, U. S. N. James, the fifth son of Thomas Darrah, was an ensign in the French and Indian war and lived and died in the Shenandoah Valley, and William Darrah, the elder, served in Benjamin Franklin's regiment on the Lehigh Frontiers, 1756-57.

William Armstrong, an early settler in Bedminster, was of Scotch-Irish descent and his line can be traced back to John Armstrong, chief of the border class of that name treacherously murdered by James V. of Scotland. His father was an officer at the siege of Derry, and William, with his wife, Mary, and three sons immigrated from Fermagh, Ireland, to America, 1736. Himself and wife, members of the Presbyterian church, brought with them a certificate signed by twenty of their neighbors and friends, testifying to their good character. He probably settled in Bedminster soon after their arrival, and erected a dwelling there, 1740, known for many years as the "Armstrong house" and he was one of the petitioners for the township, 1741. On December 30, 1747, he received from Thomas and Richard Penn. a patent for 300 acres on the south bank of Tohickon, and, 1745, bought one hundred and four acres additional, probably having possession several years before receiving the patents. William Armstrong is represented as a man of education and intelligence, of great physical strength and an excellent swordsman. He died about 1785. He had five sons, Andrew, John, Thomas, James and Samuel. Of these Andrew and James married Van de Wæstynes, of Hilltown, John, the sister and Thomas the daughter of Reverend Francis McHenry, then pastor at Deep Run, and Samuel a daughter of Robert Gibson. Thomas and Samuel served in the Revolutionary army, the former a lieutenant. The late Jesse Armstrong, of Doylestown, was a descendant of William Armstrong.

Jacob Wismer, who died at Deep Run, February 4,² 1787, in his one hundred and third year, was an early settler in the county, but we can not tell at what time he came into Bedminster. He was born in Germany, and, before 1720, immigrated to North Carolina, where he lived ten years, and then removed to this county, where he married his third wife, with whom he lived sixty-seven years. This would bring him into Bucks county as early as 1720. Jacob "Weismore," who signed the petition for the township, 1741, was, no doubt, meant for Jacob Wismer. He had one hundred and seventy children and grandchildren, and his widow was eighty-four at his death. He retained his senses until within about two months, and could walk out and dress and undress himself until within about two weeks of his death. In 1744 Adam Resher bought fifty-six acres on the Tohickon, and in 1749 Adam Peyzer purchased land along the same stream.

Samuel Ayres, an immigrant from county Antrim, Ireland, settled at Deep Run about 1746, and died the following year. His son William removed to the vicinity of Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery county, where his descendants are now living, having intermarried, among others, with the families of Yerkes, McNiell, and Comly. The mother of the late F. A. Comly, president of the North Pennsylvania railroad, was Eliza Ayres, great-granddaughter of Samuel, of Deep Run, and granddaughter of William Ayres, who settled at Huntingdon Valley. Robert McNeely was an early settler in Bedminster,

² Columbian Magazine.

but we do not know at what time. He was a leading man in the Presbyterian church, and died, 1796. His wife's name was Rebecca, and his children, John, Robert, Andrew, William, Joseph and Margaret. Dilman Kolp, probably Kolb, was living in the township before 1740, and his land abutted on the Mennonite farm.

The first movement toward the organization of a township was made in March, 1741, when "thirty-five inhabitants of Deep Run" petitioned the Quarter Sessions to form the territory into a township, with the following boundaries: "Beginning upon Plumstead corner, coming along that line to Hilltown corner, and from that line to Rockhill corner, and down Tohickon till it closes at Plumstead corner, where it begins. The names attached to this petition give us some information as to the men who peopled the woods north of Plumstead, namely: James Hughes, Robert Smith, Abraham Black, William Armstrong, John Graham, John Ree, George McFerrin, Adam Thompson, Mr. Miller, Thomas Darroch, Mark Overhold, Martin Overhold, Nicholas Ogeny, Jacob Leatherman, Jacob Weismore, John Fretts, William Graham, Joseph Townsend, Henry Groud, Michael Lott, David Kulp, Daniel Norcauk, John Bois, Joseph Armstrong, John Riffle, Ralph Trough, Fetter Ryner, Matthew Ree, Andrew Sloan, Tillman Kulp, Christian Stover, George Lynard, John Clymer Nicholas Kean, and Frederick Croft. We have given the spelling of these names as we find them on the records, although some of them are evidently erroneous. The prayer of the petitioners was granted at the March term, 1742, and the court appointed, as jurors, John Kelley, William James, Griffith Davis, and Lewis Evins, with John Chapman, surveyor. The township was surveyed and laid out sometime during the year, and the boundaries returned were about the same as at present. On the report of the jury is endorsed the following: "Confirmed with the name of Bedminster."³ In the report Tohickon is spelled "Tohickney," and they give "Socunk" as the name of a place, whose locality is now entirely unknown.⁴ The area of Bedminster is sixteen thousand and fifty-eight acres.

The Fretzes are descended from John and Christian Fretz, immigrants from Manheim in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, 1720. The family had been settled there for centuries, and probably of Roman origin. The immigrants and their immediate descendants, were Mennonites, and the elder branches were buried at Deep Run.

Christian Fretz, the elder of the two immigrants, settled at what is known as Heany's Mill, Tinicum, where the stone house is still standing his son Christian built over one hundred and twenty-five years ago. He died there, 1784, and in his will, names his six children, Daniel, Abraham, Christian, Mark, Barbara and Esther, and his son-in-law, Jacob Yoder. There is no mention of his wife. Daniel, the eldest son, born about 1738, married Mary ———, had six children, and with his family, removed to Westmoreland county, 1800, except Daniel and Eve who remained in Bucks county. Abraham Fretz, second son of Christian the elder, born about 1745, married Dorothea Kulp and had seven children. In July, 1775, he purchased two hundred and twenty-four acres in Bedminster and passed his life there. This tract is now divided into four farms, and Anthony R. and Quincy A. Fretz own, or lately owned, the homestead portion. Christian Fretz, who married Judith

3 Probably named after the parish of Bedminster, County of Somerset, England.

4 In the petition for the organization of Tinicum, 1738, Bedminster is mentioned as a "township," but it was not constituted one by law until 1742.

Kulp, lived and died on the homestead, a miller and a farmer, and was the father of four children. Mark Fretz married Gertrude Kulp and had six children, the youngest by a second wife, and lived and died on a two hundred acre farm in Tinicum near the Durham road. The oldest son was known as "Lame Anthony." The farm was later owned by Jacob Steely, Levi Yost and "Reuben Heaney."

John Fretz, one of the immigrants, and brother of Christian, probably first settled in Upper Salford, Montgomery county, where he married Barbara Meyer, whose father was a recent arrival and 1737-38 purchased two hundred and thirty acres in Bedminster, where his great-great-grandson, Mahlon M. Fretz, now resides. This is considered the homestead farm. By his first wife he had five children, and three by his second. John, Jacob, Christian, Abraham and Elizabeth and Mark, Henry and Barbara. John Fretz, Jr., born 1730, married Mary Kulp, and had ten children. He lived for a time in Tinicum and was a weaver by trade. In 1772 he was a miller in Haycock, and 1800, when seventy years old, removed with his family, except his daughter, Barbara, to Lincoln county, Canada, where a number of Bucks county Mennonites had already settled, and died there, 1826, at the age of ninety-six. His descendants are numerous in Canada, and the western States. Jacob Fretz, second son of John, the twin immigrant of Christian, born 1732, married Magdalena Nash, daughter of William Nash,⁵ lived first near Erwinna, Tinicum, later removed to Bedminster on the farm where his son, known as "Big Joe" lived, now owned by Aaron Yerger. He and his wife died there and were buried at Deep Run. They were the parents of ten children. Christian Fretz, born 1734, married Barbara Nash, sister of Magdalena Nash, and died, 1803. She was born 1737 and died 1823. They were the parents of twelve children, and had one hundred and nine grand children, and one hundred and three great-grandchildren, their descendants living and dead, being estimated at three thousand. He lived and died on the Fretz homestead, Fretz Valley, Bedminster township. Abraham Fretz, fourth son of John, born, 1736, married, was the father of four daughters and one son, the daughters all marrying husbands of the name of Landis.

Elizabeth Fretz, daughter of John, born July 19, 1739, married Jacob Kolb, 1760. At first lived in Tinicum; then moved into Hilltown and died there. They had ten children: Mark Fretz, born December, 1750, married Elizabeth Rosenberger, 1773, died 1840; his wife, born 1752, died 1847. they lived at Curley's mill, New Britain; had four children. Henry Fretz, youngest son of John, born November 10, 1755, married Barbara Oberholtzer, died 1831; his wife, born October 10, 1754, died 1834. He lived in Bedminster on what is known as the "Wister farm" and had ten children.⁶ This numerous family,

5 William Nash had three wives; by his first wife he had nine children: Elsie, wife of William Tyson; Ann, married Joseph Tyson; Kathrine, married Benjamin Hendricks. By second wife: William; Magdalena, married Jacob Fretz. By third wife, Agnes, married Oberholtzer; Elizabeth, born August 3, 1751; Joseph, born January 18, 1753; Benjamin, born April 16, 1755, died 1758; Abraham, born November 2, 1757. William Nash made three special bequests in his will to his wife's daughters, Barbara and Mary Oberholtzer, and Martin Oberholtzer, Sr. William Nash signed his name with a cross and was probably an immigrant. His will is on record in Philadelphia.

6 We close the Fretz family with a foot note, because of the uncertainty that hangs over the genealogy of one branch; a foot note is a more appropriate place than the text. The question turns upon the marriage of Christian Fretz, whether his wife was Barbara

which has added so much to the population of the county, were farmers in the earliest generations, and several acquired wealth, but, at the present day, are found in every walk of life, many in the learned professions.

Henry Stauffer^r born in Germany, and married Barbara Hockman, landed at Philadelphia, September 9, 1749, and settled in Bedminster on twenty-three acres, purchased of William Allen, June 12, 1762. Here he lived and died, on the farm now, or recently owned by Joseph Sine. They had five children, Ulrich, Barbara, who died young, Henry, Jacob and Ralph. Ulrich Stover (Stauffer) born July 16, 1750, eldest son of the immigrant, married Barbara Swartz and had seven children, Elizabeth, who died young, Mary married William Fretz, Henry, Abraham, Jacob, Andrew and Joseph. He died on the Tohickon, Haycock township, November 2, 1811, where his grandson, John Stover, now or recently, lived. Henry Stover, second son of the immigrant, born July 9, 1754, married Elizabeth Fretz, Tinicum, had children, Abraham, Catharine, Barbara, and Elizabeth, and died in Springfield near Bursonville; Jacob, the third son, born May 13, 1757, and died April 28, 1844, married Elizabeth Swartz, and by her had one child, and nine children by a second wife. He drove his father's team, a mere lad, when pressed into the service during the Revolution, first with Sullivan's cavalry, and then with the main army, under Washington, sometimes carrying his personal effects. He purchased the mill property on the Tohickon now known as "Myer's Roller Mill," December 27, 1784, and died there. The most prominent members of the Stover family were Ralph, youngest son of Henry, the immigrant, and his eldest son, Abraham F. Stover. The former, born January 10, 1760, married Catharine, daughter of Abraham Funk, owned a farm on the Tohickon where the Easton road crosses that stream, and died there November 7, 1811. He was many years a Justice of the Peace, when a much more important office than now, and member of the Assembly, 1793-99, inclusive. While member of Assembly, he had an act passed changing the name "Stauffer" to "Stover." His son Abraham F. Stover, born May 10, 1786, married Rachel Fretz, of Warwick, and died 1854. He followed in his father's footsteps; was several years a Justice of the Peace and Surveyor, and three years a member of Assembly, 1817-20; removed to Farquier County, Virginia, 1833, purchased a three hundred acre farm and died there. The late Ralph Stover, Point Pleasant,

Oberholtzer or a Nash. We have the same authority for both, but are not able to reconcile the difference.

Barbara Oberholtzer was the daughter of Martin Oberholtzer, who was born in 1709, died April 5, 1744, married Agnes —, November 2, 1736, and she was born April 18, 1713, died February 15, 1786; they had issue, Barbara Fretz, born November 20, 1737, Henry, born February 5, 1739, Maria, born December 19, 1740, John, born November 8, 1742, died December 2, 1742, and Martin, born December 20, 1743. Agnes, widow of Martin Oberholtzer, married a second time, William Nash, who was born November 24, 1696, died 1760, and had issue, Elizabeth Nash, born August 3, 1751, Joseph Nash, born January 18, 1753, Benjamin Nash, born April 16, 1755, died, 1758, Abraham Nash, born November 2, 1757.

7 The Stauffer—Stover family, according to tradition, had its origin in a generation of knights called Stauffacher, at Hohenstauen, in Suabia. The dynasty existed more than 130 years to 1268, when Conrad, son and heir of Conrad IVth, was taken in battle and beheaded. The family now separated, and their elegant seat has never been reclaimed, one branch finding a home in America.

was one of his children. A Christian Stauffer settled in Bedminster about the same period, and owned a farm of one hundred and eighty-one acres there, but we do not know that he was a member of the same family.

Although the original settlers were English-speaking the Germans were not far behind them. The first of this race were Mennonites who settled on and near the Deep Run, and on its banks, built a log church, 1746. On March 24, William Allen gave the congregation a church lot and a farm of fifty acres, the deed being in trust, made to Abraham Swartz, Hans Friedt, Samuel Kolb and Marcus Oberholtzer, bishops and deacons. He gave them, at the same time a silver-cup still used for sacramental purposes. In 1766 the log house was replaced by a stone one, about fifty yards from the former on a knoll on



OLD MENNONITE CHURCH, BEDMINSTER.

the north bank of the creek. The old house was used for a school-house for many years, and not taken down until 1842. The stone building, enlarged and repaired, in 1794, was torn down, in 1872, and a modern structure erected on or near its site. The first minister to officiate was Abraham Swartz, who became blind the latter part of his ministry. After that it was his custom to get one of the congregation to read a portion of Scripture, from which he selected his text and preached a sermon. After Mr. Swartz, the ministers and deacons, in their order, were: Jacob Gross, Abraham Wismer, Abraham Oberholtzer, Daniel Landes, Christian Gross, Abraham Kulp, Abraham Moyer, Isaac Meyers, Samuel Godshalk and John Gross, ministers, and Henry Moyer, Joseph Nash, Abraham Fretz, Abraham Wismer, Samuel Shelly, Jacob Oberholtzer, and Abraham Moyer, deacons, all deceased. The more recent ministers were Isaac Meyers, Samuel Godshalk and John Gross; and Jacob Oberholtzer and Abraham Meyers, deacons.

The congregation was divided by a schism in 1849, when a portion of the members went off. The seceders built a new meeting-house a few hundred yards from the old one where a small body continues to worship. The old congregation is one of the largest and most flourishing in the county. By a

clause in the deed the real estate reverts to the heirs of William Allen, if regular service in the church be omitted for the period of five years, but the title would re-invest in the society if a minister should be again ordained. Continued service has been held there since the first house was built in 1746. Abraham Godshalk, who is said to have been a deacon of the church at one time, was the author of a work, entitled, "A Description of the New Creature from its birth until grown into a perfect man," printed at Doylestown by William M. Large, in 1838. He was a man of strong mind, and extensive reading, but without early education. He wrote considerably in prose and verse. Jacob Gross was an immigrant from Germany.

The author visited the old stone meeting-house in the spring of 1872, a few days before it was pulled down to make way for the new one, at the time the accompanying sketch was made. Inside and out it had all the quaintness of its day and generation, low eaves, steep roof, heavy cornices, and the doors in the portion formerly used as a dwelling in two parts, an upper and a lower. The men, as well as the women, sat on benches without backs, those for the women ranged across the room, those for the men along either side, each successive bench being placed at a little higher elevation as they neared the wall, with rows of pegs suspended from the ceiling, and also in the wall, to hang their hats on. On the north end was a vestibule provided with pegs and shelves for the cloaks and bonnets of the women. Across the central portion of the south end was a raised platform with a long desk used as a pulpit, on which lay a German Bible printed at Germantown, by Christopher Saur, in 1743, with heavy back and brass clasps, and, beside it, were two hymn-books, also in German, bearing the imprint of 1803. The two old-fashioned stoves were no doubt cast to be put into the first stone meeting-house built there, for one of them bore the inscription, "Matthias G. Melin, May 28, 1766," and the other, "Abraham Meier, 1766."

Among the German settlers in Bedminster near the close of the last century, was John Peter Mickley, son of John Jacob, who landed at Philadelphia, 1733 and settled in White Hall township, then in Bucks county, now in Le-county, and a descendant of a Huguenot ancestor driven from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. John Peter Mickley came to Bedminster, 1784, and had a family of ten children, eight daughters and two sons. The daughters were long-lived, one dying at ninety-two, another at ninety, two at eighty-one, one at eighty-nine and one other at seventy-nine. There are but few, if any Mickleys living in the county, the last male member of the Bedminster family being Josiah Mickley, sometime deceased. He left one daughter who married Dr. William Nicholas, a veterinary surgeon of Bedminster. She is also deceased, leaving one child. The history of the Mickley family is authority for our saying that John Jacob Mickley drove the team that conveyed the old Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Bethlehem prior to the British troops occupying that city, 1777.

The Eckels were probably among the earliest of the German settlers in Bedminster. Heinrich Eckel, grandfather of the late John Eckel, dead many years, came from the borders of France and Germany, and settled near Deep Run meetinghouse. Shortly afterward he returned to Europe on business, and, on his way home, was taken sick and died at Philadelphia, his body being buried in Tohickon graveyard. He left three children, two sons and one daughter, who married Frederick Jordan, and was the ancestor of John W. Jordan, LL. D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. John, the son, married and settled near Frenchtown, New Jersey. Henry married

a Moses of Oley, Berks county, and remained at the homestead, Bedminster. He had three sons and five daughters, who married and raised families. Some of the sons were tanners by trade. Several generations of the Eckels resided on the homestead, son succeeding father, but is now in the hands of strangers. The last surviving child of John Eckel, a son of Henry, was the widow of the late David Spinner, Milford. John Eckel, merchant, Philadelphia, was a member of the family.

The oldest Reformed church in Bucks county is in Bedminster on the old Bethlehem road, near its crossing of Tohickon creek, and called the "Tohickon Church." It was organized, 1743, and subsequently became a union church, Reformed and Lutheran, and has remained so. The present Reformed pastor is Rev. James Kehm. In Chapter XIX, "Historic Churches," there is a more particular account of this church.

Keller's church, Lutheran and Reformed, on the Ridge road, leading from Bucksville to Sellersville, was organized at an early day but the exact date cannot be given, services being held as early as 1751. It took its name from Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, D. D., in 1751, and preached his introductory land it was built on was conveyed to Henry Acker, Henry Keller and Christian Stoneback for that purpose and an additional tract was subsequently purchased of John Ott. The first Lutheran pastor was the Rev. Lucas Raus, of Germany, who was sent to take charge of the congregation, by the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, D. D., in 1751, and preached his introductory sermon the 7th of July. In 1840, the Lutherans and Reformed became a union congregation, and joint owner of the real estate by deed dated January 1, 1858. The first union church was erected, 1841, at a cost of nineteen hundred dollars, and a new building put up, 1894, at an expense of twelve thousand dollars. It is modern in all its appointments with a seating capacity of five hundred; seats arranged in amphitheatre form and a Sunday school annex. A movement to open a cemetery was made in 1874, incorporated the same year, and the first burial was 1876. It is not known when the first interment was made in the graveyard of Keller's church, but some of the grave stones are as old as 1782. The first organ was brought from Germany, the gift of the Rev. Mr. Hecht, the pastor, but the present one was built at Quakertown in recent years. The church records, of the period of which we write, speak of the congregation as the "Vacant Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Tohickon, township of Bedminster, county of Bucks." From the close of the Rev. Mr. Raus's pastorate, about 1757, to 1865-70, there were fourteen successors to him as follows: William Kurtz, Conrad Daniel Walther, Otto Hasse, Johann Michael Enderlein, Frederick Neimyer, Anthony Hecht, August Henrich Schmidt, Tenno, Johann Nicolas Mensch, Henry S. Miller, C. F. Weldon, W. B. Kemmerer, Edward M. H. Sell, Leonard Groh, Reuben B. Kistler, George M. Lazarus, J. F. Ohl, G. C. Gardner and Warren Nickel. As we have already said, the Reformed Congregation was organized, 1742, with the Rev. Mr. Hess, the first pastor, who was followed by the Revs. Zeigler, Gross, Rothrock and C. B. Weaver, a recent incumbent. In this period the number of members has increased from about forty to nearly three hundred. The two denominations worship in the same building in love and peace, beautifully emphasizing religious tolerance. In the last decade, the Lutheran congregation celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in the presence of a large concourse of people, and the exercises were in both German and English. Bedminster township was the centre of religious activity early in the eighteenth century, and her churches are of great historic interest. At Deep Run, the earliest Pres-



DEEP RUN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1841.

byterian church, north of the Neshaminy, was established; on Tohickon creek is the oldest Reformed church in the county and the Mennonite congregation in Bedminster is the oldest of this denomination in the Bucks.

The Keichlines of Bedminster township, not so numerous as they were three quarters of a century ago, are descended from John Peter Keichline, who immigrated from Heidelberg, Germany, and settled in the township as early as 1742. He had three sons, Peter, Andrew and Charles, all serving in the Continental Army. Peter, who lived at Easton as early as 1749, raised a company of riflemen in Northampton and Bucks counties, for Colonel Miles's regiment, and was in command of it at the battle of Long Island, in 1776, where he was taken prisoner. Lord Sterling wrote to Washington that the English General Grant was killed by some of Keichline's riflemen. Andrew⁸ was promoted to a majority on the field of Monmouth, and Charles, who entered the army later than his brothers, took the oath of allegiance in June, 1777. Jacob Keichline, son of Andrew, born in Bedminster, September 8, 1776, and died February 26, 1861, was well known in the upper sections of the county, and was the landlord of Keichline's tavern for thirty-six years. Andrew and Charles Keithline were both in Bedminster, the former being the grandfather of the late William H. Keithline of Philadelphia. Peter Keithline built the first grist-mill on the Bushkill, and Andrew owned and kept a tavern, now a dwelling, opposite Tohickon church. George Piper,⁹ the founder of Piperville, and ancestor of those bearing the name in that section of the county, was born on the Wissahickon, Philadelphia county, November 11, 1755, but removed to Bedminster about the time he reached manhood, and married a daughter of Arnold Lear, of Tinicum. He opened store at Pipers-

8 Andrew Keichline was born 1728, and died September 22, 1781, at 53. His son Abraham was born July 27, 1753, but do not know date of death. This data comes from the old family Bible, which was bought at public sale, May 12, 1782, by the son of Jacob for £2, 16s.

9 Colonel George Piper's son, Joseph, an innkeeper at Chester, died Dec. 10 at 50, but as the year is not given, the time of his birth cannot be told. The old Piper tavern was taken down several years ago and a new building erected on an opposite corner.

ville, about 1775, and in 1778, moved into the tavern at that place and kept it until his death in 1823. He also was an officer in the Continental army and a colonel in the State militia, and assisted Colonel Paul Mallet Provost purchase the tract on the east bank of the Delaware, whereon Frenchtown, New Jersey, was built. Colonel Piper listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the rear of the State House, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. The tavern at Pipersville was built by one Braden in 1759, and the sign simply had on it "Piper's Tavern," painted on a board and fastened to the front of the upper porch. It was called the Bucks county hotel, while Jacob Keichline was landlord, and was not called Pipersville until a post office was established, in 1845, and David Glick appointed postmaster.

The Sollidays, of Bucks county and other parts of Pennsylvania, were French Huguenots, driven from France during the religious persecution of the seventeenth century. They first fled to Germany, where they became Germanized, subsequently coming to America. While the name "Solliday," the present spelling in Pennsylvania, does not appear in Rupp's list of thirty thousand immigrants, who arrived between 1727 and 1776, persons who settled here were the ancestors of the family in America. The name is variously spelled.¹⁰ The family first appeared in Bucks county, so far as we are informed, in 1762, when Frederick Solliday settled in Bedminster, and purchased one hundred and forty-two acres and one hundred and twenty-seven perches of William Allen, May 6. He may have been there prior to this date, from the recital in the deed, which says the land was there "in his actual possession and seisin." His occupation is given as "shoemaker." The name at that time was spelled several ways. Of Frederick Solliday but little is known. He had sons, Frederick, Jacob, who purchased the homestead of the father, 1794; Daniel, Henry, Emanuel and Benjamin. Frederick Solliday, the immigrant, died, 1804, and his sons, Jacob, Emanuel and Henry administered to his estate, August 8. In the letters of administration the name is spelled "Sallade." The son Frederick died 1782, and Michael Weisel, Jr., administered to his estate, October 21. His widow died, 1794, and Michael Weisel also administered to her estate. Her name was Elizabeth and on her petition March 10, 1783, the court appointed Weisel guardian for her minor children, and on her subsequent petition, September 13, 1783, the same person was appointed guardian of her youngest child, "born since the decease of the father, aged three months." On November 6, 1797, the child Frederick petitioned the court to appoint his uncle Emanuel Solliday, his guardian, "having arrived at the age of fourteen years." The first recorded will of the Sollidays, we meet with, is that of Joseph Salladay of Plumsteadville, executed January 29, 1825, and probated April 21, leaving a widow Anne and children, Samuel, Lewis and John N. Salliday. The will is signed Joseph "Salladay," but at the head, is written Joseph "Sollade." Sarah Solliday, died at Doylestown, 1867, and her will probated August 2. Daniel Solladay died in Springfield, 1873, and his

10 Sept. 18, 1749, Ship Ann, Capt. John Spurnier, from Rotterdam, 242 passengers from Basil, Zebeibruckan, Wertemburg and Darmstadt, and among the passengers was "Jacob Salathe." Oct. 4, 1751, Ship Queen, of Denmark, Capt. George Pariah, from Rotterdam, 252 passengers, came "Jacob Salade." Oct. 16, 1732, Ship Snow, Kelly, master, from Rotterdam, came Nicholas "Salada." October 3, 1764, Ship King of Prussia, came Michael and Thomas "Salade." Doubtless the reason for this difference in spelling the name was the fault of the clerk at the port of arrival trying to spell it as pronounced in English. There is a Salladasburg in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

will probated June 27, and Benjamin Solliday died at Doylestown, 1885. John N. Solliday, the most prominent member of the family in this county, was county auditor two terms, 1862-63, and 1875-77. The family was patriotic and served the country in the Revolution. Melchior Sallada, an armorer by trade, enlisted in Captain Lewis Farmer's company, Colonel Miles' regiment, April 6, 1776, but was discharged by order of Congress to re-enter the service as armorer. Frederick, Emanuel and John Soliday were members of the Bedminster company of Associators, Captain Robinson, Third Associated Battalion. Daniel Sallada, a private in the Third Pennsylvania Continental regiment, was living in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, 1835, at the age of ninety-six. The first colonel was Joseph Wood, succeeded by Colonel Thomas Craig, and was at Brandywine and Monmouth. The Salades were in the Minnisink, on the Upper Delaware, as early as 1752. The late Samuel Solliday, New Hope, was several years in business at Doylestown. Thomas C. Atherholt, Philadelphia, is a descendant of the Sollidays in the female line.

There is a labyrinth of roads in Bedminster, but little is known of those earliest laid out, being difficult to recognize the local roads after the lapse of so many years, and a change of name. The township is cut by three of the great arteries of travel that traverse the county; the Durham and Easton roads passing through the southeast corner of the township, and intersecting at Pipersville, the Old Bethlehem road forms the northwest boundary, while the Swamp road separates it from Hilltown on the west. The first township road that we have a record of, was laid out, 1748, running from the road from "Colvin's ferry (on Delaware) to Philadelphia," to John Clymer's mill on Tohickon, and thence by the Presbyterian and Mennonite meeting-houses to the Old Bethlehem road. In 1755 a road was probably laid out from the Durham road to Jacob Stout's mill on the Tohickon and the Tohickon church, and thence toward the county line. A road was laid out, 1765, from Deep Run meeting-house to the Easton road, and the following year one was opened from the meeting-house to Tohickon church. About 1800 a bridge was built over Deep Run, near the meeting-house.

The Troughs were early settlers in Bedminster, doubtless among the earliest of the Germans. Ralph Trough, or Traugh, was there, 1741, when the township was organized. In 1763, Rudolph Traugh bought three hundred acres of Thomas and Richard Penn, and at his death, 1772, the land was divided between his two sons, Henry and Adam. On February 20, 1787, Henry Traugh and wife, Mary, conveyed this tract to Rudolph, son of said Henry, and March 2, 1787, Rudolph and wife conveyed thirty-one acres of its tract to Adam Yost.

The Scheetzes, a numerous family of Bedminster and the other townships in the upper end of the county, are descended from Conrad Scheetz, who about a hundred years ago, with his brother Philip immigrated from Germany and settled at Germantown. They were married and brought their families with them. Conrad Scheetz carried on the business of a hatter, and many farmers from Bucks and Montgomery bought their hats of him when going to or from market. He had several children, among which were George, Jacob, Charles, Samuel, Mary, Eliza and Elizabeth, all of whom lived and died in Philadelphia county except George, the oldest son. He came to Bucks county and settled in Bedminster township about eighty-five years ago, at what is now known as Keller's Church. He married a Fluck and had a family of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, all of whom married and had families. George Scheetz died about 1861, and his widow, 1875, aged

eighty-three. The oldest son, William, had in his possession the family Bible brought from Germany by Conrad, which was printed in 1770, and handsomely illustrated. The descendants of George Scheetz are living in Bedminster, Richland, Quakertown and Doylestown.

John Clymer's mill, on the Tohickon, is thought to have been the first built in the township and before 1749. The mills of Jacob Kraut, on Deep Run, and Joseph Tyson, Cabin run, were erected next in order. We have authority for saying that the oldest mill in the township is supposed to have been built on the site of Engany's, on a small stream that joins Deep Run, east of the Presbyterian church. These mills were followed by Jacob Stover's on Tohickon and Henry Black's oil-mill on Cabin run and Durham road, half a mile below Pipersville, since torn down. In 1753 the widow Sheaver owned a mill but we do not know the location, and the same year a road was laid out from it to Deep Run meeting-house. One of the petitioners was Reverend Francis McHenry. Among early mills on Tohickon were those of Ichabod Wilkinson, White's and Henry Lot's.

A school-house formerly stood on the Easton road at the foot of Deep Run hill, three-fourths of a mile above Pipersville, but torn down many years ago. It was built, 1805 by Colonel Piper, Abraham Hight, William Meyers and Frederick Keebler, and among those who taught in it was the late Charles B. Trego, a native of Bucks county, subsequently went to Philadelphia, became prominent in politics, and was a member of the State Senate. In early times peaches were raised in great quantities in Bedminster, the crops most prolific between 1811 and 1825. The production was greater than the consumption, and the surplus was hauled by wagon-loads to the distilleries to be made into peach-brandy. From about 1780 to 1820 Bedminster was a great field for catching wild pigeons, which gave rise to much sport. They came in large flocks, and were caught in nets. Those who most excelled in catching them were Abraham Kulp, Jacob Wismer, Jacob Engany, and Abram Overholt. Wismer frequently caught as many as would fill two or three barrels before breakfast. Many were salted down for future use, but large numbers were sold in the neighborhood, at twenty-five cents a dozen, or sent to the Philadelphia market.

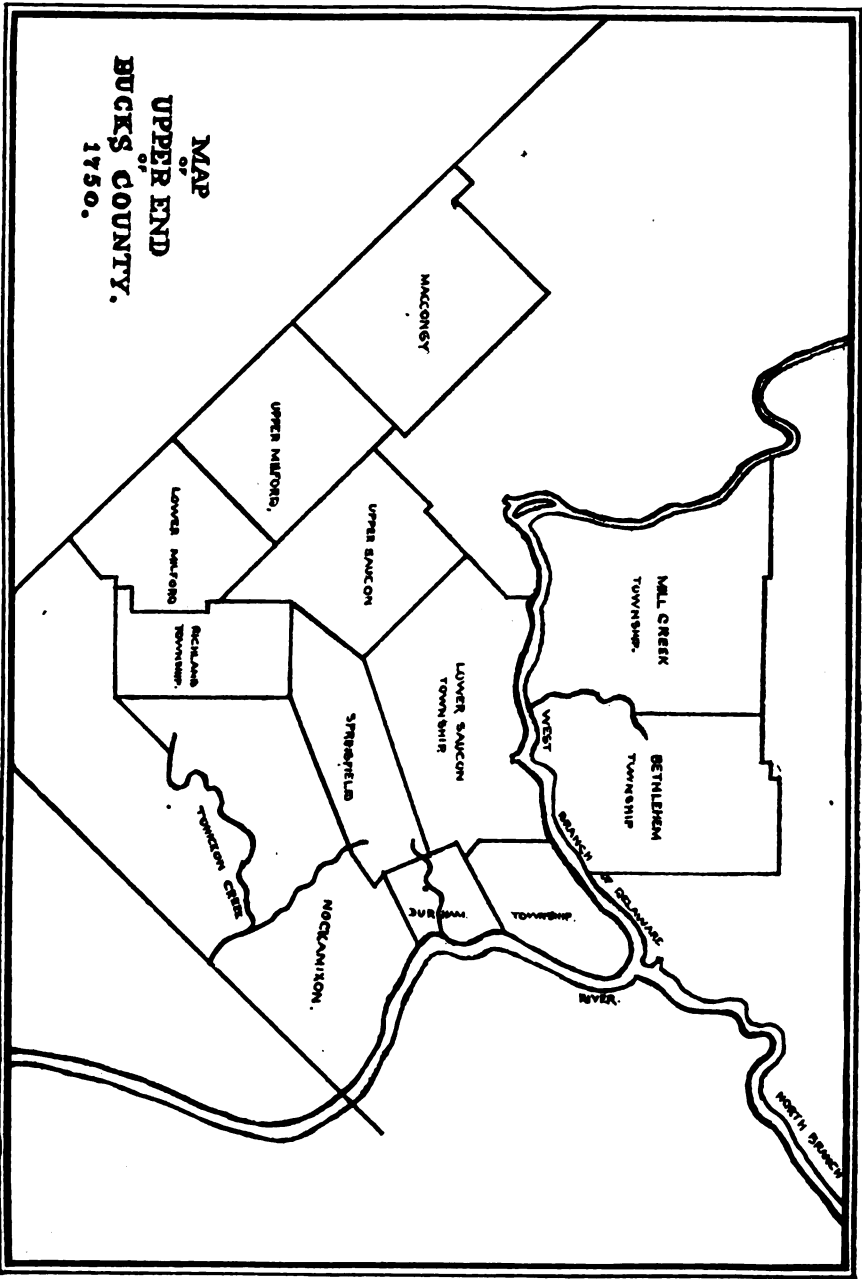
Bedminster has five villages, at least localities that bear the name, Pipersville, on the Easton road, in the southeast corner, Dublin, on the Swamp road, in the southwest corner, Hagersville and Keelersville on the Old Bethlehem road, in the northwest corner, and Bedminsterville, at the intersection of the roads that lead from the Mennonite meeting-house to Keller's shop and from the Durham to the Dublin road. Of these, Dublin is the most considerable. It is said to have taken its name from the old log tavern that first dispensed the good things of life to man and beast at this point. It was a double building and got the name of the *double-inn*, and, in the course of time, the name was a little changed, and the hamlet that grew up around it was called Dublin. This was nearly a century ago. Three taverns have stood on the spot occupied by the old hostelry. During the Revolution it was kept by a man named Robinson, whose son was a royalist and an associate of the Doanes. We are told that after the war was over it is supposed he lay concealed a long time in the house between two partitions. He was watched, but not discovered. The father was drowned in a creek on the premises. Here there are a tavern, church, store, mechanics, several dwellings, and a post-office, established, 1827, with Newton Rowland postmaster, and a carriage-factory. Each of the other villages has a tavern, store, and a few dwellings. Pipersville, Ha-

gersville and Bedminsterville are post-villages, where offices were established 1845 and 1851. This township is well watered by Cabin, Deep, Wolf, Deer and Mink runs, branches of Tohickon and by the north branch of Perkiomen. The surface is rolling, with but few hills, the soil is generally fertile, and produces good crops under careful German tillage. In 1784 the population was 988 white inhabitants, 3 blacks, and 143 dwellings. In 1810 it was 1,199; 1820, 1,248; 1830, 1,594, with 338 taxables; 1840, 1,630; 1850, 1,911; 1860, 2,238; and in 1870, 2,370 of which 6 were colored and 40 foreign-born; 1880, 2,482; 1890, 2,385.

Among the early settlers in Bedminster, we find that Mrs. Agnes Darrain died August 3, 1820, at the age of ninety, Abraham Leatherman, 1823, in his eighty-fourth year, and Barbara Fretz the same year, eighty-five.

Bedminster is entitled to the honor of having been and probably still is the home of the most prolific family in children in the county. The father is William Buehrle, born in Baden, Germany, 1834, the son of a Republican agitator, whom the trouble of 1848 compelled to flee to America. He settled in Bedminster, 1856, and married Ann Freiling, then only fourteen years old. To them nineteen children were born between 1857 and 1889, of which fifteen were living in 1892. The father followed canal boating for twenty-one years on the Delaware division and in the west, and then settled down to farming. The sons and daughters married near home and also went into business. The father has been a well known citizen in Upper Bucks and if living still is a native of Bucks county, subsequently went to Philadelphia, became prominent in politics and was a member of the State Senate.

The accompanying map of the "Upper end of Bucks County" was copied from an old one drawn between 1742 to 1750. It gives the location of the townships formed in the upper section at that period after Springfield had been organized, but before its "adjacents" had been laid out and declared Haycock township. It shows several townships now in Northampton and Lehigh, namely: Bethlehem, Millcreek and Lower Saucon in the former, and Upper Saucon, Upper Milford and Macungie in the latter. That Williams township, organized 1750, is not given on it is evidence the original map was drawn prior to that year. Durham township was not organized until 1775.



MAP
OF
UPPER END
BUCKS COUNTY.
1750.

CHAPTER VI.

SPRINGFIELD.

1743.

An extreme northern township.—Route of first settlers.—Earliest purchase.—William Bryan, Stephen Twining, George Bachman, John Briggs.—Moldavia.—Name of settlers in 1743.—Horne homestead.—Rev. A. R. Horne.—The Buck family.—Dennis McCarty.—Township organized.—Apple family.—John Barclay.—Ziegenfus.—Schuggenhaus.—Lottery lands.—Abraham Redzer.—First grist-mill.—Mills of Funk and Houpt.—Springfield church and pastors.—The Ruths.—Schools.—The Frankenfields.—Mennonite congregation.—Zion Hill Church.—Old school house.—Springfield Friends.—Roads.—Villages.—Springtown, et al.—Old tavern at Stony Point.—Quakertown and Easton Railroad.—Buckwampum.—The Wittes.—Population.—Bursons.—Red clover introduced.—Area.

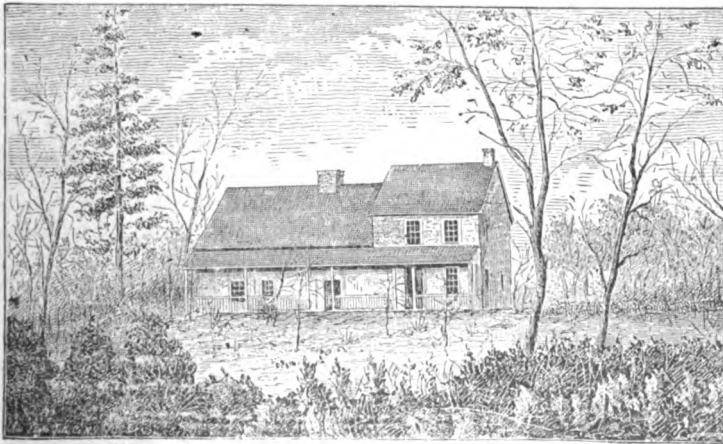
Springfield, one of the extreme northern townships, bordering on Northampton and Lehigh counties, is inhabited almost exclusively by Germans. With the exception of Durham and Haycock it was the last of the original townships organized.

The earliest settlers of Springfield probably found their way to it up the valley of Durham creek, rising in the interior of the township. The settlement, about Durham furnace, was the first permanent inroad on the wilderness of that section of the county, the Delaware affording an open highway to Philadelphia being the most accessible route. Durham was an English settlement and the first settlers in Springfield were of the same race. Some English reached this township through the "Swamp" and "Richlands," and, when the Germans came into it, a little later, it was by the same route. We behold this interesting fact in the settlement of this township, that the two flanking currents of emigration, one up the Delaware, the other up the Perkiomen, met in the valleys of Springfield where Teuton and Anglo-Saxon had a peaceful contest for the mastery.

The earliest purchase of land we have met with, although settlers were there several years prior, was 1737, when the tract on which Houpt's mill stands, was surveyed to John Hughes, but patented to William Bryan in 1758. On the 1st of May, 1738, the Proprietaries conveyed six hundred and fifty-one acres on Cook's creek to Casper Wister, of Philadelphia, but was never a settler in the township, and sold five hundred acres to Stephen Twining, of Wrightstown or Buckingham, the 26th of the same month, for the consideration of £187. 10s. This tract was on Durham or Cook's creek, below Springtown. Twining became a resident of the township. The 3d of October, 1739, two hun-

dred and seventy acres on Cook's creek, embracing the site of Springfield church, were granted to Christian Shuck. On the 12th of May, 1741, the Proprietaries confirmed one hundred additional acres to Stephen Twining, adjoining the first purchase. The warrant was dated June 8th, 1739, and the land laid out October 15th, on a "branch of Cook's run." The same year Nicholas Hill purchased three hundred and twenty-one acres on a branch of the same creek near the Durham line. In 1740 George Bachman, an early settler in Richland, and one of the earliest German pioneers in the upper end of the county, purchased two hundred and thirteen acres "at the branches of the Tohickon and Saucon creeks" in the north-west part of the township. The following year John Briggs purchased four hundred and seventy-two acres, also on a branch of Cook's creek, near Durham, and probably he and Hill both located in the valley above Bursonville. In 1745 Joseph Blair purchased one hundred and fifty acres adjoining John Briggs. In 1743, by virtue of a warrant dated May 8th, eighty-five acres, called "Moldavia," were surveyed to John Moffitt, adjoining Stephen Twining. In 1755 Moffitt conveyed it to Jonathan Carr, in 1762 Carr to William Baker, in 1773 Baker to William Trapp, of Northampton county, and in 1786, Trapp conveyed to John Siford (Seifert). James Logan was the original holder of a large tract in Springfield, including the Houpt farms, extending to the Durham line. In 1787 Samuel Brackenridge (sometimes spelled Breckenridge) patented one hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres, partly in Springfield and partly in Lower Saucon, called "Springhill," now known as Colehill.

Immigrants came rapidly into the township during the first years of its settlement, for we have the names of over thirty, probably all heads of families, who were living there, 1743. German and English: James Green, Stephen Twining, William Crooks, Brien Connilin, Hugh Orton, Joseph Blair, Richard Johnston, Jacob Mason, Jacob Abel, Samuel Hillborn, John Leister, Christian Levy, Conrad Fahr, Peter Lester, John McCoy, Thomas Folly, Thomas Adamson, Joseph Bond, Joseph Unthank, Conrad Flores, James Williams, Peter Ashton, Christian Shock, Michael Dort, Peter Ademose, Thomas Blair, Michael Gold, Thomas Lloyd, Michael Dillard, Christian Spug, Peter Leatherman, Simon Carey, John Greasley, George Hazeley, Daniel Stout, Stephen Acorman, Henry Hornel, Philip Roup, Jacob Maure, Jacob Huber and Michael Gould.



HORNE HOMESTEAD. OLDEST HOUSE IN SPRINGFIELD.

Before 1738, Thomas Parwin, Milford, received a warrant for one hundred acres he located on "Squooks," now Cook's creek, in the western part of the township, and in October, same year, he sold the improvements and all the rights acquired under the warrant, to Joseph Unthank. This tract was owned by Rev. A. R. Horne, in whose family it had been for over a century. The engraving represents the house as it now appears, and is probably the oldest dwelling in the township. The one-story part was built by Parwin, or Unthank, after he bought it, probably about 1743, and is an interesting relic of the past. It is of stone, the walls thick and strong. The Ashtons owned several hundred acres to the north-west of the Quakertown and Springtown road, but the family passed away more than a generation ago and their extensive possessions have fallen into other hands. The Bryan homestead, where the progenitor, William, settled and the late General John S. Bryan was born, is on the opposite side of the road half a mile east of Cook's creek crossing, but has long been out of the family. Simon Garis bought twenty-five acres in Springfield in 1751.

How early the Hornes came into Springfield we know not, but Valentine Horne bought sixty acres in 1765, and his descendant, Rev. A. R. Horne, son of David L. and Mary N., was born in 1834. He early exhibited great taste for reading and fondness for preaching, frequently gathering his young playmates to listen to his harangues. He attended school in the township, and John Price's boarding-school at Line Lexington. He taught public-schools from 1850 to 1854, including one year in charge of the Bethlehem school, when he entered Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, graduating in 1858. The same year he established the Bucks County Normal school, at Quakertown, and remained in charge five years. From 1865 to 1872 he was pastor of the Lutheran church at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and four years of the time was superintendent of the city schools. He was principal of the Keystone Normal school, 1872-77. In 1860 he established the *National Educator*, and was the proprietor and editor to his death, in 1902. Mr. Horne was a fine scholar and a close student, and among his published works are two editions of the Pennsylvania German Manual, a volume of "Health Notes," and a work on "Early Experiments." When a boy young Horne rode post to deliver the *Doylstown Democrat*.

George Ruth, ancestor of the Springfield family of this name, came from the Palatinate at the age of twenty-six, landing from the ship Marlborough at Philadelphia, September 23, 1741. He was granted a warrant for one hundred and thirteen acres in the township October 4, 1744, and Edward Scull surveyed it June 30, 1747. On April 13, 1752, he transferred this tract to Nicholas Hess, the same now owned by Mrs. Kaufman. He subsequently took up an adjoining tract, and probably spent his life there. He was living on it, 1775. He had three sons, George, Peter and Michael, the two former enrolling in the Springfield Associators, 1775, and Michael was ensign in Captain Bryan's company, 1777. George Ruth, eldest son of George Ruth, Sr., was a farmer and lived in the valley between Bursonville and Springtown, and died there, 1796, the owner of three hundred and twenty-eight acres. He was a member and trustee of the Reformed congregation of Springfield. George Ruth, Jr., was the father of seven children: John, who married Elizabeth ———, and, tradition says, built the Black Horse tavern near Easton, and died there; Elizabeth married John Beidleman, and, after his death, married Jacob Frankenfield; Catharine married Christian Kessler and lived in Alexander township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey; George, who settled in Tinicum. Ruth's church was built on a lot he gave for the purpose and he died, 1864; Andrew, born about 1790, served in Captain Wilson's company at Marcus Hook, 1814, and died November 26,

1875, aged about eighty-five; Jacob, born November 1, 1787, died March 2, 1832; Christine, born August 26, 1795, married Jacob Adams, and died May 4, 1883.

Peter Ruth, second son of George Ruth, Sr., purchased one hundred and nine acres a mile west of Bursonville, of John Barclay, August 4, 1741, married Mary Fluck, was the father of nine sons and two daughters, and died 1830. Their children were Abraham, Peter, Michael, Henry, John, Jacob, Samuel, Joseph George, Mary Ann and Elizabeth. Of the sons, Abraham lived at Bursonville and died there, 1835; Peter married Mary Shafer and located half a mile west of Bursonville. He was a soldier of the war with England, 1812-15, serving in Captain Samuel Flack's company, of which Andrus Apple was a lieutenant, at Marcus Hook, 1814. When the company was ordered to march he was building a new house, but this did not prevent him going. He shortly obtained a substitute, returned home and finished the dwelling. He died, 1842, leaving the following children: Sarah, born Oct. 30, 1811, died November 3, 1886; George, born September 20, 1837, living Jersey City; William, born —, died 1837; John, born November 14, 1817, died January 31, 1893; Peter, born, 1819, living at Locust Valley, Pennsylvania; Hannah, born January 19, 1823, married Reuben Smetzer, died December 8, 1837; Catharine, born November 20, 1823, married John Track, died May 29, 1875; Elizabeth, born Dec. 15, 1825, married Amos Bougher, died March 8, 1866; Lucy Ann, born September 30, 1827, married David Stem, died March 12, 1890; Charles, born October 11, 1830, married Matilda Fackenthal, died at Bethlehem, March 10, 1899; Aaron, born September 1, 1837, and died in childhood.

On the 16th of June, 1743, the inhabitants of Springfield, whose names we have given in a previous page, petitioned the court to permit their settlements to be "comprehended in a new township." While the records do not show any action taken by the court, except the filing of the petition, we know the prayer of the petitioners was granted and the township surveyed and laid out immediately after. At this time there were fifty-six "dwellers," probably heads of families, but we have only been able to obtain the names already mentioned. The name "Springfield" was given to it because of the great number of springs that gushed out of its hillsides, forming brooks and creeks that meandered through its pleasant valleys. When Schlatter visited the township, 1745, he called it "Schuggenhaus,"¹ probably the corruption of some Indian local name, or a name given by some of the early German settlers.

By the original survey, the northwest boundary of Springfield did not extend quite up to the line of the two Saucons, and an intervening strip was left between them and the new township. At the September term, same year, the lines were ordered to be changed so as to run with the Saucons, which made the boundary on that side as at present. At the same term the court ordered an alteration to be made in the southern boundary, on the petition of seventeen inhabitants who had fallen without the township at the first survey, and now asked to be taken in. The original southern boundary, which ran north sixty-six degrees east from the northeast corner of Richland to the southwest corner of Durham, was now changed to south twenty-four west, till it met the Haycock creek, and thence by northeast and northwest courses to the corner of Durham,

¹ This name is said to be Pennsylvania German, and applied to Springfield Church and not the township. The church was built on land purchased of Christian Schuck, or Schug, and came to be called "Schug's house," or "Schuggenhaus." Schug came from the Palatinate, landing at Philadelphia from the ship Samuel, August 27, 1739.

making the lines the same as now. This change was made to save the petitioners from having so far to go to mend roads and attend to other township business. But for it they would have been left in the unorganized territory that afterward became Haycock. At this time the territory of Haycock was probably included in Bedminster for certain municipal purposes. The petition for this latter change was drawn by Joseph Dennis,² whose place of birth is vouched by the expression "he makes *bould* to acquaint the bench." Afterward Dennis got back into Haycock, as we find his name to the petition for laying off that township, and he is claimed as an original settler there.

About four thousand acres in Springfield, a tract over three miles long and two wide, were included in the one thousand acres John and Thomas Penn intended to dispose of by lottery tickets, in 1735. The scheme embraced seven thousand seven hundred and fifty tickets, of which one thousand two hundred and ninety-three were to be prizes, the balance blanks—the prizes numbering from twenty-five to three thousand acres. As the drawing never took place, the tickets, which were sold at forty shillings each, secured title to land and the holders were allowed to locate on them. The tract in question lay bordering on the manor of Richland. Probably all the settlers here were Germans, but among the land owners, were George McCall, Anthony Butler and Casper Wister, speculators, who soon sold out to actual settlers. The lottery tract was almost exclusively settled upon by Germans, and the land has passed down from father to son and it is doubtful if there be an English settler upon it at this time. It is probable many of the patentees were not the original holders of the lottery tickets, but bought of the owners. This land is among the very best in the township. Among the settlers was a widow, Barbara Rohr, whose son married a daughter of Leonard Buck. A map of these lands was found among the Penn Papers lately purchased by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and we are indebted to William J. Buck for a copy. The accompanying engraving shows each tract, with the name of the owner.

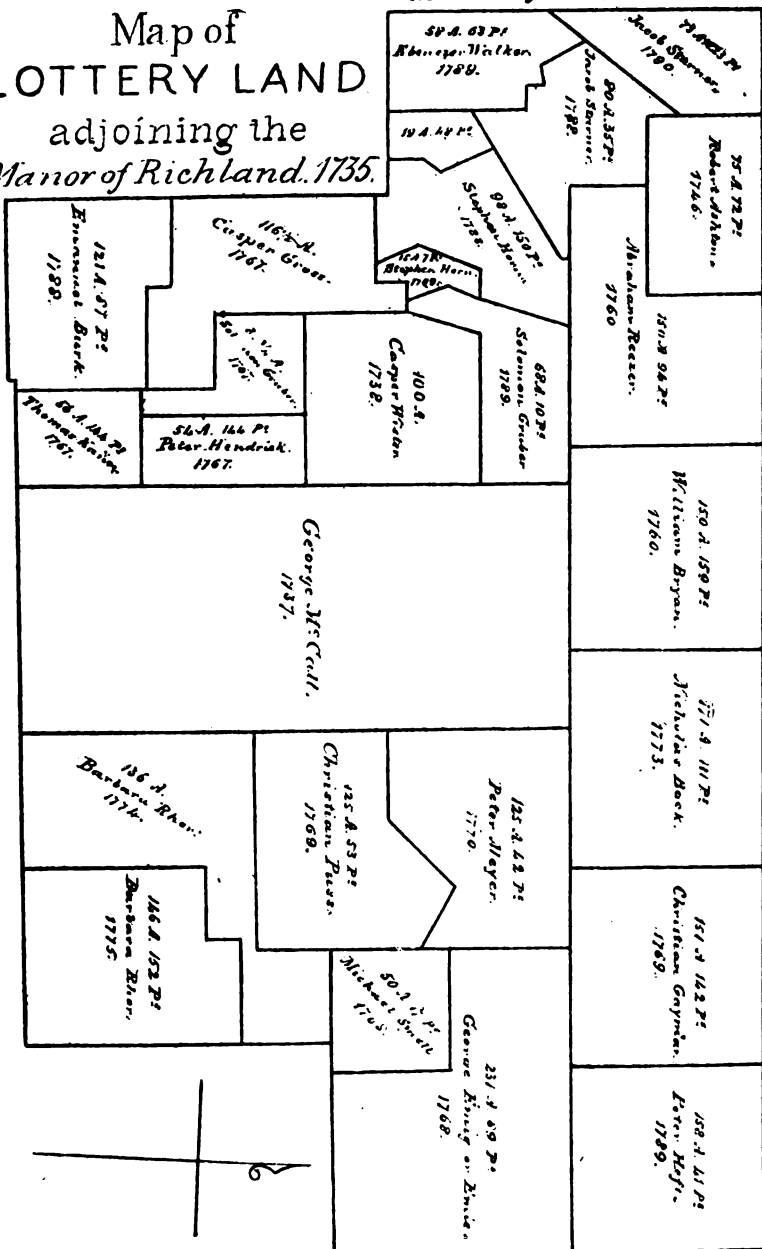
Of the early settlers in Springfield we have knowledge of several and whence they came. The ancestor of the Hess family was Nicholas Hess, born in Zweibrucken, Germany, in 1723, came to America a young man, landing at Philadelphia from the ship Rainu, married Catharine Funk, born here, and settled in Slifer's valley, Springfield, on the farm lately owned by Mrs. Kaughman, two miles south of Springtown, and died, 1795. They had three sons, Conrad, Philip and John George, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Catharine. Their five children married and had issue. Conrad settled at Springtown, Philip lived near, and John George on Saucon creek, Northampton county, a mile from its mouth. From them have descended the Hess family, numerous in the upper end of Bucks and Northampton. Twenty-five years ago there were living children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren of the three sons of Nicholas Hess.

Nicholas Buck, ancestor of the Buck family of Springfield and Nockamixon,

² The same Joseph Dennis had a good deal to do with township making in the early day. On June 13, 1754, he presented a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions setting forth the following: "The petition of Joseph Dennis in behalf of himself and his neighbors, humbly sheweth that there is a pretty large tract of land lying between the townships of Richland, Springfield, Nockamixon, Bedminster and Rockhill not yet laid out for a township. Therefore your petitioner prays you will please to order that aforementioned land be laid into a township by the name of 'Mansfield,' and your petitioner will ever pray." Signed, Joseph Dennis.

Map of LOTTERY LAND adjoining the *Manor of Richland. 1735.*

Manor of Richland Line



a native of Lorraine, near Thionville, Germany, landed at Philadelphia Sept. 3, 1752, and settled in Springfield prior to 1761. He married Mary Abigail, daughter of George and Barbara Kohl, Nockamixon, April 21, 1761. Upon her death, 1765, he married Elizabeth Hartman, Haycock, May 12, 1766, and by the two wives had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. March 18, 1762, he purchased forty-six, and then one hundred and seventy-one acres joining from the Proprietaries, December 2, 1773. This was in Springfield on the edge of Haycock. The location was a fine one, the dwelling occupying the highest point with a view of the Blue Mountains in the distance. Time and labor converted the wilderness tract into a productive farm with good buildings. At the outbreak of the Revolution, Buck enrolled himself in the Springfield Associators, Colonel John Keller's battalion. His oath of allegiance, taken before William McHenry, Esq., Bedminster, bears date June 10, 1778. Nicholas Buck died November, 1786. His will is dated February 12, 1785, and admitted to probate shortly after he died. He was possessed of two hundred and eighteen acres. He was a well educated man, and with a knowledge of German, French and English, was often called upon to act as translator and interpreter for his neighbors, largely Germans. The homestead was called "Buckhill." Of Nicholas Buck's children, Leonard, born September, 1763, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mathias Kramer, and died 1809; Joseph, born November 6, 1764, married and removed to Lehigh county, 1800; Nicholas, born, 1767, settled in Nockamixon; Jacob, born May 1, 1771, married Susanna Haring, Haycock; John, born February 17, 1775, married Salome, daughter of Nicholas McCarty, Nockamixon, 1795; Catharine, born, 1772, married Christian Clemmer, Springfield; Barbara, born 1777, married John Kemp, Berks county; Elizabeth, born, 1781, married Jacob Kohl; Magdalena, born, 1783, married Thomas McCarty; and Mary Ann, born, 1785, married Nicholas Kohl. They left many descendants. The Buck family is an old one in Germany, France, Belgium and Holland, and is traced back to 1100. The coat of arms is a white springing buck on a vermillion shield, surmounted with a crest of the same animal.

John Mann, the grandfather of the late Colonel Joseph Mann, of Haycock, was an early settler in Springfield. He was born in the Palatinate, June 24, 1730, and settled, when a young man, near Pleasant Hill where he died April 14, 1815, and was buried at Springfield church, of which himself and wife were members. She died April 28, 1813.

The Barclays were in Springfield early, but what time the family settled there is not known. On August 15, 1789, John Barclay was appointed president judge of the county courts to succeed Henry Wynkoop, who had been elected a member of the first congress under the Federal Constitution. He was commissioned February 27, 1790, and held the office until the courts were reorganized under the State Constitution of 1790. He was afterward second Associate Judge under Judge James Biddle, commissioned August 17, 1791. While on the bench judge of the county courts to succeed Henry Wynkoop, who had been elected a judge died there. This he purchased after his appointment.

Jacob and Elizabeth Ritter came to America when young, and bound themselves as servants to pay for their passage. He served three years and she four, and, when free, they married and settled in Springfield, where they spent their lives. We know of but one son, Jacob, born in 1757. He enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was taken prisoner at Brandywine. In 1778 he married Dorothy Smith and moved to Philadelphia. At her death, in 1794, he came with his children to Springfield and in 1802 he married Ann Williams,

of Buckingham. In 1812 he removed to Plymouth township, Montgomery county, where he resided to his death, 1841. He was a minister among Friends for fifty years.

The Apple family was long an influential one in the township. It is descended from John Apple, born in Deutschland (Germany), May 18, 1726, came to America when a young man and purchased two hundred and fifty acres in Lower Saucon, near what is now Apple's church. He afterward bought two large tracts in Springfield, one in Pleasant Valley, the other partly in Haycock and died September 1, 1805, in his eightieth year. He had one son, Paul, born September 13, 1759, who died November 25, 1827, in his sixty-ninth year. At his father's death he came into possession of the Pleasant Valley farm, on which he built a mill and where he lived and died. He was elected to the Legislature in 1800 and served four years. Paul Apple had six children: Maria, born May 14, 1781, died July 29, 1854; Jacob, born May 8, 1784, died August 17, 1832, was a miller, and lived and died in Pleasant Valley; John, born August 10, 1786, and died March 26, 1869. He was a member of the Legislature during the financial panic, 1837, and, when an attempt was made to influence his vote in favor of the issue of "Relief notes," he replied there was not money enough in Harrisburg to buy him. He also lived and died at the ancestral homestead. Elizabeth, was born in 1794, married Samuel Ott, and died in Hilltown, and Hannah, the youngest daughter, married a Mr. Goundie. Andrew Apple, late associate judge of the county, was the youngest son of Paul Apple. He held several places of public trust whose duties he discharged with fidelity. In 1814 he served a tour of duty at Marcus Hook as lieutenant in command of a company of militia, and after the war commanded a volunteer company for several years. He was in succession elected to the offices of county commissioner, treasurer, director of poor, and twice associate judge. He lived several years in retirement at the old homestead, Pleasant Valley, but toward the close of his life, went to live with his son-in-law at Leithsville, Northampton county, where he died the 20th of November, 1875, at the age of eighty-four. The youngest son of Judge Apple, Benjamin Franklin, is a minister of the gospel. He has served several Lutheran congregations in Northampton county, and was subsequently pastor of a church at Stroudsburg.

Stephen Twining, grandson of the Stephen Twining who purchased five hundred acres near Springtown, 1738, of Casper Wister, and at whose house in Springfield he was brought up, after tending the mill of John Thompson on the Neshaminy and Joseph Wilkinson's at Coryell's ferry, removed to Brodhead's creek, seven miles above Stroudsburg, prior to the Revolution. In June, 1779, himself and family were captured by Indians and carried to Canada. After an absence of over two years he was set free, and returned to his father's house, Upper Makefield. In Canada he was sold to the highest bidder, falling into the hands of a veteran officer who had been an aid to General Wolf, with whom he lived for more than a year, and took charge of his mill. What happened to his family, captured at the time, we are not informed, but his wife never recovered from her treatment. One little boy, who made a good deal of noise at the capture, was killed and scalped near the house. Stephen Twining died at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna April 15, 1826, in his eighty-fifth year.

Abraham Reazer was an early settler in Springfield, but the date of his arrival, and whether he came single or married, we are not informed. The first we know of his presence in the township was on May 1, 1750, when Joseph Unthank conveyed to him part of a one hundred and thirty-two acre tract he had patented February 14, 1743. Reazer had evidently come to stay and with

an intent to increase his acres, for we find that the Penns, in 1760, patented to him one hundred and fifty acres additional in the township. There were a number of new arrivals in Springfield at this period, among them John Fry, who, in June, 1755, purchased thirty-three acres on both sides of "Kimble's meadow run," having on his four sides Charles and James Dennis, Stephen Acreman and Pieter Fry, possibly a brother of John. Simon Frankenfelt, now Frankenfield, ancestor of the family of this name in Bucks, a native of the valley of the Rhine, landed in Philadelphia October 25, 1748, and settled in Springfield. Just what time he came into the township is not known, but we first meet with his name in 1760 when it appears attached to a petition for a road. He was the father of eight children: Philip; Henry; Adam; Anna; Dorothy married Conrad Hess; Maria Dorothy married David Gary; Mary married Andrew Overbeck; and Leonard. His son Henry took the oath of allegiance June 8, 1778. The Frankenfields are numerous in Upper and Middle Bucks, and of local prominence, some having held county offices.

The first grist mill in Springfield was built by Stephen Twining, 1730, on the five hundred acre tract he purchased of Casper Wister on the site of Funk's mill, Springtown. In 1763 Twining sold the mill and land to Abraham Funk, ancestor of the present owner, and since then it has passed from father to son. A new mill was built, 1782, and 1869 one of the completest country mills in the state was erected on its site, at a cost of \$20,000. This was burned down shortly after it was finished, but immediately rebuilt, with sawmill and handle works, which were added, 1863. About the middle of the eighteenth century the Ziegenfuss family³ built a grist mill on the south side of Cook's creek, near the Durham line. Not answering the purpose a stone mill was built in a few years a short distance below, which fell into the Houpt family and was enlarged. About this time a second Ziegenfuss built a mill on the north side of the creek nearly opposite, but a dispute arising about the use of the water, and the question being decided in favor of the mill on the south side, the other mill fell into disuse. About the close of the century the Houpts built a stone saw and grist-mill a few rods west of the second mill, and remains in the family. The foundations of the first and third mills can be traced, while the second, enlarged by the Houpts, was standing unused a few years ago. These mills were built on the tract surveyed to John Hughes, 1737, and thence from William Bryan to Ziegenfuss and to Houpt.⁴ Besides these mills, Richard Davis owned a mill in Springfield, 1747, Felty Clymer, 1749. One Beidleman had a mill there 1759, whose location we do not know.

The public school system went into operation in Springfield, 1861, the first examination for teachers, seventeen, being held at Fairmount. There are eleven schools in the township: East Springfield, lot the gift of Henry Funk and wife, 1807; Salem in the Rocks, gift of Joseph Sleifer, 1847; Amity, lot bought of Levi Kulp, 1851, price \$5.95. This is the oldest school house standing and an addition to the lot was given, 1864. In it the Rev. B. F. Apple, Stroudsburg,

3 Andrew Ziegenfuss, an early settler in Springfield, was born in the Palatinate 1723, and came to America with his father, John Jacob Ziegenfuss, in the ship Thistle, landing at Philadelphia Oct. 28, 1738, was naturalized, 1767, and was enrolled in the Springfield Associators, 1775. His brother located in Nockamixon and was the ancestor of the family in that township. The members of the family are noted for their fine physique and great strength.

4 John Henry Sebastian Houpt was born in the Palatinate, Germany, and came to America in the ship Glasgow, probably landing at Philadelphia Sept. 9, 1738.

first taught school, and flogged the boys for using his high hat for a spittoon; West Springtown, 1853, lot purchased of Jacob Pearson for \$25; the Keystone, 1857, lot the gift of David Landes; Rice school, 1858, deed from Thomas Rice, Jacob Sterner and Samuel Algard, consideration \$2.00; Fairmount, 1860; Pleasant Valley, 1862; Zion Hill, 1865, lot cost \$1.45; the Franklin, 1763, deed from Jacob Barror, \$50, the first building on this lot was an eight square; Stony Point, 1873; West Springfield, 1881, lot from David S. Gehman, price \$100; and the Washington school, 1892, for which the lot was given.⁵ The remains of an old log school house are still to be seen near the Northampton line. It had two rooms, one for school and the teacher lived in the other. There is no record when it was built or the name of the teacher, but undoubtedly was erected at a very early day.

The Springfield church, known as Trinity, Reformed and Lutheran, is one of the oldest in the northern tier of townships. There is no record of its organization, but it was prior to 1745.⁶ The first house was built of logs, paved with brick or tiles, and answered for both church and school house, in which the two congregations worshiped several years. On the 12th of March, 1763, Christian Schuck and wife conveyed one acre and fifty-six perches to trustees for the use of the two congregations, and the same year a stone church was erected upon it. This was rebuilt, 1816, and a handsome new building erected in 1872. The corner-stone was laid the 20th of May, and the church dedicated June 1 the following year. It is possible this was not a union church when first organized, as there is no record of Lutheran pastors before 1763, while the Reformed pastors go back nearly twenty years earlier.

In 1747 Rev. J. C. Wirtz was the Reformed pastor, who preached there and for several neighboring congregations. Schlatter, who visited the church that year, mentions in his journal that he thought the congregations of Saccony (Saucon), Forks of Delaware, Springfield and Lehigh would be able to contribute thirty-three pounds for the support of a minister. Wirtz removed to Rockaway, New Jersey, in 1751, and accepted a call to York, Pennsylvania, 1761, where he died, 1763. He was succeeded by one Lohrspach, an adventurer, who soon tired of his work and enlisted in the army for the French and Indian war. In 1756 the pastor was probably the Rev. John Egidius Hecker, the ancestor of the family of that name in Northampton and Lehigh. He was a native of Nassau-Dillenburg, where his father was equerry to the reigning Grand Duke. He preached at Springfield and for the neighboring congregations, and died during the Revolutionary war. He was a man of remarkable wit and humor. Rev. J. Daniel Gross, D. D., author of a work on moral philosophy, was pastor 1770-72, and the founder of the church at Allentown. He removed to New York, where he was pastor of the Reformed church, and also professor in Columbia college until his death, 1812. From 1794 to 1806, Rev. John Henry Hoffmeyer, and from 1811 to 1843 Rev. Samuel Stahr, a native of Springfield, to his death. The present pastor is Rev. Henry Hess. The Lutheran pastors, from 1763, have been Revs. John Michael Enderlein, Augustus Herman Schmidt, — Samuel Peter Ahl from 1789 to 1797, John Conrad Yeager, 1797 to 1801, — Kramer to 1803, John Nicholas Mensch to 1823, Henry S. Miller to 1838, C. F. Welden to 1842, C. P. Miller to 1865, and Rev. W. S. Emery to

⁵ From a paper on "Springfield Schools," read before the Buckwampum Historical Society June 15, 1895, by Miss Myra Prodt.

⁶ The present pastors, with the date their pastorates began, are: Rev. O. H. Melchor, Lutheran, 1879, and Rev. A. R. Horne, Reformed, 1892.

1880, O. H. Melchor since 1880, Springtown and Durham for same period, and Nockamixon until 1896. Since then the Rev. S. S. Diehl, who also officiates at Upper Tinicum. Rev. J. J. Eyermann was officiating there in 1771, but we do not know for which congregation.

The present church building is a handsome structure, well finished with a good pipe-organ and tall steeple. The earliest entry in the church book is 1755, to note the death of a young Houpt. The regular records open August 24, 1760, when William Bauer and wife brought their son John William to be baptised. In 1761-2 we find in the records the names, among others, of Deiter, Gross, Berger, Schmell, Kohl, Oberbeck, Zeigler, Haman, Koch, Alshouse, Diel, Reis, Mann, Mensch, Yost, Bachman, Butz and Ziegenfuss. The church stands in an ample graveyard filled with several generations of those who have worshipped there. The oldest stone bears the name of John Henry Althenheis, who died in 1764. Then we have John Beidleman,⁷ born March 19, 1749, died December 9, 1770, probably the son of Elias Beitleman, born September 27, 1707, died October 25, 1781, and his wife, Anna Maria, who died, 1790, at the age of eighty. Then came in order Catharine Heitleman, born May 4, 1751, died September 30, 1771, at the interesting age of twenty; Maria Sarah Oberbeck, born January 8, 1720, in Switzerland, died May 16, 1777, and her husband, Philip Jacob, born November 25, 1725, in Darmstadt, died December 18, 1781. They were probably among the oldest settlers, and Isaac Weirback, born April, 1730, died March, 1805, etc., etc. The earliest stones are without inscription, and tell no story of the first settlers. The weather vane of the Springfield church has a history. On building the church, 1763, a wrought iron weather cock was placed on it, and remained until 1816, when it was taken down. Joseph Afferbach, who furnished the iron, now claimed the cock and put it on one of his out buildings. In 1838 he took it off and presented it to William J. Buck, his grandson. The latter transferred it to one of his farm buildings at Federalsburg, Maryland, and in 1894, at the request of both congregations, Mr. Buck restored it to the church handsomely painted. This took place December 4, and was made the occasion of memorial exercises in the presence of a large audience. Mr. Buck making the presentation address, to which there was a response. The vane was placed on the east end of the building where it was put thirty-one years before.

Among the first ministers of the Mennonite congregation in Springfield, we find the names of Moyer, Sleiffer, Gehman and Funk. Some, or all, of them came from Switzerland and settled in the township. The earliest services were held in private houses, and probably had connection with the congregation in Saucon, where some of the first members lived. The first meeting-house was built in 1780, and re-built in 1824. Since 1847 the congregation is divided into two, belonging to the Old and New denominations, both worshipping in the same house.¹⁴ The former has some fifty members, the latter about one hundred. The pastors in rotation from the formation of the church down to 1876, were Peter Moyer, Jacob Gehman, Jacob Moyer, Abraham Geisinger, John Geisin-

7 The Beidleman, Elias, Dietrich and Valentine, came from the Palatinate in the ship Thistle, landing at Philadelphia Aug. 29, 1730. Elias was naturalized, 1747, and Isaac Wireback, originally Weyerbacker, landed in Philadelphia from the Edinburg, Sept. 16, 1751, and served in the militia of Springfield, 1775. The brothers, John and John Nicholas, who came at the same time, settled elsewhere.

7¹⁴ They may have united in recent years.

ger, Samuel Moyer, and Jacob S. Moyer. The meeting house is situated in a delightful grove to the right of the road from Springtown to Quakertown.

There is a second union church at Zion Hill, in the western end of the township near the Milford line, erected by the two congregations in 1840. The first Lutheran minister was Rev. William B. Kemmerer, followed by the Revs. A. R. Horne, L. Groh, R. B. Kistler, and J. Hillpot, who was called in 1872. We have not learned the name of the subsequent pastor or pastors. The first Reformed pastor was Rev. J. Stahr, followed by the Revs. Messrs Gross, Bassler, and J. F. Mohr, who was installed January 1, 1872. In 1743 the Richland meeting authorized the Friends settled in Springfield to hold meetings for worship at the houses of Joseph Unthank and John Dennis, month about. Whether a meeting house was ever built we know not, but the meeting was discontinued, 1759, and, we believe, never resumed.

A school house formerly stood in a piece of timber where the Quakertown road is intersected by a private road opposite the Bryan homestead, known as the Airy Grove school house, torn down, 1855. In it the Rev. A. R. Horne received part of his education, and commenced the profession of an instructor of youth.

We know but little of the roads in Springfield. Both the Old and New Bethlehem roads pass through it, the former cutting it about the middle, and the latter in its western part. A road was laid out from Thomas Morris's through Springfield about 1733, but not opened until 1742, and confirmed, on petition of the inhabitants, 1745, but we do not know the location of it. A road was laid out from Houpt's mill to the line of Durham, 1788, and from the same point to the Northampton county line, 1803. In 1795 a road was opened from Strawn's tavern, Springfield, to Fretz's grist-mill. On June 13, 1757, George Taylor, then employed at the Durham iron works, and afterward a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was one of the jurors to view and lay out a road through Springfield, but we do not know its location.

Although Springtown is the only place in the township deserving the name of "village," there are other localities with village names, but get their importance from being the seat of a store, tavern or postoffice, one or all of them. There are Bursonville, Stony Point, Zion Hill and Pleasant Valley. Springtown, a thriving place in the northeast part of the township, is on the main road up the valley of Durham creek, with a newspaper, two churches, tavern, store, flour and other mills, and forty dwellings. Its site was included in the grant of five hundred acres to Stephen Twining, 1738, for £187, of which he sold three hundred acres to Abraham Funk, Springfield, 1763, who built the first mill erected there. The churches are Salem and Christ church, the former built, 1842, and rebuilt, 1872, belongs to the "Evangelical Association." Christ church was built, 1872, and belongs to the Lutheran and Reformed. At the present time the Presbyterians have no organized congregation, and there is what is known as the United Mennonite congregation, Old and New school. These denominations have occasional preaching in other churches. The Rev. J. H. Mertz officiates for the Reformed, and Rev. O. H. Melchor, Lutheran, the latter since 1882. There are Sunday schools connected with both churches. A postoffice was opened here, 1806, and David Conrad appointed postmaster. There are several trout ponds about Springtown.^{7½} The country around Spring-

^{7½} It is thought the "Indian Walk," of 1737, lay through Springtown. At that time, according to Gordon's Gazetteer, the village contained six or eight dwellings, a tavern and a store. The author has some pleasant recollections of Springtown back about the close

town is charming. The Quakertown & Easton railroad was opened to Springtown August 1, 1896, a distance of ten miles. Here it strikes the Durham creek down which it runs to Riegelsville, the latter section being completed in the fall of 1900. The road runs through a beautiful and highly cultivated country, and opens up a district heretofore deprived of railroad facilities. It brings Durham twenty-two miles nearer Philadelphia. On its completion Durham furnace was blown in after lying idle several years.⁷³⁴

Bursonville, on the road from Stony Point to Springtown, in the southeast corner of the township, was named after Isaac Burson, an English Friend, who came up from Abington, and was an early settler at that point. He built the first tavern. It was for the Friends settled about Bursonville that a meeting for worship was allowed by Richland monthly meeting in 1743. The last of the name is said to have left the locality twenty-five years ago. A postoffice was established here in 1823, Joseph Afflerbach, postmaster. A daughter of the Burson family married Charles Stroud, of Stroudsburg. A tavern was kept at Stony Point as early as 1758, and known as the "Three Tons," and in 1784, Samuel Breckenridge⁷³⁵ was the landlord. In 1830 it was owned by Jacob Keichline, of Pipersville, who sold it to Jacob E. Buck, of Nockamixon, at which time a post with three kegs fastened on it with an iron rod, stood on the west side of the road opposite the tavern house. He opened a store there the following year, and continued it to 1836. In 1833 Mr. Buck had a new tavern sign painted with "Stony Point" upon it, the name it has borne from that day to this. At the "Walking Purchase," 1737, the walkers left the Bethlehem road at this place on the top of Gallows hill, and followed the Indian path through the woods on the line of the present road leading to Bursonville, Springtown and Bethlehem. Pleasant Valley, in the centre of the township, on what is known as the Old Durham road, consists of a tavern, store, postoffice, established in 1828, with Lewis Ott, postmaster, and a few dwellings. A postoffice was established at Zion Hill, in the extreme west end of the township, 1871, with Reuben Eckert postmaster. The tavern at Pleasant Valley, now a private dwelling, was probably built between 1763 and 1770. It passed into the hands of Henry Eckel during the Revolution, of whom it was said, he cut down his sign post and poured the liquors into the gutter because of his temperance principles. He established a tannery and made saddlery and harness for the army while the war lasted. It was at this house General Lafayette is said to have stopped over night, on his way to Bethlehem, after being wounded at the battle of the Brandywine, and we think there is no doubt about it. The next morning he proceeded to his destination and was nursed back to health by the Moravian Sisters.

Among the comers into Springfield during the century just closed, were the Wittes. Christopher Henry Witte, and wife, Elizabeth Wagner, arrived

of the thirties, when a boy. He occasionally accompanied his father there, on political tours, who accepted the hospitalities of Dr. Bodder, whose wife had a beautiful flower garden, not so common then as now, which charmed the country lad.

⁷³⁴ It is tradition that the first house in the township was built where Frederick Warner lived, on the hills opposite Springtown, and the present building is the second on the site.

⁷³⁵ In 1789 Samuel Baskenridge, or Breckinridge, of Springfield, petitioned the court for license, one of his strongest points being that he "had married the widow of Jacob Booker, who, in his lifetime, kept a noted tavern in said township." The widow, doubtless, "understood the ropes."

in America December 11, 1811, and settled in New Jersey near the Delaware Water Gap. In 1826 he removed with his family to Springfield township, and being an enterprising man, opened stores at Springtown, Stony Point and Durham, trading with New York, hauling produce and goods to and from that city. He was twice married, but we do not know the name of the second wife. By the first wife he had two children, a son William H. Witte, born October 4, 1817, and a daughter, still living. At what time the father died we do not know. In 1833, at the age of sixteen, the son was given charge of the business and conducted it successfully until 1838, at the age of twenty-one, when he opened a store at Hellertown. Two years later he went to Philadelphia and began business in Third street, making that city his future home. About this time he married Mary Ann Houpt, Springfield, and died in Philadelphia November 26, 1878, at the age of fifty-eight. William H. Witte became a prominent man in politics, being a fluent public speaker and having a commanding presence. He was a man of great natural ability, and what he lacked in classical culture made up by close reading and study and persuasive eloquence. He was elected to the Congress of the United States, about 1850, and served one term. He aspired to the Governor's chair of Pennsylvania and was a candidate for nomination. Mr. Witte is survived by one son, William F., born in Philadelphia, 1844, and lives on the Houpt homestead, Springfield. He was educated at the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, and was subsequently a professor there, and several years in the American merchant service, leaving it with the grade of chief engineer.

Springfield is one of the most fertile and beautiful townships in the upper end of the county. It is exceedingly well-watered by the affluents of the Tohickon, Haycock and Durham creeks, which meander through nearly all parts of it, abounds in numerous fine springs, and some of its valleys are not excelled by any in the county. The surface is often hilly, but many of the slopes are as fertile and well cultivated as the more level lands at their feet. A spur of the South Mountain enters the northeast corner, and extends some way along the Northampton border. Flint hill, a rocky eminence, about midway of its northern boundary, lies partly in the two Saucons and partly in Springfield, with a broken spur straggling off into the western part of the township. A considerable hill in the southeastern part, with a swamp on the top, and without a name, is said to have been called "Buckwampum,"⁸ a swamp on a hill, by the Indians. A number of fine springs take their rise around its base. Near Stony Point is a piece of ground, from twenty to forty feet above the adjacent meadows, thought to have been the site of an Indian settlement, as a great number of arrow-heads and Indian implements are found there. Rocky Valley, in the western part of the township, on a cross-road from the Hellertown to the Bethlehem road, is a formation very similar to the Ringing rocks, Nockamixon.⁹ In its day Springfield had probably the largest barn in the county, built by Jacob Fulmer on the farm afterward owned by Enos Beihn, about 1800 or 1810, one hundred feet long, with two threshing floors. The Germans are celebrated for their large barns, and, at the present day, there may be some that excel it, but, when built, it stood at the head of large barns in the county.

8 This name has been applied to the hill from the earliest settlement. The "Buckwampum Historical and Literary Society" held its first meeting on the summit of the hill, 1887, and takes its name from it.

9. This tract was patented about 1735. The first owner, Robert Ware, then Dennis Pursell, Melchoir Landsyl, Joseph Fulmer, 1793, and Jacob Sleifer to Enos Beihn. It lay between Bursonville and Stony Point.

Springfield is not only one of the largest, but one of the most populous, townships in the county. In 1784 it contained 979 inhabitants, and 160 dwellings; in 1810, 1,287; 1820, 1,580; 1830, 2,078, and 429 taxables; 1840, 2,072; 1850, 2,259; 1860, 2,700; 1870, 2,551, of which 45 were foreign-born; 1880, 2,525; 1890, 2,351. The census of 1870 is evidently wrong, for there had been a steady increase in her population since the first census, 1784, and there is no reason for a decrease in that decade. The area is seventeen thousand and thirty acres.

The Bursons, from which Bursonville took its name, were Friends, originally settled at Abington, but removed to Springfield, 1760. There was a "Bursontown" postoffice, 1804, and Archibald Davidson was postmaster. The Bursons were enterprising and owned considerable real estate. The family left the county about 1850. Isaac Burson, of Springfield, was of the same family, and he is said to have founded the village.

Isaac Burson, of Springfield, introduced the cultivation of red clover into the upper end of the county, three-quarters of a century ago, and for which he is entitled to the thanks of every farmer. He sent his son John, then a boy, down to John Stapler, in Lower Makefield, of whom he bought a bushel, at forty dollars. This he sowed on ten acres of wheat, and, from the second crop, got nine bushels of seed, which he sold at forty dollars per bushel, mostly in small quantities, and among others, Michael Fackenthall, of Durham, bought a bushel. After Mr. Burson's field was in bloom it attracted great attention, and people came for miles to look at it, some days the fence around the field being lined with spectators.

CHAPTER VII.

SMITHFIELD: ALLEN: MOUNT BETHEL: MOORE: EASTON.

1746 TO 1750.

The Minisink Flats.—Question of settlement.—Copper discovered.—First visit of white men.—Earliest settlers.—The Mine road.—Nicholas Scull.—Samuel De Pui.—Condition of settlements.—John Lukens.—What he saw.—Minisink in county records.—Daniel Brodhead.—Smithfield church.—Dutch churches.—Attempt to organize townships.—Petitioners.—Indian graveyard.—Township divided.—Forks of Delaware.—Nathaniel Irish, Craig and Hunter.—ALLEN: First land owner.—Presbyterian settlement.—Petition for township.—Wagon roads wanted.—Residence of the Craigs.—MOUNT BETHEL: Hunter's Colony.—Petition for township.—The Brainards.—MOORE: Settled early.—Petersville church.—Township organized.—EASTON: First owner of site.—David Martin.—Grant of ferry.—Town laid out.—William Parsons.—First house.—Population.—Louis Gordon.—Phillipsburg.—The Arndts.—The Wageners.

The earliest settlement in Bucks county, north of the Lehigh, was in Smithfield township, now in Monroe county.

It is an unsettled question whether the Upper or Lower Delaware was first settled by Europeans, and it is even claimed the flats of Minisink were peopled before the fertile meadows of Falls. In 1694, and possibly earlier, adventurous Hollanders penetrated the wilderness, south-west of the Hudson, as far as the Delaware, where copper was discovered, and some of it shipped to Holland. Thomas Budd, in his account of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, published in London, in 1684, says the Indians go up the Delaware in canoes from the falls to the Indian town called "Minisinks." The first recorded visit of a white man to this region is that of Captain Arent Schuyler, 1694, who came as far south as Port Jervis, but does not mention meeting settlers. He speaks of it in his journal as "the Minisink country." The first settlers were Hollanders, who came across the wilderness from Esopus,¹ on the Hudson, and Stickney believes they were on the Delaware prior to 1664.²

1 Romeyn Brodhead states, in his history of New York, that Europeans were not settled at Esopus before 1652. In 1691 there were five villages there, with a population of three thousand.

2. It is the opinion of Mr. Hazzard that when Andres Huddle attempted to ascend the Delaware above the falls, 1646, but was stopped by the Indians, he was trying to reach the mines at the Minisink where, he believes, there was already a Dutch colony.

From the evidence it would appear Hollanders were drawn to the Minisink country in search of metals, whose existence had been made known by the Indians, and that the rich flats were not settled until the mines had been abandoned. It is possible this region was first made known to Europeans by the two Hollanders who traversed the country from the Hudson to the Delaware, and down that river and across to the Schuylkill, where they were made prisoners by the Indians, 1616, and rescued at the mouth of the river. The wagon road from the Hudson to the Delaware was opened, no doubt, first to the mines and then to the Minisink, to accommodate the settlers; but was abandoned when it was discovered the settlements were not in New Netherlands, and communication was opened with the lower Delaware. This road is thought to have been the first good wagon road of any extent made in the United States. As late as 1800 John Adams, on his way to Congress sitting at Philadelphia, traveled the "Mine road" from the Hudson to the Delaware, as the best route from Boston. The road was east of the Delaware. General James Clinton and Christopher Tappan, both old men, 1789, believed the Mine road was the work of Hollanders before New York fell into the hands of the English, 1664, and the change of government probably stopped mining. The earliest settlement of this region is involved in so much doubt it is impossible to fix the exact period, and the most thorough investigation leads but to reasonable theories.

The Minisink settlements were on both sides of the Delaware, on the rich flats between the foot hills and the river. A portion of this population on the Pennsylvania side, was within the present limits of Smithfield township, Monroe county, but then in Bucks. The Provincial government of Pennsylvania had no knowledge of these settlements before 1725. In 1729 an act was passed declaring the Indian titles there null and void, and 1730 Surveyor-General Nicholas Scull, accompanied by John Lukens, his apprentice, afterward Surveyor-General, the last of the Province and first of the Commonwealth, was sent into that region to investigate the facts. They had great difficulty in making their way on horseback through the wilderness. They found the flats for forty miles on both sides of the river settled by Hollanders, and with many of them they could only converse through Indian interpreters. They stopped at the house of Samuel De Pui, an immigrant from Holland, 1697. The inhabitants did not know when the country was first settled, but, from what he saw, Mr. Scull gave it as his opinion that the settlements there were older than Penn's charter of Pennsylvania. Apple trees, larger than any about Philadelphia, were seen growing and the inhabitants knew nothing of Penn's colony of Philadelphia, nor where the Delaware emptied. All communication with the outside world was over the Mine road to the Hudson, whither they transported their surplus produce, in winter, on sleds. Although such was the report of Mr. Scull, it is highly improbable the inhabitants of the Minisink heard nothing, through the Indians, of the growing colony on the Delaware, or by way of the Hudson with which they traded. Budd, in 1664, speaks of "exceeding rich open lands" of the Minisink, but he gained no reliable information of the first settlement of this region.

In 1787, almost sixty years after his visit, John Lukens, then Surveyor-General, sent his deputy, Samuel Preston, to the Minisink region to get additional information. The effort was fruitless as before. He visited Nicholas De Pui, son of Samuel, now about sixty years of age. The old men with whom he conversed appeared to be the grandchildren of the first settlers, but he could obtain nothing more than tradition without dates. They agree, in

substance, that, many years before, miners from Holland penetrated that wilderness, worked the mines and built the road over which they hauled the ore; that the miners were followed by other Hollanders fleeing from religious persecution, who, following the Mine road, reached the Delaware, and, being pleased with the flats bought the improvements of the Indians, and settled there. This is all the knowledge of the early settlement of the Minisink obtained at the second official visit.

The earliest mention of the Minisink in our county records is in 1733. Nicholas De Pui, a Huguenot refugee, settled there, 1725, and, 1727, purchased a tract of land from the Minsi Indians, with two islands in the Delaware. In September, 1733, William Allen, who meanwhile had purchased this land of the Penns, confirmed the title to De Pui. There were six tracts in all, containing six hundred and forty-seven acres, and in addition, the three islands in the river containing three hundred and three acres. These islands were Maw Wallamink, one hundred and twenty-six acres, Great Shawna, one hundred and forty-six, and a third, formed by some creeks which emptied into the Delaware, and lately held by John Smith, containing thirty-one acres. Abraham Van Campen settled at the Minisink about the same time—on the New Jersey side of the river, five miles above De Pui. The only surviving representative of this family was Robert Reading De Pui, living at Stroudsburg a quarter of a century ago.

Among the earliest settlers in this region was Daniel Brodhead, grandson of Captain Daniel Brodhead, of the British army, who accompanied Colonel Richard Nicolls to America, 1664, and assisted in the capture of Manhattan. He was born in Ulster county, New York, April 20, 1693, removed to Pennsylvania, 1738, and settled where East Stroudsburg stands. He was on friendly terms with the Proprietaries, and a warm friend of the Moravians, dying at Bethlehem, July 22, 1755, while there under treatment for disease by Doctor Otto. His son, Daniel, the immediate ancestor of the Brodheads of Pennsylvania, became a distinguished man in the State. He served through the Revolutionary war as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel and enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and, after its close was Surveyor-General of the State. His first wife was Elizabeth De Pui, daughter of Nicholas De Pui of the Minisink. He died at Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1809, in his seventy-third year, and a monument was erected to his memory in the Milford cemetery, October 2, 1872.

The family of Desha, Huguenot refugees from France soon after 1685, found a home on the Minisink flats. Here Governor Desha, of Kentucky, was born in 1768, to which state he removed, 1784. The Overfields, whose descendants are still found along the upper Delaware, were there early. Paul Overfield married Rebecca, a sister of Edward Marshall, about 1745-6. The Reverend Robert D. Morris, late pastor of the Newtown Presbyterian church, was a descendant of the Deshas on the mother's side. Among the early settlers was Peter LaBar, grandfather of George LaBar, who died at the age of one hundred and twelve years. He came to America in 1730, accompanied by his two brothers, Charles and Abraham, locating in the wilderness below De Pui's settlement near the river. He afterward bought a tract of the Indians, southwest of where Stroudsburg stands, where George LaBar was born, 1763. Jacobus Kirkendall was a settler there, 1741. De Pui's grist-mill was the first in all that region of country.

About 1725 a log church was built at the "Mine holes," opposite Tock's island, near the present village of Shawnee, but a church organization was

not effected until 1737. This was the beginning of the Smithfield church, grafted on the Low Dutch Reformed. In 1750, or thereabouts, William Allen gave a lot of five acres to what he denominated the "Presbyterian meeting-house," on which a new stone church was erected. Service was continued in the Dutch language for several years, owing to the difficulty of procuring those who could preach in English. The Reverend Azariah Horton, the first-settled pastor, is thought to have preached the first English sermon there, 1741, and the Reverends Messrs. Wales and Rhoads preached there between 1750 and 1776. When the new house was erected the church withdrew from the Dutch Reformed organization, but before that it was one of the Walpach churches. The stone church was torn down in 1854. When Zinzendorf visited this region, 1742, there were five Dutch churches along the Delaware, only one on the Pennsylvania side, the Smithfield church. The four churches on the New Jersey side were on the old Mine road, which started from De Pui's and followed the river several miles. In 1742 John Casper Freymuth returned from Holland, whither he had been sent to study for the ministry, and took charge of four of these churches, including Smithfield.

The first attempt to organize Smithfield was in 1746. In June, the inhabitants petitioned for a township "to begin at the gap³ in the mountains where the river Delaware runs through, and from thence five or six miles, a north and by west course, and from thence to the north corner of Christoffel Denmark's plantation, and from thence with a straight line to the river Delaware, and thence the several courses thereof to the place of beginning." On the back of the petition is endorsed the words, "Plan next court." The following names were signed to the petition: Patrick Kerr, Christoffel Denmark, Bernard Stroud, Valentine Snyder, William Clark, John Pierce, Robert Hanuch, Nathan Greimby, D. Westbrook, Nicholas De Pui, Daniel De Pui, James Hyndshaw, Aaron De Pui, Isaac Tak, Richard Howell, Redolphus Schoonover, John Houay, John Courtright, Thomas Heson, Henry Huber, William McNab, Samuel Vanaman, Brinman, Scoumaker. It is doubtful if the township was laid out under this petition, for we find that in June, 1748, the inhabitants of Dansbury⁴ and Smithfield petitioned the court for a township "to extend from the river Delaware along the mountains to a gap in the same through which the road from McMichael's to Nazareth goes, from thence northerly to a large creek, commonly called Bushkill, down the same to the Delaware, to the place of beginning." Among the petitioners were Daniel Brodhead, Edward Scull, Solomon Jennings and Moses and Aaron De Pui. The township was ordered to be laid out, but, if it were done, it was not embraced in the boundaries mentioned in the petition. Two years later, December, 1750, Daniel Brodhead, Edward Scull, John Michael, John Price, John Van Etten and others petitioned for "a township to be bounded by Bushkill on the south, to which creek there is the grant of a township,⁵ by Delaware on the east, and by lands belonging to the honorable Proprietaries on the north and west." The petitioners represent themselves as "the remotest livers from the honorable court." This application was held under advisement. A mile above Delaware Water Gap, on a bluff bank of the river, is an old Indian burial-ground. The spot was a favorite place with the Indians, and here they

3 Delaware Water Gap.

4 Original name of Stroudsburg.

5 From this reference it appears the township here referred to extended down to the Bushkill in Northampton county and including the two Bethels and Forks township.

buried their dead many years. The ground is entirely overgrown with trees, and but few of the mounds are visible. In 1744 a road was laid out from John Michael's plantation, Smithfield, and two years after, it was extended to Nazareth. The territory that was originally Smithfield has been subdivided, and no doubt not only included Smithfield and Middle Smithfield, in Monroe county, but all the townships in Northampton county north of the Bushkill. Henry says Smithfield was settled by Europeans as early as 1710. In a report made to the Legislature August 20, 1752, on paper currency, it is stated there were settlements above Durham, in 1723; probably a few Mennonites and Dunkers who had strayed across from about Falkner's swamp, between 1708 and 1730, and settled near the Lehigh.

When the country was settled all the region between the Delaware and Lehigh, and extending back to the Blue Mountains, was called the "Forks of the Delaware," by which name it was known for many years. It is difficult to fix the date when the first white man penetrated the wilderness in the Forks, for the earliest settlers lived alone in their solitary cabins in the woods. In 1735 the Penns projected a lottery to dispose of one hundred thousand acres in the upper end of Bucks county, but, as it was never drawn, the holders of tickets were allowed to locate the land they called for. Among them was Nathaniel Irish,⁶ who held three tickets, and under these, located three five hundred acre tracts on the Lehigh, two on the south, and one on the north bank. He built a mill at the mouth of Saucon creek before 1740, the first in that region, and afterward sold this tract to a Mr. Cruikshank, Philadelphia. The other two tracts, one on each side of the river, he sold to the Moravians, and on one of them Bethlehem was afterward built. Mr. Irish probably never lived north of the Lehigh, his house stood on the site of William Shimer's dwelling, Shimersville, and was removed, 1816. The ruins of the mill were still to be seen on the premises of John Knecht a few years ago. As early as 1733 whites had surveyed and located unpurchased land, and, by 1735, the immigrants began to crowd the Delawares. Captain John, a brother of Teedyuscung, and other Indians were expelled from their corn-fields and peach orchards, in 1742. The first permanent settlements in the Forks of Delaware were made by that persistent and bold race, the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, under Thomas and William Craig and Alexander Hunter. The former located near the Lehigh, the latter near the Delaware. There was an accession to the settlers from New York and New Jersey, but the Scotch-Irish were the backbone of the settlement.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.—William Allen owned eighteen hundred acres in this township, 1740, in the forks of the Hockendauqua, and from him it gets its name. On Eastburn's map of the Forks of Delaware, drawn the same year, two other surveys besides Allen's are marked on it, one of fourteen hundred and twenty-six, and another of fifteen hundred, to John Page, on the Hock-

6 Nathaniel Irish was born on the island of Montserrat, West Indies, and died at Union Furnace, Hunterdon Co., N. J., 1748. He was commissioned a justice of the peace for Bucks county, 1741. His son, Nathaniel, who commanded a company in the corps of artillery of Col. Benjamin Flowers, was born at Saucon, now Northampton county, but then in Bucks, May 8, 1737. He removed to Pittsburg, Pa., of which he was elected first assistant burgess, died there Sept. 11, 1816, and was buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard. In 1758 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Thomas, born in 1735, and died August, 1795, near the mouth of Plumb creek, Pitt township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

endaqua, a corruption of Hackundochwe, which signifies searching for lands. These surveys were made prior to 1737 at the time Lappawinzoe was king of Hockendaqua, whose village was between Howell's grist-mill and the mouth of the creek.⁷ In 1750 a part or the whole of Allen's tract was conveyed to William^{*} Parsons, and, 1770, one hundred and fifty acres were conveyed to Anthony Lerch. Between 1730 and 1735 Thomas and William Craig introduced a number of families from the north of Ireland into what is now Allen township, then on the north-west frontier of Bucks county. They went resolutely to work to clear the forest and build homes, for they had come to stay. Being Presbyterians, almost without exception, they were not long in organizing a congregation for worship and building a church. In 1734 the Reverend Mr. Wales, their pastor, resigned. In April, 1739, this congregation, and probably the one at Hunter's settlement, asked the New Brunswick Presbytery for pastors, and Gilbert Tennent was directed to supply them in the fall. The Reverends Messrs. Campbell and Robinson were sent soon after, and, in May, the settlements gave Mr. Dean a call which he declined. This settlement was known for several years as "Craig's settlement," as that in Mount Bethel township was called "Hunter's settlement," but they were often called the "Irish settlements." Among the early settlers, in the "Irish settlement," was James King, who died April 30, 1745, aged thirty-eight. In 1750, a grant of land was made to his widow, Mary King, lying on the Catauqua creek, a part of which she sold to her son-in-law, John Hays, 1763. Hays became prominent in Northampton county and held office under the Provincial government. Tradition says he took part in the battle of Trenton, as captain of a company of militia.

The Scotch-Irish settlers in Allen moved in the organization of a township, in 1746. At the June term "the inhabitants living on the west branch of the Delaware" petitioned the court to fix the boundary of a township, which they describe as follows: "From the mouth of Monokosey," up the middle branch of said creek to the Blue Mountains, and thence by said mountains to the west branch of the river, and thence down said branch to the mouth of said Monokosey." They state, among other things, that they labor under great inconvenience for want of roads to go to mills, market and the county court; that the paths are yearly altered, so that they can not travel without endangering their lives and going far out of their way, etc. The petitioners were ordered to produce a draft of the proposed township at the next court. The pioneers of the Lehigh, who petitioned for the township, were Hugh Wilson, James Carruthers, George Gray, James Ralston, Francis Linfield, John Riddle, William Young, James Horner, Jonathan McNeely, Thomas Boyd, Samuel Barron, Christopher Armbrist, Michael Favion, Joseph Lattimore, William Clendinnen, Thomas Craig, John Walker, James McAlexander, Thomas Hutchinson, Joseph Kerr, Robert Clendinnen, William Detur, James Allison, Arthur Lattimore,^{*} William Boyde, John Rausberry, Henry Deck, Peter Doll, Joseph Pelly, Robert Lattimore, William Craig, John McNair, James Craig, Jonathan Kerr, Samuel Brown, Joseph Wright, Jonathan Delur, James Gray, William McConnell, Thomas Thompson, Christian

7 This tract of 1,800 acres was part of the grant of 5,000 acres William Penn made to Margaret Lowther, Oct. 23, 1681, and was subsequently located in that part of Bucks county that became Northampton. Richard Peters, Philadelphia, granted it to William Allen and Joseph Turner.

8 From Me-na-gas-si, or Me-na-kes-si—a crooked stream.

Doll, Roland Smith, Frederick Aldimus, Thomas Biers, Jonathan Kennedy, William McCaa, Jonathan Cock, David Kerr, James Kerr, Robert Dobbin, Jonathan Boyd, Thomas Armstrong, John Clendinnen, John McCartney, Michael Clide, James Kennedy, Simeon Drom, Christian Miller, Joseph Biers, Frederick Miller, Joseph Brown.

We find conflicting records concerning the laying out of this township. One account states it was confirmed and recorded June 25, 1747, another, that it was confirmed in June, 1748, and still another, that the petition was dated June 10, 1748, and was signed by thirty-seven inhabitants of "the south branch of the Delaware," and accompanied by a map drawn by Nicholas Scull. Without stopping to reconcile the discrepancy in the records, it is only necessary to state the township was granted under the petition of June, 1746, and, when first laid out, was called "Mill Creek," with an area of twenty-nine thousand acres. When the name was changed to Allen, we are not informed. We find from an old record that in June, 1748, "sundry of the inhabitants of the south-west branch of Delaware" petitioned for their settlements to be included in a township to be called "Allen's Town township," which was confirmed and recorded September 23, 1749. In September, 1750, the inhabitants of Allen township stated, in a petition to the court, they "are distressed upon account of not having a road to Philadelphia from James Craig's to where Solomon Jennings lives," which was returned endorsed, "said petitioners better express their request if they persist in desiring this road." The residence of William and Thomas Craig, the fathers of the township, is said to have been about four miles from Bath. General Thomas Craig, a son of Thomas, a soldier and officer of the Revolution, died in 1832, at the age of ninety-two years. He was born January 10, 1740, entered the Continental army in the war of Independence, was Captain, January 5, 1776, Major, September 7, 1776, and a Colonel, 1777. He commanded the Third Pennsylvania line, and served under Arnold in the expedition against Quebec; was present at Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge and Monmouth, in the latter being under Wayne on the right. He died at Allentown, Pennsylvania. General Thomas Craig was born in Warrington township, Bucks county.

MOUNT BETHEL.—Alexander Hunter, a Presbyterian from the north of Ireland, arrived in the Forks of Delaware with about thirty families, 1730. He took up three hundred acres of land on the North Branch, near the mouth of Hunter's creek,^{8 1/2} where he established a ferry. "Hunter's settlement," as then called, was planted at three points, near Martin's creek;⁹ at Richmond, on the road from Easton to the Water Gap and at Williamsburg, on the same road. These locations were all in Mount Bethel township, afterward divided into Upper and Lower Mount Bethel, which names they still bear. Hunter became an influential man in the "Forks," and was appointed Justice of the Peace, in 1748. A Presbyterian church was probably built in Mount Bethel as early as 1747, and the present congregation of that name is the child of the Bethel church founded by Brainard the Indian missionary. Near Hunter's settlement was the Indian village of Sockhamvotung, where David Brainard often preached, and where he built a cabin, 1744.

On the 8th of June, 1746, the inhabitants living on the "north branch" of the Delaware, embracing the Hunter settlement and other immigrants who had settled there subsequently, namely: Peter Schurs, Jonathan Miller, Arthur

^{8 1/2} By some called Allegheny creek.

⁹ Probably then called Hunter's creek.

Coveandell, Thomas Roady, Joseph Woodside, George Bogard, James Anderson, David Allen, James Simpson, Peter Mumbower, Jonathan Garlinghous, Jonathan Cartmichal, Richard Quick, Joseph Funston, Thomas Silleman, Lawrence Coveandell, Jeremiah Best, Manus Decher, Joseph Jones, Alexander Hunter, James Bownons, Jacob Server, Joseph Coler, James Miller, Joseph Quick, Joseph Ruckman, Thomas McCracan, Thomas Silleman, Coleus Quick, Joseph Corson, Edward Moody, Conard Doll, Thomas Clark, Jonathan Rickey, James Quick, Patrick Vence, and Robert Liles, petitioned the court of Quarter Sessions, to lay off into a township, a district of country with the following boundaries: "From the mouth of Tunam's¹⁰ creek up north branch of said creek upon the west side of Jeremiah Best's to the Blue Mountains; and thence by said mountains to ye north branch of said river; and thence by said branch to the mouth of said Tunam's creek again." The same petition asked the court to lay out and open a road from Martin's mill to the Delaware. The court ordered the petitioners to produce a draft of the township at the next term. This movement led to the organization of Mount Bethel, within a year or so, although the records are silent on the subject. The two townships, into which it has been since divided, are generally hilly with a productive limestone soil. The creeks afford numerous mill-seats and a number of slate and stone-quarries have been developed.

In Mount Bethel was the home and the scene of many of the labors of David and John Brainard, missionaries among the Indians. David, the first upon this field of usefulness and hardship, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, April 20, 1718, educated at Yale, studied divinity, was licensed to preach July 20, 1742, and, the following year, appointed missionary to the Indians at the Forks of Delaware, by the "Society for Propagating Christian knowledge." He traveled through a howling wilderness from the Hudson to the Delaware, striking the river twenty miles above Stroudsburg, and arriving at the Forks the 15th of May, 1743, where he established himself in a cabin that was built for him on Martin's creek. Here he gathered about him a congregation of converted Indians, and spent his life traversing that region and administering to the spiritual and temporal wants of the savages. In the summer of 1745 Mr. Brainard rode down to Neshaminy, Bucks county, to assist Mr. Beatty in the great revival then going on in that congregation. He remained five days, during which he preached several times, and on Sunday to not less than three or four thousand people. Hundreds were moved to tears under his effective preaching. Tatemy was Brainard's interpreter, and was baptised by him. He died with the harness on October 9, 1747, and was succeeded by his younger brother, John Brainard, who arrived at the field of his labors in August, 1749, and occupied David's cabin. He was anxious to establish a school for Indian girls, and bought spinning-wheels for several of the women, but, as he was unable to purchase flax, the enterprise failed. John followed in the footsteps of his brother David in most things, made a visit to the Susquehanna, ran down to see Mr. Beatty at Neshaminy and was on social terms with the Moravians at Bethlehem. He was chaplain in the army in the war of 1759, and had charge of Indian schools at Bethel and Brotherton, New Jersey, and died March 15, 1781.

MOORE TOWNSHIP.—Settlers pushed their way among the hills of what is now Moore township, Northampton county, soon after crossing the Lehigh.

10 No doubt Martin's creek; Tunam possibly being the Indian name for it.

When that county was cut off from Bucks and laid out, a tract of land, now included in this township, was known as the "Adjacents of Allen township," and comprising what is now Lehigh, Moore, Bushhill and Plainfield. At October Sessions, 1752, some of the inhabitants of this district petitioned the court to lay out a township, which resulted in granting their prayer and Lehigh and Plainfield were shortly surveyed and organized. Moore township followed, 1763, but the taxpayers in it were so few, the court was petitioned to change the original lines so as to include an additional number of taxables. This was done and thirty-four were added from Lehigh township. The population of the new township is not given. Its name was given to it in honor of John Moore, who represented Northampton county in the Provincial Assembly, 1761-62. This caused an influx of settlers.

The first church in Moore township, was a log, built near the site of the modern edifice at Petersville, 1723. It was still standing, 1773, but destroyed soon after. The congregation are said not to have owned the fee of the land which led to its being abandoned or otherwise disposed of, and it was a long time before a new church building was erected. We have heard of but two names connected with the erection of the log church, Bartholomew and Kleppinger, but know nothing more of them. It was probably a Union church, as the first Reformed pastor is given as John Egidius Hecker, but we do not know when he took charge or how long he served the congregation. It is said he has been dead a century and a quarter, and that his remains are under the altar of the present church. A handsome new building was erected in 1873, and has two flourishing congregations. The earliest interment, marked by a stone, is that of Nicholas Heil, February 14, 1760. A number of Indian outrages were committed in this township as late as 1756. The author regrets he has not more information to give his readers of this frontier township.

Plainfield Township, which adjoins Moore, had a few settlers as early as 1730, but it was not organized for many years.

The first settlements in this township, were made along the branches of the Bushkill creek, and during the Indian wars the inhabitants were often obliged to flee for protection to Nazareth, Friedensthal and the Rose Tavern. Of the early inhabitants were Joseph Keller and wife, who removed to this frontier about 1740. On September 15, 1757, four Indians came to their house in the absence of the parents, and, finding their son, Christian, aged fourteen, at home, killed and scalped him, leaving a babe in the cradle unharmed. The mother, and two other sons at work on the farm were made prisoners and carried off, but the father, who was plowing on another part of the farm, knew nothing of the transaction until he returned home in the evening. The prisoners were taken to Canada, and the mother was not released until October, 1760, and the son Joseph several years after. The other son, John Jacob, was never heard of. Shortly after this murder, Governor Denny was petitioned to erect a fort and garrison it for the better protection of the inhabitants of this frontier. A block house was consequently built, called "Dietz's Fort," in which a small garrison was kept for some time. Dietz, on whose property the block house was erected, kept a tavern in the vicinity before the erection of the county, the only one in the township. This section was frequently visited by Zinzendorf and the missionaries of the Moravian church. The Plainfield church was erected at an early period and the records, from 1763, are in existence. This township was mentioned as early as 1754, two years after Northampton county was cut off from Bucks, but was not organized until 1763.

EASTON.—The land on which Easton stands, at the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh, was owned by Thomas Penn, son of William. The site of the town is supposed to have been the bed of a great whirlpool in a past age into which the debris, from the neighboring forest and hills, was precipitated, for, in digging wells, rocks and trees have been found, several feet under ground. David Martin was the first settler at this point, whose name has come down to us. In 1739, he obtained a grant and patent for ferrying at the Forks of Delaware, his privileges extending about thirteen miles along the Jersey side of the river, from the upper end of Tinicum island to Marble Mountain, a mile above the mouth of the Lehigh. He had the exclusive right to ferry over horses, cows, sheep, mules, etc. Martin's heirs owned a portion of the land upon which the town of Phillipsburg was laid out.



VIEW OF EASTON ABOUT 1800.

Sometime previous to 1752, Thomas Penn wrote to Dr. Græme and Richard Peters to lay out ground at the Forks of Delaware for a town. The town plat was surveyed by Nicholas Scull, assisted by William Parsons, in the spring of 1752, the ground being then covered with trees and bushes. Mr. Parsons left Philadelphia May 7th, in company with Mr. Scull, and proceeding by way of Abington, the Crooked Billet, Alexander Poe's and Durham, crossed the west branch at the Forks. The survey was begun on the 9th, and occupied about ten days. They lodged and boarded at the tavern of John Lefevre, about six miles up the Bushkill, the nearest public house. The workmen received eighteen pence a day, and boarded themselves, and Lefevre's bill, for boarding Scull and Parsons ten days, was £2. 11s. 9d. "inclusive of slings." William Parsons, the god-father of Easton, was living in Philadelphia in 1722, and that year he married. He was a shoemaker by trade and a member of Franklin's club. He was appointed surveyor-general about 1743, but resigned in June, 1748, and removed to Lancaster. He was appointed to fill the county offices of Northampton in the fall of 1752, and died at Easton, in 1757, where his remains lie in a neglected graveyard. From his tombstone we learn that he was born May 6th, 1701, but where is not stated. The town was called Easton,¹¹

¹¹ The Indians called it Lechauwitonk.

after the seat of Lord Pomfret, in Northampton, England,¹² father-in-law of Thomas Penn. Several of the streets were named after his family—Fermor, Pomfret, Hamilton and Juliana, names long since discarded—and Penn gave two squares of ground on which to erect a court and prison, the consideration being the payment of a *red rose* forever, to the head of the house, annually, at Christmas. Some years ago, when Easton wished to build a new jail and court house in another part of the town, application was made to Granville John Penn, for his consent to use the ground for other purposes, which was granted for a valuable consideration.

The first house erected in Easton was David Martin's ferry-house, in 1739, on the point of land at the junction of the two rivers, and probably one or two others were put up before the county was organized. When Northampton county was erected there was a demand for town lots, which were sold subject to an annual ground rent of seven shillings, conditioned that the purchaser should erect thereon, in two years, a house not less than twenty feet square, *with a stone chimney*. The town plat surveyed embraced about one hundred acres. In December, 1752, there were eleven families, about forty persons in all, wintering in Easton, and the jail was building. The inhabitants were isolated; not a single wagon road led to or from the place, and their only outlet was along Indian paths. The country between Easton and Bethlehem was considered a desert waste, called "dry lands," and was thought to be unfit for settlement and cultivation. The court house was not finished until 1766, at a cost of \$4,589.67. The first attorney-at-law at Easton was Lewis Gordon, member of the Bucks County Bar, admitted at Northampton June 16, 1752, and died at Easton, 1778. His daughter, Elizabeth, married James, the son of George Taylor, the Signer. Gordon came to this country from Aberdeen, Scotland, and in 1750 was employed in the office of Richard Peters, of Philadelphia. He was the agent of the Penns at Easton, and was clerk of the courts for several years. Easton had two taverns at this early day. In 1763 there were eleven houses in the town, sixty-nine in 1773, nearly all one-story log, eighty-five in 1782, and 150 in 1795, but faint promise of the beautiful and thriving little city it has grown to be. The Penns still owned Easton in 1800. At an early day the Moravians erected a stone building there, intended for "a brethren's house," but was never occupied as such. They sold it to the Lutherans, who occupied it until the completion of the Union Lutheran and Reformed church edifice on North Third street, in 1776. It was demolished, 1873, and previously had been, for many years, a popular tavern, and last known as the "Washington." Phillipsburg, on the opposite bank of the Delaware, was settled at an earlier date than Easton. It was the site of an Indian settlement when Van Der Donk's map was made, in 1654, and called Chinkteuink. It is called by its present name on Evan's map, 1749, and it is thought to have been named after Philip, an Indian chief and friend of Teedyuscung, who resided there. By the opening of the Morris canal, and the construction of the several railroads which pass through it, Phillipsburg has become a large and flourishing town.

The Wageners, of Easton and Northampton county, are descended from David Wagener, born in Silesia, Germany, May 24, 1736. In 1740 his mother, a widow, came to America with her two sons, David and Christopher, and settled in Bucks county. David married Susannah Umstead, and had a family

12. "I desire that the new town be called Easton, from my Lord Pomfret's home, and whenever there is a new county, that shall be called Northampton." (Thomas Penn to Doctor Græme and Secretary Peters, in a letter dated London, Sept. 25, 1751).

of four sons and three daughters. About 1773 he purchased a tract of the Penns, lying on both sides of the Bushkill above Easton, where he died, in 1796. David, the son of David Wagener, the immigrant, was five years old when his father removed to Easton, and lived seventy-nine years at the old homestead that was in the possession of the family a few years ago, and may be at this time. David Wagener, the elder, had thirty-seven grown up grandchildren, of which five were living in 1878, and the great-grandchildren numbered about one hundred. David Wagener, the younger, became a prominent man, was an extensive merchant at Easton, and represented the district in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Arndts, of Northampton county, are descended from Jacob Arndt, son of Bernard, who was born at Baumholder, Lichenberg, Germany, March 25, 1725, came to America with the family, 1731, and first settled in Rockhill. The son was born in Bucks county. He was prominent in civil and military life, especially in the Revolution. A further account of the family will be found in Rockhill township.

CHAPTER VIII.

BETHLEHEM: NAZARETH: CARBON COUNTY.

1746 TO 1752.

The Moravians.—Site of Bethlehem.—William Allen.—Nitschmann settles at Bethlehem.—First house.—Other buildings.—Count Zinzendorf.—His arrival.—Settlement named.—Church organized.—Congregation house built.—Girls' school.—Mill built.—Water works.—Gnadenhutten.—Nain.—Indian converts.—Community system.—Severity of discipline.—Cultivation of music.—Moravians and education.—Grant of ferry.—Township organized.—Dr. Matthew Otto.—Sun Inn.—Spangenberg.—Edwards.—Horsfield, et al.—Nazareth: Grant to Letitia Penn.—George Whitefield.—Tract purchased by Moravians.—First house finished.—Ephrata, etc.—Mill built.—Rose tavern.—Nazareth Hall built.—Roads laid out.—Healing waters.—Indians in the Forks.—Carbon county settled.—Northampton county, from Bethlehem to "Forks of Delaware," cut off from Bucks.—Townships taken with population.

The Moravians, who settled in the wilderness north of the Lehigh, were an important accession to the sparse population of that region and introduced a higher culture than any other class that had previously settled in the county. When they were notified to leave the Whitefield tract at Nazareth, where they had spent the winter of 1740-41, they purchased five hundred acres of William Allen, on the north bank of the Lehigh, where Bethlehem was built.

William Allen, who played an important part in the settlement of Bucks county, and was one of its largest land holders, was the son of William Allen, a leading merchant of



WILLIAM ALLEN.

Philadelphia. The son, who acquired a large fortune in real estate speculations, was appointed chief-justice of the Province, 1750. His wife was a daughter of Andrew Hamilton. In the Revolution Allen took sides with the mother country and went to England, where he died, 1780, but his son James remained true to the colonies, and died in Philadelphia, 1775. In 1728 William Penn, the younger, granted ten thousand acres in Bucks county to William Allen, part of it in Forks of Delaware. He built "Trout hall," where Allentown stands, before 1755, for it is marked "William Allen's house" on a draft of the road from Easton to Reading drawn that year and what remains of the old hall is incorporated with the buildings of Muhlenberg college. Allentown grew up around the hall. William Allen was one of the three gentlemen of the Province who kept their own carriages, and it was a landau, drawn by four black horses and driven by a driver imported from England.

Bishop David Nitschmann, who landed at Philadelphia, 1741, with a few immigrants, commissioned to found a Moravian settlement in America, re-



FIRST HOUSE IN BETHLEHEM.

moved with his little flock from Nazareth to Bethlehem in the spring of 1741. The first house,¹ of hewn logs, forty by twenty-one feet, one story high, with peaked gable and projecting eaves, was completed early in the spring; and the corner-stone of a more commodious building was laid the 28th of September, in the presence of seventeen brethren. This was also built of hewn logs, two stories high, forty-five by thirty feet, chinked in with clay, and is still standing, the west wing of the old row on Church street. Two rooms were finished for Zinzendorf in December, and the building occupied in the summer,

¹ It stood until 1823, when taken down to make room for the Eagle hotel. The accounts of the building of this house are conflicting. Some authorities say the little band of Moravians left Nazareth December 20, 1740, and felled the first tree to build the house on the 22d, while Bishop David Nitschmann says in his autobiography, that they all passed the winter at Nazareth, and in the spring "we went out into the forest and began to build Bethlehem."

1742. An addition was built to the east end that gave it a front of ninety-three feet. The remainder of the quaint old pile, somewhat in the style of the manor-houses of Europe, was built at several times, the centre, 1743, and the third side of the square between 1744 and 1752. The west wing was not completed until 1751, and the extreme east wing as late as 1773. It constituted the settlement for a number of years, and all divisions of the congregation lived in it.

Count Zinzendorf, founder of the Moravian colony north of the Lehigh, and descended of a noble Austrian family, was born at Dresden, May 26, 1700, educated at Halle and the University of Wittenberg and afterward spent some time in travel. In 1732 he married the Countess Erdmuth Dorothea Von Reuss, and shortly afterward became a convert to the Moravian faith. He visited England, 1736, the West Indies in 1739 and came to America in 1741, accompanied by his daughter, Benigna, and others on their way to join the colony at Bethlehem. He spent little less than a year in the Province, traveling and preaching, passing through several parts of this county. In June, 1742, he organized the Moravians at Bethlehem into a congregation. He preached his farewell sermon at Philadelphia December 31, and left the same evening for New York to embark for Europe, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying May 9, 1760.

Zinzendorf arrived at Bethlehem the evening of December 21, 1741. On Sunday morning, the 24th, the immigrants celebrated the Lord's Supper, and, that evening the festival of Christmas eve, at which the new settlement was named Bethlehem. John Martin Mack says, in his autobiography, that as the services were about closing, between nine and ten o'clock, the count led the way into the stable adjoining the dwelling, singing the beautiful hymn which begins, "Not Jerusalem, but from thee, oh Bethlehem," etc., from which incident the new settlement received its name. Mack, who was born at Wurtemberg, 1715, and died in 1784, was a Moravian missionary among the Indians. He came with the Moravians from Georgia, 1740, and was employed by Whitefield to erect his building at Nazareth. He assisted to fell the first tree and to erect the first house at Bethlehem, and his daughter died there 1851, in her ninetieth year. The church was organized June 25, 1742, in presence of Zinzendorf, Nitschmann and Peter Boehler in the upper story of the large stone house on Church street, next above the present Moravian church. The settlers then numbered one hundred and twenty, and there was only one other building, the log cabin that stood on the site of the Eagle hotel stables.

On the arrival of the first colonists, 1742, the community at Bethlehem consisted of fifteen married couples, five widows and twenty-two single men. That summer the "congregation house," a dwelling place for ministers and their families, was built and is still used for that purpose. A large room in the second story was used as the church for nine years, and in it the first Indian convert was baptised, September 16, 1742. The old stone school building, was built 1745-46, a brass clock and three bells being put in the belfry, and additions were made in 1748 and 1749. A boarding-school² for girls was opened in the old school building January 5, 1749, and was continued until 1815. The western end of the Sisters' House was built, 1742, the eastern end in 1752, and its occupation celebrated May 10, by a shad-dinner. Among those who accompanied Zinzendorf to America was David Bruce, a Scotchman, who afterward married Judith, daughter of John Stephen Benezet. He labored

² Probably the first in the county.

several years in the destitute English neighborhoods of Bucks county, and died in 1749.

In 1743 the Moravians built their first mill at Bethlehem on the Monockasy creek, the site of Luckenbach's mill, was under roof in April and ground its first grist the 28th of June. The miller was Adam Schaus, who ground the grain for all the settlements to the north. It was rebuilt in 1751, and, under the same roof, was a flour and fulling-mill, clothier's shop and dye-house. The iron work came from the Durham furnace. This old mill ground its last grist the 27th of January, 1869, and the same night was burned to the ground. A mill for pressing linseed oil was built in 1745, and burned down in 1763. The water-works, the first in the United States, were projected and built in 1750, by Christian Christianson, a Moravian from Denmark who was the principal millwright in building the first mill. One account says Henry Antes, of Frederick, Montgomery county, was the millwright that built the mill. Antes immigrated prior to 1726, and settled at Falckner's swamp, where he died, 1755. He resided at Bethlehem between 1745 and 1750, and directed many of the improvements there. He had great influence among the Germans, and his son, John Antes, was an accomplished musician. He was sent a missionary to Egypt, where the Turks punished him with the *bastinado*, and, while abroad made the acquaintance of Haydn, who played some of his compositions. The first store was opened in 1753. Soon after the place was settled a brick and tile-factory was erected on the Monockasy a mile north of the town, and here were made the first bricks used at Bethlehem. In October, 1752, a stone house, fifty-two by forty feet, was built on the west bank of the Monockasy to lodge Indian visitors, and a log building was afterward added for a chapel. In this building were accommodated all the Indians who escaped from the massacre of 1756. Before 1752 the Moravians were raising silk-worms, and in that year, they were transferred to Christian spring by Philip C. Bader. The mulberry tree appears to have abounded at Bethlehem.

The Moravians established a missionary station, called Gnadenhutten, or "Tents^{1/2} of Grace," on both sides of the Lehigh near the mouth of Monockasy creek, and also another three miles northwest of Bethlehem, on the Geisinger farm, near a village of Christian Indians called Nain. They were evacuated, 1765, on the removal of the Indians to the Susquehanna, when the chapel and several other buildings were taken down and re-erected at Bethlehem. The society soon exercised a softening influence on the character of the Indians and many of them became converts. They visited the settlement in large delegations, and never went away without presents. Down to February 22, 1751, one hundred and fifty-three Indians were buried in the cemetery at Bethlehem; and, among the Indian converts buried there, was "Brother Michael," a famous Munsey chief, whose face was covered with tattoo-marks. As late as 1756 Bethlehem was a frontier settlement, and, during the trouble of that period, the town was surrounded by a stockade for protection from hostile Indians, with log watch-towers in which sentinels were stationed to give notice of the approach of the enemy. In 1754, the site of the present town was covered with a dense forest, and by 1751, the population had increased to two hundred, and to five hundred by 1756. There was a prosperous shad-fishery in the Lehigh at that period, conducted by the Indians when they were refugees there and from fifteen to twenty thousand were caught in a season, and as many as two thousand in a single day. Large quan-

^{2 1/2} By some this missionary station is called "Hutts of Grace."

tities were salted down. The country abounded in all kinds of game, and at intervals, there was a large pigeon-roost on the Lehigh above Bethlehem.

For the first twenty years after its foundation, the inhabitants of Bethlehem were united as one family with a community of labor and housekeeping. All worked for the church, and the church gave to each a support. The community system was dissolved, 1762. During the "Economy" period the training of the Moravians was strict. The children were taken from their parents when very young, and given into the care of disabled brethren and sisters appointed to watch over them. They were not allowed to be out of their sight a moment, even at recreation. The boys were prohibited associating with the girls in any wise, and if they ever met they were not permitted to look at each other, and punishment was sure to follow such offending. If a grown girl were caught looking toward the men's side at church, she was called to account for the misdemeanor. When they took walks along the Lehigh Sunday afternoon, attended by their keepers, the sexes walked in opposite directions, so as not to meet, but if, perchance, they should meet, both parties were commanded to look down or sideways. The girls were never allowed to mention the name of any male, and it seems an effort was made to have the sexes forget each other. The clothing of the sexes was not allowed to be put into the same tub to be washed. The society tried to make worldly angels of these young Moravians, beings which have no place on this planet; but while the girls were brought up in pristine innocence and simplicity they were kept in ignorance as well. The males were kept less strict than the females, as they were obliged to come more in contact with the outer world. When the Moravians first settled on the Lehigh there were but few white families in that vicinity on either side of the river. In 1747 Bethlehem was visited by Bishop John de Watteville, son-in-law of Count Zinzendorf, who held the first synod there in 1748.

The cultivation of music was an early feature of Moravian life. Instrumental music was used in their religious services as early as 1743, and three years later a noted Indian chief was buried amid strains of music. The first organ was set up in 1751, in the old chapel, where it still stands. When the first harvest was ready for the sickle a procession of reapers, male and female, proceeded to the harvest-field where South Bethlehem now stands, accompanied by the clergy and a band of musicians, the occasion being gratefully celebrated by religious exercises. Troops of reapers, with their musical instruments, met to repair to Nazareth and other points to assist their brethren in harvesting their crops. Great attention has always been paid to the cultivation of music, and to the Moravians at Bethlehem belong the honor of having introduced into America Haydn's Creation, the score being furnished by one of her inhabitants. We are told that an Indian attack was averted, 1755, by the sound of the trombones, the savages supposing it to be an alarm.

The site for the ferry across the Lehigh was chosen January, 1743, and the first ferry-boat passed over on the 11th of March. The grant and patent were obtained from the Proprietaries, March, 1756, for the term of seven years, at an annual rent of five English shillings in silver.³ The ferry-house,

3 "For the better convenience of communication with the capital, the prospective purchase of lands on the south side of the Lehigh, and at the solicitation of the settlers in the neighborhood, in January of 1743 a ferry was located near the present railroad bridge which spans the river. A boat, to operate the ferry, was finished in March, hauled to the river by eight horses and successfully launched. Prior to the epoch of the ferry

which stood just above the railroad bridge, was torn down, 1853, when work was commenced on the Lehigh Valley railroad. Adam Schaus was ferryman for one year from February, 1745. In 1794, immediately before the building of the first bridge,^{3½} there was a rope-ferry across the river, a strong rope being stretched from bank to bank, along which a large flat-boat was run by the force of the current. The ferries on the Lehigh nearest to Bethlehem, except the one at that place, were Calder's, now Allentown, and Currie's, now Freemansburg, "assessed at three-fifths of the sums they do, or may, rent for."

Nicholas Garrison, Junior's, paintings of some of the Moravian settlements have preserved to us the appearance of these pioneer towns in the wilderness north of the Lehigh. That of Bethlehem, painted 1757, is a picture of exceeding interest. Besides this, he published one of Nazareth, a second of Bethlehem, 1761, and a third, 1784. The artist was the son of Captain Nicholas Garrison, who commanded the "Little Strength," which sailed from Cowes, England, 1743, with what was called, by early Moravian writers, "the second sea congregation." He followed the sea for a number of years, accompanying his father on important voyages for the missions of the Brethren's church to Greenland and Dutch Guiana. He was educated in the Moravian school, and an excellent draftsman.

We owe the Moravians a debt of gratitude for what they did for education in the upper end of this county, and the counties carved out of it. As early as 1746 they had established fifteen schools among the Scotch-Irish settlers where their children were taught gratis, as well as those of German parents outside of the Moravian communion. Between 1742 and 1746 at least six hundred Moravians had settled north of the Lehigh, and being educated, many of them highly cultivated, they exerted a powerful influence in moulding the future generations of Germans and Scotch-Irish in Northampton and adjoining counties—an influence felt to the present day.

The 10th of March, 1746, the inhabitants of Bethlehem, Nazareth and Gnadon petitioned the court of quarter sessions to lay off and organize a township north of the Lehigh, "to run in breadth east and west about seven miles across the Managus⁴ creek, and in length about nine or ten miles toward the Blue mountains." The prayer of the petitioners was granted.⁵ The report and draft of the township were presented at the June term following. The draft places the Moravian tract in the southwest corner of the township, but the number of acres is not given. On it Robert Eastburn is marked one hundred and fifty acres at the head of the "Manakasie;" Thomas Græme, five hundred, John George, "now William Allen," five hundred, and William Allen six hundred and seventy-three. The survey and draft included the Nazareth tract, but the number of acres is not mentioned. The township was again surveyed 1762, by George Golkowsky.⁶

the ferry the river was forded, and in times of high water travelers were conveyed across in canoes."—The Bethlehem Ferry, 1743-94, by John W. Jordan, *Pennsylvania Magazine*, April, 1897.

^{3½} The first foot-bridge across the Monockasy was built August 19, 1741.

⁴ Monockasy.

⁵ The signers of the petition included all the leading men of the Moravians, such as Spangenburg, Antes, Weis, Neisser, Brownfield, Pyrlaeus, Camerhoff, Seidel, and Burnside.

⁶ The Moravians were not the first land-owners on the Monockasy. Jeremiah Langhorne owned five hundred acres on that stream as early as 1736, John George,

In April, 1749, John Jones, Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, settled with his family near Bethlehem. In 1751 he bought five hundred acres on the left bank of the Lehigh of Patrick Græme, a brother of Doctor Thomas, which touched the east line of the Moravian tract. Doctor Matthew Otto, supposed to have been the first regular apothecary in the county, and certainly north of the Lehigh, opened his laboratory at Bethlehem about 1745. As early as May, 1746, we find him called to attend the sick and disabled at Durham furnace, and the doctor's bill against one Marcus Duling was £3. 5s. Joseph Keller, an early settler in Plainfield township, five miles northeast of Nazareth, supplied the brethren at Bethlehem with butter as early as 1746.



SUN INN, BETHLEHEM.

A notice of early Bethlehem would not be complete without mention of the "Sun Inn," one of the oldest and most historic public houses in the country. The matter of a house of entertainment, on the north bank of the Lehigh was agitated as early as 1754, but the project did not take shape until four years later. The plans were submitted, January, 1758, cellar dug and walled up the following May, and the house opened, May, 1760, but license was not obtained until June, 1761. It was furnished at an expense of £39. 17s. 2d., and its cellar well stocked with liquors. At this time Bethlehem was a small village, consisting of the old pile on Church street, with the middle building of the seminary, the out-buildings that clustered around the first house, in the rear of the Eagle hotel, the mills and workshops on the Monockasy, a dwelling on Market street and a second in course of erection on the site of the Moravian publication house—with a population of four hundred. During the Revolutionary war this inn was visited by all the leading characters of the period, civil and military, including Washington and Hancock. Among its guests were most of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and many distinguished men from other parts of the world. In May, 1777, Lady Washington, with her retinue, under the escort of Colonel McClean, traveled from Bethlehem down the Durham road through Bucks county to join the General at Philadelphia.

one thousand, and Thomas Clark, five hundred. It is not known that any of these tracts were settled upon, and probably were not.

The Sun Inn has been in charge of twenty landlords, since it was first opened in 1760, and is yet maintained as one of the best public houses in the state.

Among the early Moravians, who settled at Bethlehem and vicinity and were largely influential in shaping the destinies of the infant colony, were a number of able and useful men. Some contributed to its success by their learning, all by their industry and economy. Among them, few, if any, occupy a more prominent place than August Gottlieb Spangenberg. In this same connection may be mentioned William Edwards, Jasper Payne, John Christopher Pyrlaeus, Timothy Horsfield and a number of others. Spangenberg was born at Klettenberg, 1704, educated at Jena, converted by Zinzendorf, 1729, appointed professor at Halle, in 1732, and subsequently joined the Moravians at Hernhutt. In 1735 he conducted a colony of the brethren to Georgia, and in 1736, coming to Pennsylvania to look after a colony of Schwenkfelders settled in Philadelphia, now Montgomery county. After a second visit to this colony, and one to the West Indies, he went to Europe whence he returned a bishop in 1744, and visited Bethlehem. He spent about thirteen years there, and in missionary labor in the colonies, between 1744 and 1760, when he returned to Europe where he died, 1792. William Edwards was born in Gloucestershire, England, October 24, 1708, came to America, 1736, joined the Moravians, 1741, and removed to Bethlehem, 1749. He was elected to the Assembly from Northampton, 1755, and died at Nazareth, 1786. Jasper Payne, born at Twickenham, county of Middlesex, England, immigrated to America and settled at Bethlehem, in 1743, where he was steward and accountant. He was at the mission on Brodhead's creek, 1755, where he made a narrow escape from the Indians, and in August, 1762, was appointed superintendent of the Sun Inn. John Christopher Pyrlaeus, who married the youngest daughter of John Stephen Benezet, was born at Pausa, Voightland, in 1713, and reached Bethlehem October 19, 1740. He was prominent among the Moravians as a preacher, and became a great Mohawk scholar, dying at Hernhutt, Germany, May 28, 1785. Timothy Horsfield was born at Liverpool, England, in 1708, immigrated to America, 1725, became a Moravian, in 1741, and removed from Long Island to Bethlehem, in 1749. He was appointed one of the first justices of the peace in Northampton county, and died, 1773. The early Moravians had no warmer friend than John Stephen Benezet, a Huguenot refugee who immigrated to Pennsylvania and settled at Philadelphia, 1731. Zinzendorf was his guest on his arrival, and his three daughters married Moravians at Bethlehem. Bethlehem is now a populous and flourishing town connected by rail with the great centres of business. The population, on both sides of the river is about thirty thousand.

NAZARETH.—Sometime before his death, William Penn released and confirmed to Sir John Fagg "for the sole use and behoof" of his daughter Letetia, five thousand acres in the upper end of Bucks. It embraced rich, rolling country with numerous springs and water courses, and lay in the heart of what is now Northampton county. She had the privilege of erecting it into a Manor, and holding courts for the preservation of the peace. On September 25, 1731, John, Thomas and Richard Penn released and confirmed this tract to their sister, on condition of her paying to them, their heirs and assigns "one red rose on the 24th of June each year, if the same shall be demanded, in full for all services, customs and rents." Sometime after this tract was purchased by William Allen for £2.200, who, in April, 1740, sold it to the Reverend George Whitefield, who wished to establish upon it a school for colored orphan children. A portion of Nazareth township is included in this tract.

About this time Peter Böhler arrived at Skippack, Montgomery, then Philadelphia county, with the last of the Moravians from Georgia, met there Mr. Whitefield and bargained with him to erect the building on the Nazareth tract. Work was commenced in May, 1740, but the season was so far advanced, and so wet, the cellar walls were only up by September. Seeing the building could not be finished before cold weather, it was covered in when the first story was up, and a two-story log house was erected in which Böhler and the Moravians spent the winter. Before work could be resumed on the building, Whitefield drove the Moravians from the tract on account of some theological dispute. This house still stands on the edge of the present town of Nazareth in a good state of preservation.

In 1742 Peter Böhler and August Gottlieb Spangenberg bought the Nazareth tract of Whitefield for the Moravians, giving him the same that he paid, and paying the cost of the building in addition. The house was finished the fall of 1743, and the first religious meeting held in it the second of January following. A considerable number of German immigrants had arrived the previous December. After the founding of Bethlehem, immigrants began to flock to Nazareth, and dwellings were erected. Among others, Christian Freylich, of Hesse, came to Pennsylvania, 1741, and joined the brethren on the Whitefield tract, but his subsequent career is not known. Improvements were made at Ephrata in 1743, at what is known as Old Nazareth, 1744, at Gnaden-thal, the site of the Northampton county alms-house, 1745, at Christian spring, 1748, and Friedenthal, 1749. An attempt was made to lay out the town of Gnadenstadt, adjoining Old Nazareth, 1751, but, meeting with opposition, it was abandoned. Of the two houses erected at Gnadenstadt, one of them, a mile north of the Whitefield house, became the "Rose tavern," famous in local history. The first orchard was set out by Owen Rice, who arrived in June, 1745. The trees grew thriftily, and the first cider was made from their apples August, 1755. Rice's example was followed by others, and soon apple trees were set out on all the farms of the Nazareth tract. There were but two dwellings at Nazareth, July, 1742, one of which was the log house built, 1740, to winter Böhler's colony in. Some English immigrants arriving in the Catharine in June, 1742, arrangements were made to settle them at Nazareth and Zinzendorf, and a number of brethren, of both sexes, went up there to prepare for their reception. In the spring or summer of 1750, a grist-mill, known as the Friedenthal mill, was erected on the bank of the Bushkill creek,⁷ and ground its first grist in August. The first miller was Hartmann Verdries. During the Indian war, 1756, the mill was enclosed by a stockade, four hundred by two hundred and fifty feet, with log houses at the corners for bastions, and was a place of refuge for the frontier inhabitants when threatened by the Indians. The Moravians sold the mill, 1771, and it is now known as Mann's mill.

The foundation of the Rose tavern, adjacent to Nazareth on the King's highway leading over the mountains to the Minisink settlement, was laid the 27th of March, 1752, and the house completed the following summer.^{7½} It

7 The Indian name of the Bushkill was Lehiatan, but it is called Tatemy's creek on early maps; also Lefevre's creek, after a French Huguenot, who immigrated to New York, 1689, and settled a few miles above Easton.

7½ The petitioners for the license say "the inhabitants of this country greatly increase and many travelers pass to and from the Blue mountains, so that it is too much for the brethren (Moravians) at Nazareth to give them proper lodging and entertain-

was a two-story frame building, and upon the ancient sign was emblazoned a red rose. The first landlord was John Frederick Schwab, who occupied it the 15th of September, and retired from the Rose August 4, 1754. Schwab was born in Switzerland, 1717, and, with his wife, Divert Mary, came to America with a party of thirty-three Moravian couples in the autumn of 1743 and settled at Nazareth. Their son John was the first child born of white parents at that place. This old tavern was several times a place of refuge for the frontier inhabitants when driven in by Indians, and the troops operating against them frequently made it their place of rendezvous. A tavern was kept in it many years, under the direction of a number of landlords and it was demolished in the summer of 1858. Tradition says that all the cakes used at the Rose were supplied from the old Nazareth bakery, and Indians frequently attacked the wheelbarrow that was conveying them from the bakery to the tavern. Nazareth Hall, designed as a residence for Count Zinzendorf, was erected, 1755, and was under roof by the 24th of September, but not finished and dedicated until September 13, 1756. As he did not return to America, the building was put to other uses. A school for the sons of Moravian parents was opened in it June, 1759, and a boarding school for boys October 3, 1785, which, after the lapse of one hundred and fourteen years, is in a flourishing condition, and is probably the oldest boarding school in the United States.⁸ An Indian town, called Welagamika,^{8½} stood on the Nazareth tract when purchased by the Moravians, 1742. Nazareth was not organized into a separate township until after Northampton county was cut from Bucks, 1752, and its population at that time is not known.

The first road laid out in Bucks county, north of its present boundary, was from Goshenhoppen, Montgomery county, through Upper Milford to Jeremiah Trexler's,⁹ in Upper Macungie, Lehigh county, 1732. In 1737 a road was opened from Nicholas De Pui's in the Minisink to William Cole's. In 1744 the inhabitants of Bethlehem and Nazareth petitioned for a wagon road from Grove's Saucon mill, and thence to Nazareth, and three years later a wagon road was asked for from the King's road near Bethlehem to Mahoning creek, beyond the Blue mountains, and to the "Healing waters." The reason given is that many people of this and neighboring Provinces have received much benefit from the waters.¹⁰ In 1743 there was no road nearer the Minisink on the south than Irish's mill on the Lehigh, where the Old Bethlehem road terminated. The next year¹¹ a road was laid out from Walpack ferry, on the

ment, which for ten years past they have willingly done, by reason that their dwelling houses are now become too small for that purpose and especially so as they have a nursery of small children." The petition was signed by thirty-three names of persons living at the Forks of Delaware, now Easton, and at Minisink.

8 A boarding school was opened at Nazareth, March 28, 1745, probably the first school of its kind in this county, as Northampton was not then cut off from Bucks.

8½ Meaning "the best tillable land."

9 Trexlertown.

10 This was a chalybeate spring, and is marked on Scull's map, 1759. It was visited by the Moravians as early as 1746, and its waters were bottled and sent to Philadelphia for invalids. It is on the farm late of Stephen Snyder, and afterward owned by Charles Brodhead, Bethlehem.

11 One authority says 1741.

Delaware, to Isaac Ysselstein's on the Lehigh via Solomon Jennings's, and thence to the Old Bethlehem road, twenty-seven miles and one hundred and eighteen perches.¹² A road was laid out from Bethlehem down to Martin's ferry, now Easton, in 1745,¹³ and about that time, one was opened across the Lehigh hills in a southwest direction from the Crown Inn toward the German settlements of Macungie. The leading roads of the period converged toward Bethlehem, an objective point of civilization. A road was opened early from Craig's settlement, Allen township, to Hunter's in Mount Bethel, and, 1745, one from Irish's mill, via Bethlehem, to Nazareth. In 1743 a road was opened from Bethlehem to Saucon mill. The Old Bethlehem road, via Applebachsville, to Philadelphia started from this point, while the New Bethlehem road, called the "King's highway," starting from the same place, ran via Trumbauersville and North Wales.

As the road from Bethlehem to "Forks of Delaware," now Easton, was the first highway laid out between the Moravian settlement and that river, and both soon to become objective points in the colony, we give the proceedings in full. The Petition presented to the court in session at Newtown at the December term, 1744, was as follows:

"To the Worshipful court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Bucks.

"The Petition of David Martin sheweth.

"That your Petitioner being possessed of a Patent under the great seal of the Province of Pennsylvania for keeping a Ferry or Ferryes on the Western shore of the River Delaware for such certain bounds as are inserted in the said patent, hath for some years past, settled a Ferry boat at the Forks of Delaware to answer the purposes and Intention of the said patent.

"That the Moravian Brethren, who are settled in the township of Bethlehem about ten miles from the said ferry are very desirous of having a road from their settlement at Bethlehem laid out to the ferry at the Forks, for the accommodation of such of their Brethren as may land at New York, while the land between their town and the river is unsettled.

"May it therefore please the worshipful court to order a road to be laid out from the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem to the ferry at the Forks of Delaware in such manner as may be most conducive to the benefit and ease of the two Provinces. (Signed) D. Martin."

In accordance with the prayer of the petitioner, the jury appointed to lay out said road, made the following return:

"Whereas the Honble Court, pursuant to the petition of David Martin, were pleased to grant an order dated ye 12th day of December, last, directed to Robert Gregg, Nicholas Best, Thomas Craig, Solomon Jennings, William Caplebury and Hugh Wilson to lay out a road from Bethlehem to David Martin's ferry on the River Delaware at the Forks and to make return thereof.

"There are therefore to certify this Honorable Court that we the underwritten agreeable to said order have laid out said road as in the above plan beginning at said ferry and do now make return thereof. Its courses and distances being as follows, viz.: From the bank of the river at ferry W. N. W. 20½ perches, Wly S. 100 per., W. 44 per.; W. S. W. 846½ per.; S. W. by S. 233 per.; West 590 per.; W. S. W. 649 per.; W. 404½ per., where it falls into the

12 To this petition were signed the names of Richard and Daniel Brodhead.

13 This road was asked by the Moravians to accommodate their brethren who landed at New York and joined them via Martin's ferry.

Kings road leading from Bethlehem to Nazareth. Signed by us this 12th day of March, Anno Dom., 1745.

(Signed) Robert Gregg,
Nicholas Best,
Soll. Jennings,
William Castleberry."

Among the Indians in the Forks of Delaware, none were more noted than Teedyuscung, a Delaware chieftain, son of old Captain John Harris, born near Trenton, New Jersey, about 1700. His father was likewise a noted chief, and he had several brothers, all high-spirited men. The increasing



DELAWARE INDIAN FAMILY.

whites drove them and others across the Delaware into the Forks about 1730, and wandering over that uninhabited region they reached their kinsmen, the Munceys, across the Blue mountains. Teedyuscung was baptised at Gnadenhutten, March 12, 1750, and lived among the brethren until 1754, when he joined his wild brothers, and took up the hatchet. Peace was made with the Delaware king by the treaties at Easton, 1746 and 1757. He is described as a tall, portly, man, proud of his position as chief of the Delawares, a great talker, and a lover of whiskey. It is said that on one occasion Anthony Benezet found him on a Monday morning sitting on a curbstone in Philadelphia, with his feet in the gutter, and very drunk. Anthony said, "Why, Teedyuscung, I thought you were a good Moravian?" The savage replied, "Ugh! chief no Moravian now; chief joined Quaker meeting yesterday."

Moses Tatemy was only second to Teedyuscung in influence among the Delawares. He was likewise born on the Delaware in New Jersey, some

fifteen miles below Easton, but, in his youth, moved up into the Forks. His was a peaceful influence, the name signifying "peaceable man." He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the Proprietaries and preserved peace with the Indians from 1742 to 1755, when his influence was eclipsed by Teedyuscung. He lived on three hundred acres, given him for his services near Stockertown, above Easton. His wife was a white woman. William Tatemy, a son of Moses, was shot by a boy, at Bethlehem, 1757 and buried near the site of the Crown Inn.

The earliest settlement in that part of Bucks county now included in Carbon, was on the north side of Mahoning creek near Lehigh, where the Moravians established a home for the Mohegan Indians, 1746. Here they built a pleasant village called Gnadenhutten, or Tents of Grace, where each Indian family had a house to live in and a piece of ground to till. The congregation numbered five hundred persons, and in 1749, a new church was built for them, the corner-stone being laid by Bishop De Watteville. In 1754 the settlement was changed to the north side of the Lehigh, and called New Gnadenhutten, where Weisport stands. It was attacked by the French Indians, November 24, 1755, eleven of the inhabitants killed and the town burnt. The first public road in the county was that from Bethlehem to Mahoning¹⁴ creek, granted, 1747.

Northampton county was cut off from Bucks in 1752.¹⁵ The petition was signed by the "inhabitants of the upper end of Bucks," and set forth that their distance from the county seat was often a denial of justice, and they often chose to lose their rights rather than prosecute them under the circumstances. It was presented to the Legislature by William Craig, May 11, 1751, but was not considered until the following session, when, after a debate of seven days, it passed and was signed by Governor Hamilton, March 11, 1752. The act provides that Easton, on "Lehietan," in the forks of the river Delaware, shall be the county seat, and named Thomas Craig, Hugh Wilson, John Jones, Thomas Armstrong and James Martin trustees to purchase land and erect a court house and jail, the land and buildings not to cost more than £300. The boundary lines were to be run by John Chapman, John Watson, Jr., and Samuel Foulke within six months. Thomas Craig, who had been active in having the new county erected, was paid £30 out of the county treasury to cover his expenses in procuring the passage of the act. The first sheriff of the new county was William Craig, son of James Craig, an original settler.

The first county court was held at Easton, at the house of Jacob Bachman, June 16, 1752, before Thomas Craig, Timothy Horsfield, Hugh Wilson, James Martin and William Craig, "justices of the Lord, the King." The first election in the new county was held at the court house, October 1, 1752, when James Burnside, the Quaker candidate for the Assembly, was elected by several hundred majority. He was a Moravian who lived near Bethlehem, came from Ireland, 1742, and had been a missionary at several stations throughout the new county. The election was conducted with much bitterness. The erection of the new county involved a question of political import-

14 A corruption from *Mahoink*, signifies where there is a lick—at the lick—so called because deer came there to lick the saline or saltish earth.

15 Several townships were organized in Northampton, within two years after it was cut off from Bucks; Lynn, by order of court, June 19, 1753, on petition of October, 1752, Weisenburg March 20, 1753, and Whitehall at June sessions, 1752, the surveyors' report being returned to March term, 1753. Whitehall was subsequently cut in two.

ance, for the division of Bucks would give additional strength to the Proprietary party, and the Friends assented to it with reluctance.

Northampton county took from Bucks between five and six thousand of her white population, sparsely scattered over a large extent of country. Down to the time of the division the following townships, which fell within the new county, had already been organized, namely: Smithfield, organized in 1742, with a population of 500; Upper Milford, 1742, 700; Upper Saucon, 1743, 650; Lower Saucon, 1743, 700; Macungie, 1743, 650; Bethlehem, 1746, 600; Allen, 1748, 300; Williams, 1750, 200. Mount Bethel had already been organized, but the date is not known. In that district of country called "Forks of Delaware" were a population of several hundred not included in any township. There was a white population of about eight hundred in what is the upper part of Lehigh county, mostly Germans, and in some townships there was hardly an English inhabitant. In Allen and Mount Bethel there were six hundred Scotch-Irish, and some three hundred Hollanders in Smithfield, descendants of the early settlers at the Minisink. This was the only township north of the Blue mountains, and all beyond was an unbroken wilderness, known as "Towamenseng," a country without inhabitants. On Evans' map, 1749, this region is called "Saint Anthony's wilderness," so named by Count Zinzendorf.¹⁶ Northampton county named after Northamptonshire, England, originally embraced all the territory in the counties of Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Susquehannah, Wyoming, Luzerne, Carbon, Lehigh, and a portion of Schuylkill and Northumberland. It was sub-divided as follows: Northumberland, 1772; Luzerne, 1786; Susquehannah, 1810; Schuylkill, 1811; Lehigh, 1812; Pike, 1814; Monroe, 1836; Wyoming, 1842; and Carbon, 1843. The original Bucks county was almost an empire in extent, and her sub-divisions form several wealthy, populous and powerful local commonwealth.

¹⁶ On the quarter sessions docket, Northampton, 1754, is an entry of the organization of Plainfield, Lehigh and Forks townships and boundaries given.

CHAPTER IX.

HAYCOCK.

1763.

Formed of "odds and ends."—Why organized.—John Anderson.—The McCartys.—William Bryan.—The Lautenschlagers.—Henry Keller.—The Lampens.—Baptist congregation.—Stokes family.—Joseph Dennis.—George Emig.—Jacob Allem.—First movement for township.—Names of petitioners.—Petition from Lower Saucon and Springfield.—Township organized.—Petitioners.—Boundaries.—First constable.—Bryan graveyard.—Methodist church.—The Applebachs.—German and Irish Catholics.—Saint John's church.—Thomas Garden.—Catholics in 1757.—John Dean.—Early baptisms and deaths.—Father Stommel and new church.—Convent.—Reverend Samuel Stahr.—Stony garden.—Michael Hartman.—Haycock mountain.—Bridge over Tohickon.—Roads.—Applebachsville.—General Paul Applebach.—Population.

Haycock was formed of territory that may be called the "odds and ends," left after all the surrounding townships had been organized. The organization of Richland, Rockhill, Bedminster, Tinicum, Nockamixon and Springfield left a large tract of country lying between them and containing considerable population without local government. The difficulty in keeping the roads in repair and collecting taxes, appears to have been the leading motive in the organization of both Springfield and Haycock. The Old Bethlehem road ran four miles through the former township and five through the latter, and in the absence of township organization there was no local authority to keep them in repair.

We know less of the early settlers of Haycock than of the adjoining townships. In 1737, Surveyor-General Parsons laid out a tract of three hundred acres on Haycock run to John Anderson, but the location is not known. The five hundred-acre tract, which Thomas and Patrick McCarty purchased of the Penns when they settled in Nockamixon, in 1748, lay partly on the Haycock side of the creek and partly in Tinicum. The 3d of March, 1738, John, Thomas and Richard Penn conveyed and confirmed to Silas McCarty two hundred and fifteen acres, half a mile west of Applebachsville, the latter giving one acre to William Bryan and others on which to build a Baptist church and for a burying-ground. After his death his son, Carrel McCarty,¹ to whom the

¹ Another account of the McCartys says that Thomas and Patrick, two brothers from Ireland, settled early in the township, the former purchasing two hundred and six acres from the Proprietaries and the latter two hundred and three, adjoining tracts on both sides of Haycock Run. Four or five of the McCarty boys served in the Continental

whole tract descended, confirmed this one acre, August 20, 1759, to William Bryan and Isaac Evans, in trust, for the use of the Baptist congregation at New Britain, upon which they erected a log meeting-house, which was allowed to fall down many years ago. The late Rev. Joseph Mathias occasionally preached in it. At the death of William Bryan, his son William was left a trustee in conjunction with Isaac Evans. The substantial stone wall around the burying ground was built by the Bryan family many years ago.

The Stokes family, early settlers in Haycock, can be traced back to Thomas Stokes, son of John, of London, who was born in 1640, married Mary Barnard, came to America about 1680, settled near Burlington, New Jersey, and had several children. The Bucks county Stokeses are descended from John, the eldest son, whose son John and wife, Hannah, born at Storkdale, or Stogdell, came from New Jersey, to Haycock about 1743, and remained until 1750, when they returned. Their son John, the immediate ancestor of our Stokeses, was born in Haycock, married Susan Newton. They were the parents of the late Mrs. Susan Bryan, of Doylestown, and the maternal grandparents of the late Gen. John S. Bryan. The Stokes tract laid out for three hundred acres and allowances, was found to contain three hundred and forty-seven acres and forty-two perches, by the survey of Asher Woolman and Samuel Foulke, April 12, 1769. It lay at Applebachville, and comprised the fine farms of the late General Paul Applebach. The old family mansion, more than a century old, is still standing. Mrs. Bryan had two sisters; one married Timothy Smith, Doylestown, the other David Roberts, Newtown, and her brother, William Stokes, died at Doylestown. James Bryan, the husband of Susan Stokes, was a plain Friend.²

Joseph Dennis, the great-grandfather of Wilson Dennis, immigrated to America and settled near Egg Harbor, New Jersey; then to the "adjacents of Springfield," and finally to Haycock about 1740, taking up several tracts of land in this township and Springfield. Being a great hunter he is said to have selected stony land because such soil yielded the most grass in the woods, and was sure to bring plenty of game. Wilson Dennis, the fourth generation, through Joseph, Charles and Josiah, owned and lived on the tract his ancestor bought of the Proprietaries. On March 1st, 1756, one hundred and thirty-six acres were surveyed to Valentine Rohr of the land adjacent to Springfield, upon a branch of the Tolhickon called Jo. Toonum's run,³ by virtue of a warrant.

army. Haycock Run was named after the mountain wherein are its head waters, and the name was first applied to the stream in a deed of 1737. The McCarty family still hold considerable of the land.

2 The Bryans are of ancient lineage, being descendants of the County of Brienne, who trace their ancestry back to the kings of France, and their house, the old Chateau de Brienne, of France, which, after some revolution, passed out of the family forever. The family name was Loreinne or Laronnie, a name in history, embracing prime ministers, cardinals, et al. After political dissensions, one after another, the sons drifted away, going to England and settling there, dropping the family name of Brienne and calling themselves "Bryan" or "Brian." The coat of arms of the family is said to be woven in the ceiling of some of the rooms at Versailles. Only one ancestor is left, who calls himself Count Laronnie.

3 This is an Indian name; Jo Toonum alias Neepaheilman, was one of the signers to the famous "Walking Purchase" deed, 1737, and probably a resident of Haycock. At one time Martins creek, Northampton county, was also called Tununis, or Toonums creek, no doubt after the same Indian.

The original purchasers of land on the west side of the Bethlehem road, up to the Springfield line, were, in order, Allen, William Strawn, a Quaker, Valentine Rohr, Andrew Booz, Dutt and Ludwig Nusbecker whose land was on the east side of the road, opposite. Dutt Nusbickel⁴ was born April 14, 1730, died January 10, 1818, and buried in the Springfield graveyard. His wife died in 1795. They were both members of the Springfield church, where his daughter Elizabeth was baptized August 10, 1760. Besides John Stokes, the original purchaser, immediately around Applebachville were William Strawn, George Emig, the original for Amey, who took up a tract of two hundred and thirty-one acres, eighty perches, confirmed by Thomas and Richard Penn, the 13th of July, 1768, and left the same to his son George, by will, in 1773. Emig, born July 13, 1715, died March 7, 1773, and was buried in the Springfield yard. In 1767 Stephen Acraman bought one hundred and thirty-eight acres of Lydia McCall, widow of George McCall, an early settler northwest of Applebachville.

Jacob Allen, the first of the name in the township, came from Germany about 1750, settled on a tract three-fourths of a mile west of Behring's sawmill, where he followed wheelwrighting. One of his sons, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in the Continental Army. A number of the immigrant's descendants are living in Haycock and neighboring townships, and a few have gone west. Adam Lautenschlager was among the German settlers in Haycock prior to 1750. He and Philip Lautenschlager, probably a brother, were natives of Erbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, and landed at Philadelphia from the ship Albany September 2, 1749. Adam represented Haycock on the "Committee of Safety" for Bucks county during the Revolution.

The inhabitants of this unorganized district petitioned for a township several times before getting it, the first effort being made soon after 1740; but the year is not known. They petitioned a second time December, 1745, when they state that the district contained "twenty dwellers." The signers to this petition were Silas McCarty, Joseph Dennis, Griffith Davis, William Bryan, John Stokes, Abraham Gooding, Dennis Honan, Edward Bleaney, John Deane, John Nicholas, James Sloan, Hendrich Hencke, C. H. Steinbach, Jacob Rohr, Martin Scheiff, George Schuman, Balthass Steuber, Stephen Acraman,⁵ and John George Desch. The petition was laid over until the next term of court, but nothing came of it then. Joseph Dennis was appointed overseer of highways for this district of country until the inhabitants should apply to have a township regularly laid out. In September, 1745, the inhabitants of Lower Saucon and Springfield petitioned the court, setting forth that they had expected to carry their grain to Philadelphia with greater ease than formerly down the old Bethlehem road, but a stretch of about five miles long, through a district of country between Springfield and Richland, was almost impassable for wagons. They did not ask for a township, but wanted the court to "consider their case."

After the effort to have a new township organized, 1745, had failed, it was almost twenty years before another movement was made in that direction. The

4 Ludwig Henry Nusbickel was born in Germany, April 14, 1730, and came here in the "Phoenix," landing at Philadelphia, November 22, 1752. He settled on the line of Springfield and Haycock. The original spelling of the family name was Nussburekel.

5 The Acraman family is a good deal scattered. John Acraman was in Falls as early as 1678; George Ackerman in Springfield, Stephen Acorman in the same township, and a Stephen Ackerman in Haycock, who came from the Palatinate in the ship St. Andrew, landing at Philadelphia October 27, 1738. John Acreman, Falls, was probably an Englishman as he settled there with a colony of Friends. We follow the spelling.

number of taxables in the district now numbered seventy. There appears to have been three parties trying to have a township established in 1763. In the spring, an outline draft was presented to the court, no doubt preceded by a petition, according to survey by James Melvin, made "May ye 14th, 1763," on the back of which is the endorsement: "The name of the township shall be Rock Bearry." At the June sessions, probably the same year, Joseph Dennis, on behalf of himself and others, presented a petition asking that the tract of country in question be laid out into a township, to be called by the name of "Mansfield," but nothing came of this. The petition that led to the formation of the township was presented to the court March 17, 1763, which stated that it is the petition of the "inhabitants of Haycock or adjacents," that the Haycock is as large, and contains as many inhabitants as any township in the county; that there are seventy taxables in the district, and they ask to be organized into a township. Of the twenty-eight names attached to the petition, we have been able to decipher the following: George Wills, Aaron Clinker, Peter Diehl, Edmund Bleaney, Matthias Whilenight, David Malsbery, John Doane, Edward Guth, Benjamin McCarty, Fillix Birson, Conrad Guth, Johannes Mill, Willis Borger, Lowder Black, Peter Meyer, William Meyer, George Van Buskirk, Philip Fackenthall, Ludwick Nusbieckel, George Luman, Chrystal Gayman, Isaac Weyerbacker, Chrystal Miller and Andrew Raub. We have preserved the original spelling as far as practicable. They asked that the township be called "Haycock." The petitioners were requested to produce a draft of the proposed township at the next meeting of the court with the courses and distances. It was presented at the June term, but was not received because inaccurate, and the petitioners were told to employ a surveyor "who understands his business." It was re-surveyed the 17th of August, by Thomas Chapman, and returned and confirmed at the September term ensuing with the following boundaries: "Beginning at a large rock on the north side of Tohickon creek, in the line between William Bryan's land and Pike's land; thence along the same north four and one-half degrees, west two hundred and sixty-one perches to a post; thence by Logan's land north four and one-half degrees, east twenty-nine perches and north four and one-half degrees, west three hundred and forty-one perches to a hickory; thence east four and one-half degrees, north ninety-nine perches to a gum, and north four and one-half degrees, west three hundred and ninety-five perches to a stone; thence five courses by Richland township; thence north sixty-four degrees, east one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight perches by Springfield township to a white oak, standing by the side of the Haycock run; thence down the same run by the various courses thereof, one thousand seven hundred and twenty perches to where it enters Tohicon; thence up the Tohicon by the various courses thereof, three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight perches to the place of beginning." The township was to be called Haycock. The boundaries have not been disturbed, and the area then, as now, was ten thousand three hundred and eighty-seven acres. The first constable returned was Henry Keller,⁶ at the September

6. Heinrich Keller, son of William and Gertraut Keller, was born in Weierbach, Baden, January 9, 1708, and married there, October 20, 1728, Julianna Kleindinst, born 1711, and with her and four of their children came to America in the ship "Glasgow," arriving in Philadelphia September 9, 1738. He was the ancestor of the family that gave the name to "Kellers" church. His son, John Keller, was a member of the state convention that formed the first constitution of Pennsylvania, 1776, and served in the assembly, 1776-1779, and was also a colonel of militia during the Revolution and saw active service.

sessions, 1763. Haycock was doubtless named after the little mountain in it, and so called from its resemblance to a cock of hay, the name given it many years before the township was organized. Haycock is mentioned in a deed as early as 1737, and the creek winding along the base of the mountain is called Haycock run in the boundary of Nockamixon, 1742. The mountain and run received their names from the earliest settlers in the township.

Simon Lampen, the first of the family in America, fought with the New Hampshire militia in the Revolution, and the latter part of 1778 removed to Bucks county, settling in Haycock, where the son, Michael, was born, 1779. He mastered Greek and Latin so as to be able to converse as fluently in these languages as in German or English. He had equal love for scientific pursuits, but, despite his learning, selected the trade of a weaver to make a living at. In 1827 Michael Lampen married Maria Byers, a widow who came from Switzerland with her two brothers, and they had three children: Rebecca, born July 18, 1828, married Henry Clemers, and died May 21, 1882, leaving one son and two daughters; Michael, born April 10, 1831, and John, born March 14, 1834. The lives of Michael and Maria Lampen, notwithstanding their disparity in age, blended beautifully, and their home, surrounded by books, they lived a model life of happiness. The wife died, 1861,—the husband, 1863, and both were buried at the Brick church.

Of the children of Michael and Maria Lampen, Michael studied medicine and graduated at the old Philadelphia Medical College, paying his way by manual labor, married Rachel Ann Vandegrift, Newportville, Bensalem township, 1858, served through the Civil war as assistant surgeon in the Union army, and at its close settled in practice at Philadelphia. He soon acquired an enviable reputation as a specialist in heart and lung troubles, and continued in practice to his death, June 18, 1890, survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters. John, the younger son of Michael Lampen, Sr., married Elizabeth Thomas, had four daughters and one son, all living and married. He died at Frenchtown, New Jersey, June 14, 1895. He was a miller. Of the five children who survived Dr. Michael Lampen, Louis Peale followed his father's profession; Howard entered business; Minnie Roe married Rev. William Allen, Jr., Pennington, New Jersey, and has two children; Garret Harlow, an educator, a specialist and lecturer on American History; and a daughter unmarried.

On the road leading from Applebachville to Quakertown, half a mile west of the former place on the farm of Isaac Weirback, is the old Bryan graveyard, belonging to the Baptist congregation organized at the settlement of the township. In it are six graves of the Bryan family, including the final resting-place of its Bucks county founder, William, born 1708, died May 17, 1784, his wife, Rebekah, born 1718, died July 22, 1796, and son William, born February 6, 1739, died February 10, 1819, whose wife Alivia, died in 1822, in her eightieth year. The oldest marked grave is that of Eleanor Morgan, wife of James Morgan, who died December 12, 1764. The earliest burial was in 1747, but the name cut on the rough stone cannot be deciphered. The last person buried there was named Crassly about fifty years ago. In the yard are a number of rude stones, with inscriptions, that mark the graves of the earliest dead of the neighborhood. On the same road, a mile east of the Richland line, there stood an Evangelical Methodist church, erected about 1856 by Abel Strawn and Henry Diehl, the former of Haycock, the latter of Richland, to commemorate their remarkable deliverance from death on the occasion of a tree blowing down and falling across their wagon between them, without injuring either, as they, with others, were driving along the road. The building was taken down in the

summer of 1872 and re-erected at Quakertown. But two bodies had been buried in the graveyard and they were removed to the new place of burial.

The Applebachs of this county are descended from a family of that name, but originally Afflerbach, of Shermadu, in the burg Wittgenstein, Germany, where they were celebrated as manufacturers of iron. Prior to the Revolution Daniel and Ludwig, brothers, and Henry, probably a cousin, came to America and settled in the upper end of the county.⁷ Daniel bought a farm in Haycock, where he spent his life as a cultivator of the soil and died about 1825; Ludwig settled in Durham and engaged in teaming between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and by frugality, became the owner of four farms in Durham and Nockamixon, and died January 28, 1832. Jacob Sumstone is a grandchild. Henry Applebach, the cousin of Daniel and Ludwig, settled in Springfield, followed blacksmithing, and his son Daniel, for many years a justice of the peace in that township, was the father of the late General Paul Applebach. In 1789 Joseph Applebach, nephew of Daniel and Ludwig, settled near Bursonville, Springfield, and, 1800, married a daughter of George Stoneback, of Haycock, and died, 1845, aged upward of seventy-five years leaving numerous descendants. The late Paul Applebach, of Haycock, was an enterprising citizen and wielded large influence throughout the upper districts of the county. He was active in politics and among the volunteers, and was a candidate for the State Senate, but defeated, 1846. He was major-general in the militia.

John Dean was an early resident of Haycock, but we know neither his place of birth nor his time of coming, but is thought to have settled there about 1740. Samuel Dean, probably his son, who was residing on the Bethlehem road as early as 1758, reached considerable prominence. He was a patriot during the Revolutionary period, and served the colonies in the field. On the first call for troops, 1775, he enlisted in Captain Miller's company, Northampton county, one of the earliest to enter the Continental service. It belonged to Colonel William Thompson's regiment of Riflemen, and took part in the siege of Boston. After the evacuation by the British he returned to Bucks county. He re-entered the service the summer of 1776, as lieutenant in Captain Valentine Opp's company, Colonel Joseph Hart's battalion, which formed part of the "Flying Camp" in the Amboy expedition. April 9, 1777, he was commissioned captain in the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania line, and took part in the battle of Brandywine; but the Eleventh regiment being consolidated with the Tenth, July, 1778, Captain Dean became a supernumerary, was honorably discharged and retired to private life. After the close of the war he was elected sheriff, and subsequently represented the county in the Assembly. Captain Dean died in 1818.

Michael Hartman arrived at Philadelphia September 8, 1748, in the ship Edinburg, James Rupell, master, and Francis and Matthias Hartman arrived the following year. Michael took up twenty-five acres in Haycock and settled there. His son Michael was a soldier in Captain Henry Newell's company, Philadelphia County Militia, in the Revolution. He sold his farm of eighty acres in Montgomery township, 1808, and was living in Armstrong county, 1835. Matthias Hartman, also a patriot in the Revolution, was appointed, June 10, 1776, by the Bucks county Committee of Safety, collector of arms from those who refused to subscribe the oath of allegiance. Francis Hartman settled in

⁷ Ludwig Afflerbach is said to have been born April 11, 1758, arrived at Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1773, and settled in Nockamixon. If the two brothers and cousin came together, they doubtless landed at the same time and place.

Upper Salford and died there, 1768. Francis Hartman, of Richland, who was elected county treasurer, 1866, was a member of this family.

Haycock was originally settled, in part, by German and Irish Catholics, and the denomination made its first lodgment in the county in this township. It will be remembered that the first Catholic in the county, Lyonel Brittain, settled in the bend of the river in Falls, and, half a century later, we find a little colony of the same communion settled in the woods of Haycock. The Saint John's Catholic church is probably one of the very oldest of this faith in the State, outside of Philadelphia. Among the early Catholic settlers hereabout we find the names of Thomas Garden, John Dorm, Patrick McCarty, Charles Pulton and Sanders. The date of the organization of the congregation is not known, but probably extends back to the earliest records, 1743. Nor do we know when the first church was erected, but suppose an humble log building sheltered the first worshippers as was the case with other denominations in our Bucks county wilderness. About 1798 a more pretentious church of stone was built, and soon after, an organ was put into it, probably the first in the county excepting that in Tohickon church. The old church was torn down about fifty years ago and a handsome modern edifice, with stained glass windows, erected on the site. In 1757 there were but 2,000 Catholics in the Province, of which 949 were Germans. In the county, at that time, there were only fourteen males and twelve females of this faith, and no doubt the greater part of them were in Haycock. These figures are based on such as received the communion from the age of twelve years and upward. Before 1850, there was no priest stationed at this church, but it was served by supplies from Easton, Trenton and elsewhere.

The Rev. Theodore Schneider was probably the first priest who officiated in the Haycock parish, at least he is the first we have any account of. He occasionally visited the settlers to administer the rites of the church. The 29th of May, 1743, he baptised Anna, daughter of John and Catharine L. Dorm, at the house of Thomas Garden, Haycock, and the day before baptised Charles Pulton, son of Charles and Ruth Pulton, near Durham road. The oldest marriage recorded is that of Patrick McCarty and Catharine Ann Sanders, the 14th of February, 1743, and the oldest recorded burial is that of Catharine, wife of Edward McCarty, over seventy years of age who died "of a contagious fever." Haycock was an outlying picket of the church and priests visited it periodically. After Mr. Schneider came Rev. J. B. De Ritter, who visited the church down to 1787, followed by Revs. Paul Ersten and Boniface Corvin, to 1830, the Rev. Henry Stommel, subsequently at Doylestown, being pastor for several years, and the Rev. Martin Walsh, 1876.

After a priest was regularly stationed at Haycock, it became the centre of missionary work in the surrounding country. About fifty years ago a mission established at Durham led to the erection of a church (Saint Lawrence), in 1872, which was the work of Father Stommel, the pastor at Haycock. The same year he established a mission, known as Marienstein, in the swamp of Nockamixon, between the Durham and River roads, and 1873, one at Piusfield in honor of Pope Pius, in Tinicum, nearly opposite Frenchtown. The corner-stone of Marienstein was laid the 11th of August, the first services held in it the 8th of the following December, and it and the church at Durham were dedicated by Bishop Tæbbe, of Covington, Kentucky, the 21st of September, 1873. The church is a handsome stone edifice with a cupola and bell. The corner-stone at Piusfield was laid the 5th of October, and the first service held the 28th of December. These churches were all erected by the energy of

Father Stommel, pastor at Haycock, a hard-working, zealous priest. During his pastorate he also built an addition to the parish residence and organized a parochial school under the direction of three Sisters of St. Francis. A convent was built in the parish, and a flourishing female boarding school was kept for several years. The corner-stone was laid, 1861, and the building finished, 1862, of stone, 42x32, three stories high, with twenty-four rooms and three halls. The school opened with thirty boarders, in charge of the Blue Sisters of the Immaculate Heart. The pupils increased to seventy while in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. During Father Stommel's charge of the Haycock parish he organized a mission at Quakertown, mass being celebrated at the house of James Cox. The Mission of St. Agnes, Sellersville, fourteen miles from Haycock, and had been in existence several years, was erected into a parish in 1872, receiving as its first pastor the Rev. Hugh McLaughlin. Father Stommel was transferred to Doylestown in 1875.

Of the Haycock parish it may be well to say that the priest's home, built in 1847-8, was projected by Father Thomas Reardon, a supply at that time. Father Leitel was to have been the priest, but did not remain long enough to see the house finished. He was succeeded by Father Hesperlein. Father George, who followed him, remained until 1855, when he was changed to Doylestown, having completed the Haycock church meanwhile. Father Wachtan, who built the convent in 1861, and from that time the parish has not been without a regular priest. Köppernagal, who built the church at Sellersville, Loughran, 1869; Martersteck, 1870-71; Stommel, who was transferred to Doylestown, 1875; Istoran Walsh, 1876, and from that time Fathers Girard and Henry Krake. The latter died in January, 1900, and was buried in the adjoining cemetery. There was a large attendance at the funeral, including twenty-six priests, and the services were impressive. Father Krake was born in Borken, Diocese of Muenster, Germany, March 21, 1849, and took charge at Haycock in 1876. He was succeeded by Father Assman.

Few men of the past generation are remembered more affectionately in the upper end of the county than the late Rev. Samuel Stahr, who was born in Haycock, 1785, and died the 29th of September, 1843, at the age of fifty-eight. He read theology with the late Rev. Dr. Baker, Baltimore, and, at the close of his studies, was called to preside over the Reformed congregations of Tinicum, Nockamixon, Durham and Springfield, where he continued to labor to the end of his days, and was an efficient and successful pastor and an able German preacher. He left a family of five sons^{7 1/2} and four daughters, three of whom have followed him to the grave. One of his sons is living in Philadelphia, another in Canada and a third in this county, while his three daughters were living in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Haycock contains two natural features of interest, the curiously-shaped mountain which bears its name and Stony garden. Haycock mountain, situated in the eastern part of the township, was named by the early settlers from its resemblance to a cock of hay. Its height has never been ascertained, but the elevation is considerable, with a gradual slope to the top from which there is a prospect of unsurpassed beauty over a wide scope of country. About a mile to the north-east of the mountain there was a deer lick when the country was settled. Thomas McCarty found rattlesnakes on the mountain as late as 1819, and Jacob E. Buck says he shot a large red-headed woodpecker on it in 1818.

^{7 1/2} One of the sons of the Rev. Samuel Stahr has been many years president of Franklin-Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and has done much to build up that institution.

a bird that disappeared from that section many years ago. Stony garden, on the road from Applebachville to Stony Point, two and a half miles from the former place, is a locality of curious interest. Leaving the road at a rude hamlet, called Danielsville, and going through a wood a few hundred yards, over a surface covered with the boulder drift, you come to a spot about an acre in extent covered with trap rock. The stones are of many and curious shapes and sizes, and must have been emptied down in the forest in the wildest confusion. Earth has never been found beneath the rocks, and they are entirely void of vegetation except a little moss and a few parasitic plants that have attached themselves to the hard stones. The rocks are of igneous origin, the same as at Fingal's cave, Ireland, and at the Pallisades on the Hudson. This place is on the line of the rock drift that extends from Chester county through Montgomery and Bucks to the Delaware and trap rock is found nowhere else in this section of country. Some of the rocks have grooves in them, as if worn during their transportation hither. The "garden" is a wild spot in the lonely woods.

A bridge was built across the Tohickon, in 1768, probably where the Bethlehem road crosses that stream and the first in the township. We know next to nothing about the early township roads. The Bethlehem road runs across its western part, and early gave the inhabitants an outlet toward Philadelphia, and this main artery of travel was intersected by lateral roads as they were required to accommodate the wants of the inhabitants. In June, 1765, Aaron Fretz, who owned a "water grist-mill" on the Tohickon, in Haycock, petitioned the court to open a road for him to get out from it. It was run down through Bedminster past Jacobs Niece's smithshop to meet a road from the Durham road to Perkasio.⁸ In 1774 Jacob Strawhen, Martin Sheive, William Bryan, John Keller, George Amey and eighteen others, remonstrated against a road to be opened in Haycock, and asked that it be reviewed, on the ground that it would be impossible for wagons to travel it on account of its being so rough and rocky. This road must have passed across the region known as the "Rocks," the drift belt crossing the township from east to west where, for the distance of a mile or more, the earth is covered with well-worn boulders from the size of a bushel basket to a small house. Considerable of this region cannot be cultivated.

Haycock has but one village deserving the name, Applebachville on the Old Bethlehem road in the north-west part of the township. It contains about thirty dwellings, several of them brick, built on both sides of the road with shade trees in front. Among the buildings, other than dwellings, are a public schoolhouse with a graded school, a union church, Lutheran, Reformed and Mennonite, founded in 1855, built of brick, a brick hotel and a store. The Rev. J. F. Ohl was the Lutheran pastor from 1874 to 1889, G. C. Gardner, 1890-97, and Warren Nickel from 1897 to the present time. Keller's church belongs to the same parish. Adjoining the village lived many years, and died, in 1872, General Paul Applebach, after whom it was named. He was its founder and did much to advance its prosperity. Down to within fifty years there was but one dwelling there, a centennarian, still standing by the roadside, the first new house being built, in 1848, by General A. It is the seat of a physician who practices in the neighborhood. The country around the village is fertile and picturesque, but, lying on the border of the rock drift many loose boulders,

⁸ John Fretz owned a mill in the township before 1764, and Henry Nicholas in 1790.

that fell out of ranks, lie upon the surface and make cultivation somewhat difficult.

There is considerable broken and rocky land in Haycock, but the soil is naturally fertile, and where there is nothing to prevent cultivation good crops are sure to follow. It is well-watered by numerous branches of the Tohickon and Haycock creeks—these two streams forming about two-thirds of its boundary. The summit of Haycock mountain is probably the highest point of land in the county.

At the enumeration of population in 1784 Haycock was found to contain 614 inhabitants and 113 dwellings; in 1810, 836; 1820, 926; 1830, 1,047, and 221 taxables; 1840, 1,021; 1850, 1,135; 1860, 1,357, and in 1870, 1,250, of whom 45 were colored; 1880, 1,332; 1890, 1,218; 1900, 967.

CHAPTER X.

BUCKS COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

1774 TO 1783.

The story of the Revolution.—The county faithful to the colonies.—The first steps taken.—Committee of safety.—Men enter the army.—Campaign of 1776.—Washington crosses the Delaware.—Boats collected.—Troops distributed.—James Monroe.—Death of Captain Moore.—Sullivan joins the army.—Quarters of Washington, Green and Knox.—Headquarters.—Attack on Trenton.—Return of army with prisoners.—Oath of allegiance.—Militia of Bucks turn out.—Continental army crosses Bucks county.—Lafayette.—British occupancy of Philadelphia.—Depredations.—Lacey's command.—Battle of Crooked Billet.—Bucks county riflemen.—The Doanes.—The disloyal.—Confiscation.—Hardships of the war.—Revolutionary data.

The story of the American Revolution cannot be too often told. The wisdom and patriotism of the men who led the revolt against the British crown, and the courage and endurance of those who fought the battles of the colonies, have never been surpassed, and Bucks county is surrounded by localities made memorable by the struggle. A journey of a few hours will take one to the Hall of Independence, where political liberty had its birth; to the battlefields of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Red Bank and Monmouth, and the bleak hills of Valley Forge. On four occasions, the Continental army, with Washington at its head, crossed Bucks county to meet the enemy on historic fields, and in the trying winter of 1776, sought shelter on Bucks county soil behind the friendly waters of the Delaware. Three signers of the Declaration of Independence, Taylor, Clymer and Morris, made their homes in Bucks county, two of them, at different times living in the same dwelling, and one was buried here. While our county was faithful to the cause of Independence, a considerable minority of the population were loyal to the crown. When war became inevitable, Bucks was one of the first counties to prepare for the conflict. At a public meeting, held at Newtown, on the 9th of July, 1774, with Gilbert Hicks, chairman, and William Walton, clerk, after a brief address by the chairman, Joseph Hart, of Warminster, John Kidd, Joseph Kirkbride, James Wallace, Henry Wynkoop, Samuel Foulke and John Wilkinson, were appointed a committee to represent the county at a meeting to be held at Philadelphia, July 15, where Mr. Hart was chairman of the committee that reported in favor of a "Congress of deputies from all the Colonies." On December 15, at a meeting at Newtown, Joseph Galloway, John Kidd, Christian Minnick,

John Bessonett, Joseph Kirkbride, Thomas Harvey, Thomas Jenks, Henry Krewson, Joseph Hart, James Wallace, Richard Walker, John Wilkinson, Joshua Anderson, John Chapman, Jonathan Ingham, Joseph Watson, Benjamin Fell, John Kelley, David Waggoner, Abraham Stout, Thomas Foulke, John Jamison, Jacob Strahan, James Chapman, Henry Wynkoop, Jacob Beidleman, Thomas Darrach, Robert Patterson and David Twining, were appointed a "Committee of Observation" for the county.

This committee met at Newtown and organized January 16, 1775, Joseph Hart being chosen chairman, and John Chapman, clerk. It was known as the "Committee of Safety." In it was reposed, for the time being, the Legislative and executive authority of the county. During the winter the committee collected £252. 19s. 18d, for the relief and support of the "poor inhabitants of the town of Boston."

The Society of Friends were against the war from the beginning, because strife and bloodshed were opposed to their religious tenets, but the authority of the fathers could not restrain the sons. A number of their young men gave open sympathy to the cause of the colonies, and some entered the military service. Among the latter we find the well-known names of Janney, Brown, Linton, Shaw, Milnor, Hutchinson, Bunting, Stackhouse, Canby Lacey and others. The meeting "dealt with" all who forsook the faith, and the elders of Richland were visited with ecclesiastical wrath for turning their backs upon King George. We must do the Society justice, however, to say that it was consistent in its action, and that the same censure was launched against the martial Quaker, whether he entered the ranks of the king or the colonies. Nevertheless, the society did not forget the needs of charity and down to April, 1776, they had already distributed £3,900, principally in New England, and Falls monthly meeting authorized subscriptions for the suffering inhabitants of Philadelphia.

When Congress authorized an army, John Lacey, an orthodox Quaker, of Buckingham, raised a company of sixty-four men for Wayne's regiment, January, 1776, whose first lieutenant was Samuel Smith, of Buckingham, Michael Ryan, the second, and John Bartley and John Forbes, ensigns. About the same time, among those who entered the military service from this county were Robert Sample, a scholarly man from Buckingham, a captain in Hubley's Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, a good officer who served to the end of the war, Augustus Willett, who had served with Montgomery in Canada, 1775, a captain in Bull's regiment, Samuel Benezett, major in the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, and Alexander Graydon, Bristol, a captain in Shee's regiment, who was made prisoner at Fort Washington. Colonel Robert Magaw, Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, recruited a number of his men in this county, and the roll of his killed and captured at Fort Washington gives many well-known names.¹

1 Names of officers and men from Bucks county, in Colonel Magaw's regiment, killed and captured at Fort Washington: John Beatty, major, Warminster, Bucks county; John Priestley, lieutenant, Bristol, Bucks county; William Crawford, lieutenant, Warrington, Bucks county; Isaac Van Horne, ensign, Solebury, Bucks county; John Wallace, sergeant, Warrington, Bucks county; John Murray, sergeant, Bristol, Bucks county; Robert Forsyth, corporal, Warrington, Bucks county; Richard Hay, private, New Britain, Bucks county; John Stevens, private, Bristol, Bucks county; John Banks, private, New Britain, Bucks county; Thomas Bell, private, Bristol, Bucks county; Daniel Gulliou, private, Warwick, Bucks county, died of wounds; Joshua Carrigan, private, Bristol, Bucks county, died in prison; Ralph Boon, private, Bristol, Bucks county; Robert Aiken,

Adjutant Johnson,² Buckingham, and Lieutenants Matthew Bennett and John Erwin, of this county, were among the captured at Fort Washington and were kept prisoners several years. Four militia regiments were organized in the county immediately after the war commenced, and in the summer of 1776, Bucks sent a battalion of four hundred men under Colonel Joseph Hart to the Flying camp near Amboy, whose adjutant was John Johnson, surgeon, Joseph Fenton, Jr., quartermaster, Alexander Benstead, and Captains, John Folwell, William Roberts, William Hart, Valentine Opp, and John Jamison.

The campaign of 1776 being disastrous to the American arms, Washington announced to Congress, December 1, his contemplated retreat across the Delaware and asked that the Pennsylvania militia be ordered toward Trenton, and the boats collected on the west side of the river. About the same time he sent forward Colonel Humpton to collect all the boats and other craft along the Delaware, and General Putnam was ordered to construct rafts of the lumber at Trenton landing, while another party was sent up the river to collect all the boards and scantling on or near the river banks. Congress and the local authorities were thoroughly alarmed at the approach of the enemy. The arms of non-associators were collected to prevent them being used against the Americans, and the militia were ordered to reinforce Washington, and the owners of cattle were directed to be ready to remove them at least five miles from the river.

Washington, with the main body of the army, reached Trenton the 3d of December, and the heavy stores and baggage were immediately removed to this side. He crossed over with the rear guard on Sunday morning, the 8th, and took quarters at the house of a Mrs. Berkley, about a mile from the river

private, Warminster, Bucks county; William Jenkins, private, Warwick, Bucks county; Timothy Knowles, private, Northampton, Bucks county; Robert Frame, private, Bristol, Bucks county, died in prison; William Huston, private, Warwick, Bucks county; Joseph Bratton, private, Bristol, Bucks county; James McNeil, Bensalem, sergeant, Bucks county; John Evans, sergeant, Bensalem, Bucks county; Daniel Kenedy, sergeant, Bristol, Bucks county; William Kent, private, Bensalem, Bucks county; Cornelius Foster, private, Bensalem, Bucks county; John Bell, private, Bensalem, Bucks county; Edward Murphy, private, Bensalem, Bucks county; Andrew Knox, private, Bensalem, Bucks county; Halbert Douglass, private, Warrington, Bucks county; John Lalbey, private, Solebury, Bucks county; Edward Hovenden, ensign, Newtown, Bucks county; John Coxe, sergeant, Bensalem, Bucks county; Thomas Stevenson, sergeant, Newtown; John Sproal, corporal, Newtown; John Eastwick, corporal, Newtown; Richard Lott, private, Plumstead; Dennis Ford, private, Middletown; John Murphy, private, Falls; Thomas Varden, private, Glassworks; Richard Arkle, private, Wrightstown; Henry Aiken, private, Wrightstown; Charles A. Moss, private, Northampton; John Dunn, private, Falls; John Kerls, private, Falls; John Ketchum, private, Bensalem; Hugh Evans, private, Southampton, died in prison; George Clark, lifer, Biles Island (enlisted); Reading Beatty, ensign, Warminster.

The author has a piece of the discharge of Andrew Stull, of Nockamixon, a soldier of the Revolution, but we do not know when nor where he served. He died January 13, 1846, at the age of ninety-five years and twenty-seven days.

2 A statement in Henry Cabot Lodge's "Life of Washington," says he was six feet and six and one-half inches tall, wore shoes eleven and boots thirteen inches, and could hold a loaded musket at arms length in one hand and fire it; made, we believe, on the statement of a soldier in the Continental army, who was near him, in 1776, shortly before crossing the Delaware. We have seen no account of it elsewhere.

while the troops were stationed opposite the crossing. The enemy came marching down to the river about eleven o'clock the same morning, expecting to cross, but were much disappointed when they found the boats had been removed to the west bank. They made demonstrations to cross above and below, including a night-march to Coryell's ferry, now New Hope, but their attempts failed. The hostile armies now lay facing each other across the Delaware, and the cause of Independence was saved. Washington, fearing the boats on the river might fall into the enemy's hands, charged General Greene with their safety. He was at Bogart's tavern, now Righter's, Centreville, the 10th of December, whence he ordered General Ewing to send sixteen Durham boats and four flats down to McKonkey's, and General Maxwell was directed to collect the boats as high up the river as there was danger of the enemy seizing them, and to place them under strong guard. Those that could not be secured were to be destroyed. Boats were to be collected at one of the ferries in Tinicum for the passage of Lee's troops, which were shortly expected to join Washington. The Legislature of New Jersey, which left its state with the army, was summoned to meet at Four Lanes End, now Langhorne, the last Thursday in December, "to take action on the future."

Washington's next care was to guard the fords and crossings of the river to prevent the passage of the enemy. On the morning of December 9, he sent four brigades, under Lord Sterling, Mercer, Stephen and DeFermoy up the river to take post between Yardley and New Hope. Sterling was at Beaumont's, in Solebury, with three regiments which he had under cover by the 12th, and De Fermoy at Coryell's. General Dickinson guarded the river from Bordentown to Yardley, General Cadwalader was posted near Bristol and Colonel Nixon's regiment at Dunk's ferry. Small redoubts were thrown up at various points and each detachment was supplied with artillery. The general instructions to the troops were, if driven from their positions to retreat to the strong ground near Germantown. Washington rode up to visit Sterling on the 10th, probably returning the same day. The depot of supplies was fixed at Newtown, the county seat, because it was central, removed from the river and easy of access from all points.

While the enemy was in his comfortable quarters on the east bank of the Delaware, waiting for the river to freeze over that he might cross, the Continentals were shivering on the west bank. Some of the troops were actually in a suffering condition. Major Ennion Williams, of the First Pennsylvania rifles, stationed at Thompson's mill, in Solebury, wrote on the 13th that his men were barefooted; a week afterward Washington thanked the committee of safety for the old clothes collected for the army, and at his request, one person was appointed in each township to collect blankets for the troops.²¹⁴

²¹⁴ The following were the number of blankets collected and by whom: Buckingham, collector, John Robinson, blankets, twenty; Tinicum, Wm. Wilson, twelve; Hilltown, James Armstrong, sixteen; Northampton, Gilliam Cornell, eighteen; Wrightstown, Joseph Sacket, eight; Lower Makefield, George Bennett, nine; Upper Makefield, Isaiah Keith, thirteen; Southampton, Leonard Krewson, twelve; Lower Milford, John Jamison, ten; Solebury, John Sebring, thirteen; Warwick, Charles McMicken, twelve; Newtown, Robert Ramsey, ten; Warminster, William Carr, ten; Falls, Lambert Pitner, twelve; Springfield, William Thomas, six; New Britain, David Davis, eighteen; Rockhill, Abraham Kechline, thirteen; Richland, John Fries, thirteen; Durham, George Knight, four; Warrington, Abraham Hollis, six; Bedminster, John Shaw, twelve; Plumstead, Joseph Greir, twelve; Bristol Borough, Robert Patterson, fourteen; Ben-

Some of the officers quartered at farm houses in the vicinity of their camps, and we learn that Captain Washington, a fine looking man, Lieutenant James Monroe, of a Virginia regiment, afterward President of the United States, and Doctor Ryker were at William Neeley's in Solebury. Captain James Moore, of the New York artillery, a young man of twenty-four, died of camp fever at the house of Robert Thompson the day the army marched for Trenton, and was buried just below the mouth of Pidcock's creek in the edge of the timber. His grave is marked by sculptured stones and patriotic hands of the neighborhood enclosed it many years ago with an iron railing. Marinnus Willett, Jr., likewise an officer of a New York regiment, died at the house of Matthias Hutchinson in Buckingham, and was buried near the dwelling whence his remains were removed to the family vault. He was a young man of superior intelligence and refinement, and the family nursed him with the greatest tenderness and care. His parents visited the Hutchinsons after the war, and subsequently many interesting letters passed between the families. His father was a distinguished citizen of New York and the intimate friend of Lafayette.

General Sullivan, with Lee's division in a destitute condition, joined Washington on the 20th of December, and the same day General Gates came in with the remnant of four New England regiments, five hundred strong, which faised the strength of the army to about six thousand men, although a majority were unfit for service. During the month the Rev. John Rosbrugh, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Allen and Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton county, raised a battalion, and marched at its head to join the Continental army. He requested to have a military man placed in command, as he wished to act as chaplain. A few days after the battle of Trenton he was surprised by the enemy at a house near Pennington, and cruelly murdered.³ The headquarters of the commander-in-chief and his most trusted lieutenants were at farm houses in the vicinity of the troops, in easy communication with each other. Washington occupied the dwelling of William Keith on the road from Brownsburg to the Eagle, Greene was at Samuel Merrick's, a few hundred yards away across the fields and meadows, Sullivan at Hayhurst's, grandfather of the late Mrs. Mary Buckman, Newtown, and Knox and Hamilton at Doctor Chapman's, over the Jericho hill to the north. The main body of the army was encamped in sheltered places along or near the streams not far from the river. No doubt this position for headquarters was selected with an object, its sheltered situation, nearness to the river and proximity to Jericho hill, from whose top signals could be seen a long way up and down the river when the trees were bare of leaves. Here Washington was near the upper fords of the Delaware at which it was supposed the enemy would attempt to cross, and within a half hour's ride of the depot at Newtown.

The old mansions in which Washington, Greene, Knox and Hamilton

salem, Jacob Vandegrift, fifteen; Nockamixon, Samuel Wilson, twelve; Middletown, Anthony Rue, thirteen. The number of blankets collected was three hundred and thirteen, and the cost, £678.12.6. The names of the townships and collectors and number of blankets are from the original records which belong to the author.

3 The late Reverend Robert D. Morris says that Rosbrugh was killed on the north-east branch of the Assanpink the day of the battle of Trenton. This doubtless refers to the action of January 2, 1777, when Cornwallis made the attack on Washington at Trenton.

quartered are still standing. The Keith house has undergone little change, except when gnawed by the tooth of time. It is a two-story pointed stone house, twenty-four by twenty-eight feet with kitchen adjoining, built by Keith in 1763. The pine door in two folds set in a solid oaken frame, was garnished with a wooden lock fourteen by eight inches, and the same that locked out intruders when Washington occupied the house. The interior was finished in pine and remained unchanged, and one room had never been despoiled by the painter's brush.⁴ Washington probably had the main front room down stairs for an office, and slept in the chamber over it. The property was purchased by William Keith a century and a half ago of the London company, contains two hundred and forty acres, and has never been out of the family. The situation, on the south side of Jericho hill is retired and pleasantly exposed to the sun. The Merrick house, a fourth of a mile away across the fields on the road from Newtown to Neeley's mill, is a stone dwelling, twenty feet square, with a kitchen at the west end, and the farm was bought by Samuel Merrick, 1773, and now belongs to Edward Merrick, his descendant. When Greene occupied it the first floor was divided into three rooms, now all thrown into one and the family lived in the kitchen. As the house was recently built, and not yet finished, the General caused the walls of the room he occupied to be tastefully painted, with the picture of the rising sun over the fire-place. At this time Samuel Merrick had a family of half-grown children about him, who were deeply impressed with passing events, and whose descendants are full of traditions of the times. Greene purchased the confidence of his young daughter, Hannah, by gift of a small tea-canister, which was kept in the family many years. The Rhode Island blacksmith lived on the fat of the land while quartered on this Upper Makefield farmer, devouring his flock of turkeys and monopolizing his only fresh cow, besides eating her calf. In return he allowed the family to use sugar from the barrel bought for his own mess. At the last supper before Trenton, when Washington was the guest of Greene, the daughter Hannah waited upon the table, and kept the plate from which he ate as a memento of the occasion. The Chapman mansion, the quarters of Knox and Hamilton, now owned by Benjamin E. Johnson, on the opposite side of Jericho, a mile from Brownsburg, is in excellent condition, and the best house of the Revolutionary period we have seen in the county. Knox occupied the first floor of the east end, then divided into two rooms but now all in one, twenty-five by seventeen feet. Hamilton, then a captain of artillery, lay sick in the back room. The late Peter G. Cattell, who lived and died on an adjoining farm, used to relate that he saw Washington at Knox's quarters.

The location of Washington's headquarters has given rise to considerable local discussion. It is claimed that he quartered at Newtown all the time his army lay on the west bank of the Delaware, but the evidence in the case is to the contrary. It does not appear that his headquarters were at Newtown until after the battle of Trenton, nor did he write a single official letter from there down to that time. To prove this we have but to trace his whereabouts from the time he crossed the Delaware, on the 8th, to his re-crossing on the 25th. On that and the following day his headquarters were at Trenton falls, where

4 The above description of the Keith house is as we knew it thirty years ago, and described it in the first edition of the "History of Bucks County," but, since then, the despoiler has been about. It has been modernized and several changes made inside and out, but the walls are the same. The front door is no longer fastened by the wooden lock and were Washington's spirit to come back it would not recognize the house.

he still was on the 13th when he wrote Congress: "I shall remove further up the river to be near the main body of my small army." He probably removed to Keith's on the 14th, where we know he was on the 15th and 16th, the latter day writing that many of his troops "are entirely naked, and most so thinly clad as to be unfit for service." The same day he and Greene rode up to Coryell's ferry. He was down at Trenton falls on the 20th, back at headquarters on the 22d, down again at camp at Trenton on the 24th, and back at headquarters on the 25th, to make the final preparations for Trenton. The headquarters of Washington do not appear to have traveled about with him, and when at other points, his letters were dated from "camp," "camp above Trenton falls," etc. When he was down at the falls on the 24th, Deputy-Paymaster-General Dallam wrote him from Newtown, on public business; but if headquarters had been at Newtown the paymaster would have awaited the General's return in the evening, instead of writing him. Had he removed from the falls to Newtown on the 14th, when he advised Congress that he wished to be nearer to his small army, he would have been going *into the interior* instead of up the river.

At what time Washington first conceived the plan of re-crossing the river and attacking the Hessians is not known. While the troops of Gates and Sullivan had sufficiently increased his force to make the attempt, we are told he could yet find but two thousand four hundred fit for the service. All the preparations were quietly made; the troops were selected and put in readiness, and, a few days before Christmas, boats were collected at Knowles' cove two miles above Taylorsville. Bancroft says that Washington wrote the watchword, "Victory or death," on the 23d, and he writes to Colonel Reed about that time, "Christmas day, at night, one hour before day, is the time fixed for our attack on Trenton." The troops selected were those of New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, among the officers chosen to accompany him, were Greene, Mercer, Sterling, Stephen, Sullivan, Knox, Hand, Monroe, and Hamilton, all trusted leaders. General Cadwalader was to co-operate below Bristol by crossing and attacking the enemy's post at Mount Holly. The men were provided with three days' cooked rations, and forty rounds of ammunition. Six days before, the first number of Paine's "American Crisis" was read to every regiment in Washington's army, and greatly aroused the spirits of the troops.

Washington rode over to Merrick's and took supper with Greene the evening of December 24, and no doubt Knox, Sterling and Sullivan were there. The family was sent across the fields to spend the night at a neighbor's so there would be no listeners to the council of war that destroyed British empire in America. A day or two before, a young man from down the river came with a message to Washington, who was put under guard until the truth could be known, and the frightened youth kept repeating to himself, "They may keep me here, but they will find it just as I told them."

While Washington was making his final preparations to strike, everything was pleasant and serene within the enemy's lines. The Hessians spent a merry Christmas at Trenton, the officers being invited to pass the evening at the house of Abraham Hunt,⁵ a suspected tory, and where they made a night

⁵ General Stryker, in his exhaustive history of the "Battles of Trenton and Princeton," says: "Abraham Hunt was the rich merchant of the village, and its postmaster. He has been called a non-committal man. Patriots, it is said, feared he was not altogether true to the cause, for they knew their country's enemies oftentimes partook of his bounty.

of it. As a surprise by the demoralized Continentals had never been thought of, no precautions were taken against it. General Grant, at Princeton, had heard of the intended attack, and advised Rahl, but the latter treated it with indifference. During the evening a Bucks county tory crossed the river with a note to the Hessian commander, informing him of the attack on the morrow, but, being too busy just then to attend to such matters, when it was handed to him, the note was put into his pocket, where it was found unopened, after his death. On what a slender thread hung the destinies of the country!

The troops left their camps about three p. m. the afternoon of the 25th of December, and late in the day, reached the place of rendezvous, at the mouth of Knowles' creek, where the crossing was to be made, and near which a house still stands which shows marks of its occupancy by the soldiers on this memorable occasion. The morning was clear and cold, but the night set in stormy with sleet; it commenced to snow about eleven, and the river ran strong with ice. At six, p. m., Washington wrote Cadwalader that, as the night "is favorable," he was determined to "cross the river and make the attack on Trenton in the morning." Wilkinson, who joined the army on the bank of the river, tracked the men by the blood from their feet on the frozen ground. During the day Lieutenant Monroe, with a piece of artillery was sent across the river to the Pennington road, but joined the army in its march to Trenton next morning. The troops commenced crossing about sunset, and it was three in the morning before they were all over, with the artillery. Washington called Captain Blount to take the helm of the first boat, and James Slack, a young man of twenty, son of Abraham Slack, who lived a mile above Yardley, William Green and David Lanning, all acquainted with boats, assisted to ferry the army across. The troops were formed on the bank of the river into two divisions and put in march, Washington, accompanied by Sterling, Greene, Mercer and Stephen, taking the upper, while Sullivan led the right column on the river road.

The morning was cold and stormy and the march made in silence, the two divisions reaching the outposts of Trenton at nearly the same time. "Which way is the Hessian picket?" inquired Washington of a man chopping wood at his door and the surly reply came back, "I don't know." "You may tell," said Captain Forrest, of the artillery, "for that is General Washington." The aspect of the man changed in a moment. Dropping his ax and raising his hands to heaven he exclaimed: "God bless and prosper your Excellency; the picket is in that house and the sentry stands near that tree there." The attack was immediately made to which there was but feeble resistance and the fruit of the morning's work was ten hundred and forty prisoners, rank and file, twenty-

He has frequently been spoken of in history as a Tory, but it is never asserted that he took any active part against his country. On the contrary, at this very time, he held the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Isaac Smith's first regiment, Hunterdon county militia, and the State records do not show any stain upon his honor as an officer and a soldier. It has never been stated that he ever claimed protection from the British. His property does not appear to have been confiscated, which would have been done had he been a Tory, and he certainly was in the full enjoyment of it to the date of his death, long after the close of the war. He also retained his office as postmaster of the village under the national government for many years." This testimony seems conclusive that Abraham Hunt was a friend of the Colonies. It is probable Hunt was in the secret of Washington's intended attack, and the Christmas party may have been a "set up" job on the Hessians.

three officers, one thousand stand of arms and several cannon. The army, with the prisoners, recrossed the river that afternoon, and the next day the captured Hessians were at Newtown, the officers quartered at the taverns, and the soldiers confined in the church and jail. There is a difference of opinion as to where the prisoners crossed the river, the accepted account stating that it was at McKonkey's ferry, while an equally reliable authority tells us they recrossed at Johnson's ferry lower down, the officers remaining in the small ferry-house until morning, when Colonel Weedon conducted them to Newtown.⁶ We can hardly believe that Washington would risk his prisoners in a flank march of nine miles when it was so evidently his policy to put the river between them and the enemy as quickly as possible. No doubt he crossed them at the nearest ferry where there were boats to carry them over. The officers signed their parole at Newtown on the 30th, and were conducted to Philadelphia, meanwhile visiting Lord Sterling, whom some of them had met while a prisoner on Long Island and calling to pay their respects to Washington with whom four were invited to dine.⁷ The rank and file were taken to Lancaster. Among the prisoners were a Hessian surgeon of middle age and a young English officer, who quartered at Doctor Jonathan Ingham's near New Hope. The latter died of pleurisy from a cold, but his body was afterward disinterred and taken to England. Washington came direct from Trenton to Newtown, arriving the evening of the 26th or the morning of the 27th, and took quarters in the house of John Harris, west of the creek, torn down some years ago by Alexander German, while the troops doubtless returned to their former camps and quarters. Washington remained at Newtown until the 29th, when he re-crossed the river with the same troops he had with him on the 26th, and inaugurated the brilliant campaign that nearly relieved New Jersey of the enemy. The morning of his departure from Newtown he presented to Mrs. Harris a silver tea-pot, which was kept in the family many years, but finally made into spoons. Lord Sterling was left in command at Newtown, the exposure in the recent attack on Trenton having aggravated his rheumatism and rendered him unfit for active duty. We have met with many traditions in connection with these operations, but few of them, on investigation, bear the light. Lossing tells, as sober history, that Mercer, whose headquarters he fixes at Keith's, related to Mrs. Keith, the day he left for Trenton, a remarkable dream he had the night before of being overpowered by a great black bear, and, as he was shortly afterward killed at Princeton, it was taken as a warning of his death, but, as Mrs. Keith died in 1772, we are justified in saying that Lossing's story is a myth. During these trying events the militia of Bucks county were frequently called into service, but they did not always respond as cheerfully as the good cause demanded. At the close of December, 1776, when ordered to turn out, forty-nine men of Captain John

6 Johnson's ferry was below Yardley, about half way to Trenton, and little, if any, used at the present time.

7 December 27, 1776—"Here we are back in our camp with the prisoners and trophies. Washington is keeping his promise; the soldiers (Hessians) are in the Newtown meeting-house and other buildings. He has just given directions for tomorrow's dinner. All the captured Hessian officers are to dine with him. He bears the Hessians no malice, but says they have been sold by their Grand Duke to King George and sent to America, when if they could have their own way they would be peaceably living in their own country." From Diary of an officer on Washington's staff.

Jamison's company, of Warwick, refused to march, twenty-two of Thomas Wier's, of Warrington, sixty-seven of William McCalla's of Plumstead, thirty-nine of Robert Sample's of Buckingham and twenty-two of Captain Lott's company, Solebury. General Putnam states that after the battle of Princeton, some militia companies deserted bodily, and he mentions one case in which the whole company ran away except "a lieutenant and a lame man."

In 1778, while the Continental army lay at Valley Forge and the British occupied Philadelphia, a conference was held at Newtown to arrange a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war. Washington and Sir William Howe each appointed a commission for the purpose; the former consisting of Colonel William Grayson, Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Harrison, Alexander Hamilton and Elias Boudinot, the latter, Colonel Charles O. Harra, Colonel Humphrey Stephens and Captain Richard Fitzpatrick. They first met at Germantown, March 31, but adjourned to Newtown April 4, and assembled there on the 6th, but failed to come to an agreement. In a letter, written by Colonel Boudinot, after the conference was over he says of the British commissioners: "We were very sociable, but had previously obtained the character of our opponents, and were convinced they depended much on out-drinking us. We knew that Colonel Grayson was a match for them and therefore left all that part of the business to him. * * * They sat down often while we were preparing to go, till they could scarcely sit upright. Just before sundown they were put on their horses and went for the city.' The commissioners met to transact business at "Strickland's." He probably kept what is now the Brick hotel. It was then called the "Red Lion," and owned by Amos Strickland to his death, 1779. He built it about 1748, when he took a lease on the ground for twenty years.

The active scenes of warfare were now removed from our county for a period. When the state government was put into operation under the constitution of 1776, the Legislature took steps to strengthen the hands of the civil authorities. The 13th of June, 1777, an act was passed compelling every inhabitant to subscribe an oath of allegiance which met with general compliance. Three thousand two hundred and fifty took the oath in all, of which two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four subscribed it while the war was in progress. The first oath was taken by William Folwell, of Southampton, before Joseph Hart, a justice of Warminster, and before whom six hundred and ninety subscribed. Among the subscribers we find the well-known names of Hart, Cornell, Bennet, Kresen, Vanhorne, Dungan, Davis, Thompson, Shaw, Morris, James, Chapman, Foulke, Kulp, Overpeck, Transue, Fulmer, Beans, Jamison, Dyer, Hogeland, Ingham, Applebach, Harvey, and of many others, whose names are now prominent in the county. The oath of allegiance was followed by the test-oath, with pains and penalties, and the refusal to subscribe it disabled persons following certain pursuits, among others that of teaching school. The violent opposition of the Friends caused its repeal. The county courts met the first time September 9, 1777, when Henry Wynkoop, of Newtown, the presiding justice, delivered an able charge to the grand jury appropriate to the new order of things. When spring opened it was thought the Delaware would again become the scene of conflict, in the attempt of the enemy to reach Philadelphia. General Arnold was put in command of the river the 14th of June, and all the fords and crossings were placed in a state of security. At the request of Washington, President Wharton of this State caused accurate drafts of the river and its approaches to be made; and boats were collected at New Hope and above for the passage of the army.

During the spring and summer several calls were made upon the Bucks county militia. In April it furnished five hundred men for the camp of instruction at Bristol, and in July, the battalions of Colonel John Gill and Lieutenant-Colonel McMaster were ordered to Billingsport, New Jersey, and received the thanks of the authorities for their good conduct. In September every able-bodied man was ordered to turn out, and those who had not arms were to take axes, spades and every kind of entrenching tools. The county frequently furnished wagons and at one time her farmers supplied the Continental army with four thousand bushels of grain for horse feed. An old court record shows that a draft was made on Bucks county for fifty wagons, but the absence of the date prevents us knowing when. It might possibly have been in some of the previous Indian disturbances. The warrants issued were as follows: Bristol township, 2; Buckingham, 3; Bensalem, 2; Bedminster, 2; Falls, 2; Middletown, 3; Lower Makefield, 2; Milford, 2; Upper Makefield, 2; Hilltown, 2; Newtown, 2; New Britain, 2; Northampton, 2; Nockamixon, 2; Durham, 2; Plumstead, 2; Richland, 2; Rockhill, 2; Southampton, 2; Springfield and Haycock, 2; Tinicum, 2; Warminster, 1; Warrington, 1; Warwick, 2, and Wrightstown, 2. This was no new thing in colonial times.

When the British sailed south from New York, in July, 1777, the Continental army again crossed the Delaware into Bucks county, Washington, with Greene's division, reaching Coryell's ferry the night of the 29th, and one brigade crossed before morning. General Stephen, with two divisions, crossed at Howell's ferry, four miles above, and Lord Sterling at Trenton. The troops which crossed at Coryell's and Howell's ferries, composing the bulk of the army, were put in march down the York road the morning of the 31st, Washington setting out for Philadelphia at the same time, where we find him on August 3, whence he joined the army at Germantown, before the 6th. On the supposition that the enemy had returned to New York, the army retraced its steps and we find it at the Neshaminy, on the York road just above the present Hartsville, then the Cross Roads, on Sunday evening, August 10. Here it was halted by order of Congress. It remained encamped in the Neshaminy hills for thirteen days, and until it was known the enemy was about to land at the head of Elk.

While the Continental army lay at Neshaminy its strength was about eleven thousand, composed of four divisions, Greene's, Sterling's, Stephen's and Lincoln's, divided into eight brigades, Maxwell, Scott, Weedon, Muhlenburg, Wayne, Woodford, Nash and Conway. The main body was encamped on the slopes of Carr's hill facing southwest, the rest occupying the Jamison and Ramsey farms a mile down the Bristol road, and here the cattle were slaughtered. The Neshaminy church was probably used for an hospital. The location made an admirable camping ground, surrounded by a fertile and healthy country and peopled by a loyal Scotch-Irish population. The officers on duty here were the elite of the Continental army. While Lafayette had witnessed previously a review of the army near Germantown, there is no evidence he reported for duty prior to the Neshaminy encampment. Here he first sat at the council board and took an active part in military duty. Washington had his headquarters in what was then the "Moland" house, a stone dwelling, still standing on the east side of the York road one hundred yards north of the bridge over Neshaminy. On the opposite side of the road was the whipping post. At that time the "Cross Roads" had three or four dwellings, and a tavern on the northwest corner, opposite the present one, and the general landmarks were the same as at present.

The army was again put in motion down the York road, on the morning of the 23d, and the next day marched through Philadelphia and across the Schuylkill to meet the enemy on the disastrous field of Brandywine. The approach of the British army caused great alarm in this section of country, which Washington's defeat and the fall of Philadelphia greatly increased. Lafayette, who was wounded at Brandywine, was taken to Chester and thence conveyed up the Delaware to Bristol, en route for Bethlehem. He stayed over night at Bristol at the public house of Simon Betz, and was waited on by his niece, Mrs. Charles Bessonette. From Bristol, Lafayette traveled up the Durham road in an easy carriage to his destination, stopping on his way at Four Lanes End, Newtown, Stoffel Wagner's tavern, built, 1752, a mile above Hellertown, and other points. At Bethlehem he occupied the house owned in recent years by Ambrose Rauch, on Main street west of the Sun Inn, and torn down, 1872.

During the British occupancy of Philadelphia the country between the Schuylkill and Delaware was debatable ground, and traversed by armed parties of both armies. The enemy made frequent incursions into Bucks. On the night of February 18, 1777, the cavalry companies of Hovenden and Thomas, both Bucks county Tories, made a raid on Newtown, where they captured a considerable quantity of cloth being made up for the Continental army, and made prisoners of Major Murray, three other officers, and twenty-six soldiers of the guard, besides killing and wounding nine. On another occasion, hearing of a drove of cattle en route for the hungry Continentals at Valley Forge, the enemy's horse pounced upon them and captured the whole herd, and in April a party of horse went up to Bristol and captured Colonel Penrose and several other officers. They made frequent excursions in armed barges up the Delaware to plunder. In one of these they threw a six-pound shot into the house of Peter Williamson, father of the late Mahlon Williamson, Philadelphia, which stood on the site of Beverly, New Jersey. It passed just over the cradle of the infant Mahlon and rolled harmlessly on the floor. On another occasion they came up the river and burnt the handsome mansion of Colonel Joseph Kirkbride, of Falls, a warm friend of the colonies. This debatable ground was entrusted to the command of General John Lacey, but he never had sufficient force to protect it from the incursions of the enemy, or to prevent the disaffected going into the city. The high price paid by the enemy for all kinds of produce appealed strongly to the cupidity of the Tories, who crossed the lines with their wallets filled with butter, eggs, etc., at every opportunity. Many were caught in this disreputable and illegal traffic, and among them, is mentioned one Tyson, Bedminster, whose horse and marketing were confiscated, while he was tied to a tree, still standing near Branchtown, and battered with his own eggs.

General Lacey frequently had his headquarters at Doylestown, and this was his depot of stores. We find him there the 19th of March, 1778, and copy the following from his order-book: "Parole, Salem; countersign, Wilmington; officer of the day to-morrow, Major Mitchell; detail, three captains,



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three sergeants, four corporals and forty-eight privates. Officers of all grades are cautioned not to quarter out of camp." Lacey and his men did not want for the good things of life while soldiering in Bucks county. The receipts of the purchasing commissary cover payments for veal, beef, flour, mutton, whiskey, not a rifled article, turkeys and fowls. His troops while encamped at the Crooked Billet, now Hatboro, were surprised by the British at daylight May 1, 1778, and it was only by boldness and good management that he was able to prevent the capture of his entire force. Spies, well-acquainted with the situation, had given General Howe full information, who sent out strong detachments of cavalry and infantry. They took possession of all the roads, and, closing in upon Lacey, his camp was almost surrounded before their presence was known. Extricating his command he retreated across Warminster toward the Neshaminy. When it became evident the enemy intended evacuating Philadelphia, Washington requested the militia of Bucks to hang upon his flanks, in his march through New Jersey, and General Lacey* ordered the battalions of Colonels Keller, Roberts, Toms and McIlvain to turn out for this service. Colonel Joseph McIlvain died February 17, 1787, and was buried in St. James's yard, Bristol.

In the spring of 1858, the late Safety Maghee, of Northampton township, then ninety-three years old, related to the author what he had seen in connection with the battle of the Crooked Billet, when a boy of thirteen. He said:

"In 1778 I was living with my uncle, Thomas Folwell, Southampton, in the house where Cornell Hobensack lives, on the road from Davisville to Southampton church. On the morning of the battle I heard the firing very distinctly and a blackman named Harry and myself concluded we would go and see what was going on. We started from the house and went directly toward where the firing was. When we came near where Johnsville now stands, we heard a heavy volley which brought us to a halt. The firing was in the woods. The British were in pursuit of our militia and chased them along the road that leads from Johnsville to the Bristol road, and also through the fields from the Street road to the Bristol road. They overtook the militia in the woods at the corner of the Street road and the one that leads across to the Bristol road. When the firing had ceased, we continued on to the woods, where we found three wounded militiamen near the road. They appeared to have been wounded by the sword, and were much cut and hacked. When we got to them they were groaning greatly. They died in a little while and I understood were buried on the spot. They appeared to be Germans. We then passed on and in a field near by we saw two horses lying dead. They were British. One of them was shot in the head and the gun had been put so near the hair was scorched. While we were on the field, Harry picked up a cartouch box that had been dropped or torn off the wearer. Shortly after we met

8 Sally Wister has the following to say, in connection with General Lacey, in her "Journal" of June, 1778: "No new occurrence to relate. Almost adventureless, except General Lacey's riding by and his fierce horse disdaining to go without showing his airs, in expectation of drawing the attention of the mill girls, in order to glad his master's eyes. Ha! ha! ha! One would have imagined that vanity would have been buried with the shades of North Wales. Lacey is tolerable, but, as ill luck would order it, I had been busy and my auburn ringlets were much dishevelled, therefore I did not *glad his eyes*, and can not set down on the list of honors received, that of a bow from Brigadier-General Lacey." As Lacey was a young and handsome man, and single, doubtless the young ladies were pleased to have a bow from him.

the militia returning and when they saw the black fellow with the cartouch box they became very indignant; charged him with robbing the dead, and took it away from him. These dead horses were on the farm of Colonel Joseph Hart. Soon after this we returned home. The last man was killed on the British road at the end of the road that comes across from Johnsville. A British officer, who was badly wounded at the battle of the Billet, was taken to the house of Samuel Irvin, who lived nearby. His wounds were dressed there and he afterward returned with the troop to Philadelphia."

Washington put the Continental army in march from Valley Forge, after a six months' residence upon its bleak hills, the 18th of June, to pursue the enemy in his retreat toward New York. General Lee, with six brigades, led the advance, via Doylestown to New Hope, where he crossed the night of the 20th, and Washington encamped at Doylestown the same evening with the main body. The weather was very stormy, and the army remained here until the next afternoon, occupying three encampments; on the south side of State street, west of Main, on the ridge east of the Presbyterian church, and along the New Hope pike east of the borough mill. Washington pitched his tent near the dwelling of Jonathan Fell,⁹ late Frank G. Mann's farm house, and General Lafayette quartered at the house of Thomas Jones, New Britain, whose best bed was a little too short for the tall young Frenchman. The army was accompanied by some warriors of the Seneca nation, seeking the release of a captured chief, and attended by some friendly Oneidas and Tuscaroras. The army resumed its march for the Delaware the afternoon of the 21st, and crossed at New Hope the next day. While passing Paxson's corner a soldier shot the button from the top of a young pine, and the wound was seen until the tree blew down a few years ago.

From this time forward the stirring and active scenes of the war were removed to distant parts of the country. General Lacey was still in command in this county, keeping a watchful eye on the disaffected, now and then making an important arrest. In the summer, 1780, Bucks county sent her quota of militia to the camp at Trenton, in view of an attack upon New York, and the following year, when Philadelphia was again threatened, there was a concentration of troops at Newtown, under General James Irvine. In September, 1781, the French and American armies, in march to meet Cornwallis in Virginia, passed through the lower end of the county. They crossed the Delaware at Trenton and the neighboring ferries on the morning of the 1st, and, the same afternoon, passed the Neshaminy at the rope ferry, encamping at the Red Lion, in Bensalem, that evening, and the next day marched through Philadelphia.

The robbery of the county treasury at Newtown, by the Doanes and their confederates, in the fall of 1781, was one of the exciting events of the day. John Hart, then treasurer, lived in the house that lately belonged to

9. While Washington quartered at Jonathan Fell's, he regulated the movements of the troops by the tall clock that stood in the hall or adjoining room. This clock has fortunately come down to the present generation, and keeps the same accurate time as an hundred and twenty-five years ago. It is owned by William Jenks Fell, great-grandson of Jonathan; has always been in the family, and now stands in the hall of his residence at Faulkland, Delaware. The clock was presented by Dr. John Watson, son of Thomas Watson, the original settler, to his daughter Elizabeth on her marriage to John Fell, 8 mo. 1738, and, by her will, bequeathed to her son, Jonathan Fell, the owner when Washington was his guest, 1778.

Abraham Bond in the lower part of the village. Early in the evening Moses Doane rode through the town to see if the situation was favorable, and about ten o'clock the house of the treasurer was surrounded, and Mr. Hart made prisoner. While sentinels kept watch outside, and over the treasurer, others of the gang ransacked the house. Then, obtaining the keys of the treasurer's office, and one of them putting on Mr. Hart's hat and carrying his lighted lantern, as was his wont, the robbers went to the office, where they stole all the public money to be found. They got, in all, £735. 17s. 19½d. in specie, and £1,307 in paper. That night they divided the spoils at the Wrightstown school-house.

The story of the Doanes is both romantic and tragic. They were the sons of respectable Quaker parents, of Plumstead, and, during the war, became celebrated for their evil deeds. These five brothers were men of remarkable physical development, tall, strong, athletic, and all fine horsemen. Before the war they were men of good reputation, and it is said proposed to remain neutral. Living in a Scotch-Irish settlement, faithful to a man to the cause of Independence, the young Doanes were not allowed to take a middle course, and soon they espoused the cause of the crown, which engendered a bitter feeling between them and their Whig neighbors. They began their career by robbing and plundering in the neighborhood, gradually extending their field of operations in this and neighboring counties. They finally became outlaws with a price upon their heads. They were the terror of the country, and occupied themselves in stealing horses, plundering houses, etc., but we believe the crime of murder was never imputed to them. They had many narrow escapes, and now and then some one of them fell into the hands of the authorities, but generally managed to escape. Joseph broke jail while awaiting trial at Newtown, and escaped to New Jersey, and after teaching school awhile, fled to Canada. Near the close of the war Abraham and Mahlon were apprehended in Chester county and hanged at Philadelphia. Moses, the leader of the outlaw brothers, met a more tragic end. In the latter part of the summer of 1783, the Doanes went to the house of one Halsey, living in a cabin on Geddes run, Plumstead, and asked for something to eat, and Halsey sent his son to a neighboring mill to get flour. On the miller hesitating, the boy said the Doanes were at his father's house and they would pay. The miller sent word to a vendue in the neighborhood, that the Doanes were at Halsey's, when a party of fourteen armed and mounted men, led by William and Saumel Hart and Major Kennedy, started to capture them. The cabin was surrounded. The two Harts, Kennedy, and a Grier were selected to enter it, and on approaching, saw through the chinks of the logs the Doanes eating at a table, with their guns standing near. William Hart opened the door, commanded them to surrender, when they seized their arms and fired. One of their bullets knocked a splinter from Grier's gun which struck Kennedy in the back, giving him a mortal wound. Hart seized Moses Doane, threw him down and secured him, when Robert Gibson rushed into the cabin and shot Doane in the breast, killing him instantly. The other two brothers escaped. Colonel Hart carried the body of the dead outlaw to his residence, and laid it on the kitchen-floor until morning, when he sent it to his unhappy father. Joseph Doane spent the balance of his life in Canada, where he died at an advanced age. Sixty years ago he returned to the county to claim a small inheritance, when he met and became reconciled with the Shaws and other families who had felt the wrath of himself and brothers during the troublous days of the Revolution.

The marines on board Commodore Barney's ship, the *Hyder Ali*, were

Bucks county riflemen, and behaved in the most gallant manner in the desperate action with the General Monk, April 26, 1782. The life of the Commodore, written by his widow, says: "One of these brave fellows, who was much better acquainted with the use of his rifle than with the rules of subordination, called out to Captain Barney, with a coolness of tone and familiarity of manner that evinced anything but intended disrespect; 'Captain, do you see that fellow with the white hat?' and, firing as he spoke, the Captain saw the poor fellow, 'with the white hat,' make a spring at least three feet from the deck, and fall to rise no more. 'Captain,' continued the marksman, 'that's the third fellow I've made hop.' It was found that every man of the enemy who was killed by small arms was shot in the breast or head, so true and deadly was the aim of the Bucks county riflemen."

A number of persons in this county joined the British army and drew their swords against their country. Among these were Edward Jones, Hilltown, who raised a company of cavalry in that township and New Britain; Evan Thomas, of the same township, commanded a company in Simcoe's Rangers, was in the attack on Lacey at the Crooked Billet, went with Arnold to Virginia, 1780, and was among the prisoners at Yorktown. After the war he removed his family to New Brunswick where he died. Joseph Swift, who was known as handsome but stuttering Joe Swift, son of John Swift, Bensalem, an officer of the British army before the war, re-entered the service as captain of horse in the Pennsylvania Loyalists. He lost his estate, and died in Philadelphia in 1826. Thomas Sandford, who commanded a company of Bucks county dragoons, was a captain in the British Legion, and Walter Willett, of Southampton, was also a lieutenant of cavalry in the same corps. Enoch, son of Cadwallader Morris, and Thomas Lewis, New Britain, joined the British army, 1778, and settled in Nova Scotia. A number of others entered the military service of the enemy, but they did not reach distinction enough to be remembered in history. Joseph Galloway, of this county, one of the most prominent men in the Province, joined the enemy, but never took up arms against his countrymen.

Under the confiscation act of March 6, 1778, a number of persons in this county lost their estates for remaining loyal to the British crown. Among these may be mentioned Gilbert Hicks and Joseph Paxson, of Middletown, John Ellwood and Andrew Allen, of Bristol, Samuel Biles and Walter Willett, of Southampton, Richard Swanwick, John Meredith and Owen Roberts, of New Britian, Evan Thomas, Jonathan and Edward Jones, Hilltown, Peter Perlie, Durham, and John Reid and John Overholz of Tinicum. Some of these estates were valuable, that of John Reid containing one thousand four hundred and twelve acres. A considerable amount of money was realized to the treasury from these sales. A record in the surveyor-general's office, Harrisburg, contains the names of seventy-six Bucks countians who were required to purge themselves of treason to prevent confiscation, but probably only a few of them were proceeded against. The commissioners for this county, under the confiscation act, were George Wall, Jr., Richard Gibbs, John Crawford and Benjamin Seigels.

The war bore with great severity upon those who would not take up arms, or submit to all the unjust exactions of the period. Among others, Joseph Smith, a son of Timothy, Buckingham, the inventor of the iron mould-board, and a consistent Friend, was committed to Newtown jail. He whiled away his prison hours in whittling out models of his iron mould-board plows, which he threw over the jail wall. They excited so much interest among the military

officers, to whom they were shown, that they asked to see the ingenious prisoner, and were much interested in his explanations of the benefits the iron mould-board would confer upon the farmer, and he lived to see his anticipations fully realized. The case of Thomas Watson, a Friend, Buckingham, was one of still greater hardship. Hay had become exceedingly scarce in the winter of 1778 and 1779, by reason of some detachments of troops being encamped in his vicinity. He saved a stack which he intended to distribute among his less fortunate neighbors, but which the landlord at Centreville wanted to buy with worthless Continental money. Mr. Watson refused to sell, but told the landlord if he would come the day the stack was opened he would receive a share of it without price. This did not suit this pretended patriot. Finding out the price of the hay, he offered it to Mr. Watson, who refused it. The landlord immediately caused his arrest, on the charge that he had refused to sell his hay for paper money and he was confined in the Newtown jail. He was tried by court-martial, sentenced to be hanged and all efforts to obtain his pardon failed. At last Mr. Watson's wife appeared before Lord Sterling, then in command, at a time when his nature was softened by good cheer, provided purposely by the landlady of the tavern where he boarded, and her appeal was more successful. He withstood her eloquence as long as he could, when he raised her to her feet and said, "Madam, you have conquered, I must relent at the tears, and supplication of so noble and so good a woman as you. Your husband is saved."

The following data, from the Pennsylvania Archives, first series, vols. 4, 5 and 6, may assist the student of Revolutionary history in finding what he may be looking for:

Vol. 4, page 702, 9, 25: Letters of Henry Wynkoop, Bucks county, to Committee of Safety, 1776; Saltpeter, Bucks county powder mills, resolutions of Bucks county on war measures, 1776.

Vol. 5, page 31: Tory election, Newtown, Bucks county, 1776. Page 83: Resolution of Real Whigs, 1776. Page 95: General Cadwalader at Trenton Ferry, 1776. Page 108: Bristol Camp, Bucks county militia, 1776. Page 115: Resolved by Council of Safety, that General Washington issue orders for militia of Bucks county forthwith to join his army. Page 125: Value of Penn. Currency. Page 157: Letters of Lord Sterling, Newtown, January 4, 1777. Page 166, 175, do, January 6 and 8, 1777. Page 321: Colonial Court books taken from Isaac Hicks, Newtown, February 22, 1777. First and second class militia, Bucks county, directed to camp at Bristol, 1777. Page 331: Great difficulty in securing substitutes. Page 334: one half of quota made up of substitutes. Page 369: First class at Coryell's Ferry. Page 375: Report on fording places on Delaware. Page 405: Driving of cattle, June 25, 1777. Page 441: Fords on Delaware. Pages 459-471: Militia ordered to Chester to meet expected approach of General Howe. Page 463: Bucks county militia at Billingsport. Page 530: General Conway writes from Warminster camp, Bucks county, August 17, 1777. Page 545: Driving of cattle. Page 549: Third class militia called. Page 558: Militia returns from Billingsport. Page 615: The third and fourth class called out. Page 711: Price of wheat, Indian corn, rye, beef, pork, etc.

Vol 6, page 100: Letters from Major-General Armstrong to President Wharton, Lancaster, concerning usefulness of militia. Page 116: Proclamation of Washington; defense of counties of Philadelphia and Bucks during General Howe's occupancy of Philadelphia. Pages 92, 107, 146, 187: Goods (clothing) seized in Great Swamp, Bucks county. Page 227: Col. Coates hopes

Friends may turn out in defense of their country. Pages 261-62-63: Capture of Colonel Coates; inroads of British in Bucks county. Page 265: militia reduced to sixty men. Page 266: Prisoners captured up Newtown road. Page 280: Constant alarms in lower part of Bucks county. Page 285: Raid of Tory Lighthorse into Bucks county. Page 291: Washington on the raid. Page 323: Resolution of Congress, 1778, to organize troop of lighthorse. Page 595: Renewal of ravages of Tories on Bucks county. Pages 596-7-9, 600, 605: Examination of Garret Vansant etc., June 15, 1778. The author is indebted to Mr. Winfield L. Margerum, Philadelphia, for this interesting data.

CHAPTER XI.

DURHAM.

1775.

Was settled early.—Minerals.—Iron discovered.—Land purchased by Durham company.—Quantity.—Pechoqueolin.—Richard Mitchel.—Constable, 1739.—Attempt to organize township.—Caleb Todd, overseer.—Second petition for township.—Organized, 1775.—Names of petitioners and area.—Roads.—Place of Indian treaties.—Furnace built.—First shipment of iron to England.—Scarcity of labor.—Present furnace.—Robert Durham.—First Durham boat built.—Furnace company dissolved.—Galloway's interest confiscated.—Richard Backhouse.—George Taylor and other owners.—The manufacture of stove plates.—West Point chain.—The Laubachs.—Fackenthalls.—Longs.—John Pringle Jones.—General Morgan.—Durham cave.—Attempts to annex Durham to Northampton.—Durham creek.—Villages.—Churches.—Schools.—Population.—Newspapers.

Durham, at the extreme north-east point of the county, and the last of the original townships organized, was one of the earliest settled in Upper Bucks. Attention was directed to this section at an early day. In a description of "New Albion," published at London, 1648, mention is made of "lead mines in the stony hills ten leagues above the falls of Delaware," which possibly had reference to the iron ore in the Durham hills, where a little lead was occasionally found. This information was probably received from the Indians, who would not permit Europeans to explore the river above the falls, or from white men who penetrated to that point without their knowledge. B. F. Fackenthall thinks this information was received from the Indians. Iron ore may have been taken for lead; the presence of lead was not likely in that formation; however, may have lead to the discovery of the valuable iron ore in Durham.

The Proprietary government knew of the deposit of iron ore in the Durham hills as early as 1698, but there is no reliable record of its discovery. It is stated in a letter from James Logan to George Clark, August 4, 1737, that when the Shawonoe Indians came from the south, 1698, part of them "was placed at Pechoqueolin, near Durham, to take care of the iron mines." Their village was probably on the high ground back of the lower end of Riegelsville and near the furnace, where traces of an Indiana town are still to be seen, and where arrowheads, and other remains of the red man, are picked up. The chief, in charge of the village near Durham, in 1728, was called Ka-kow-watchy. In 1715 there was an Indiana town, called "Pahaqualing," above the Water Gap on the New Jersey side of the Delaware. As one of the leading objects of

the Free Society of Traders was the manufacture of iron, their attention was early directed to this region; and, in 1701, Jacob Taylor, surveyor-general of the province, surveyed five thousand acres for this company, and called the tract Durham. On the 8th of September, 1717, a patent was executed to Jeremiah Langhorne and John Chapman for three hundred acres, situated on "Schook's," now Durham creek.

The location of the Indian village of Pechoqueolin has given rise to some little discussion. An article in the March number of the *American Archaeologist*, 1898, pp. 69, 70,¹ says it began one hundred yards north of Durham cave, and extended to the built up part of Riegelsville; in this distance various stone relics have been found, axes, arrow and spear points and discoidal stones, etc. The jasper quarry by the Indian trail was a mile from the implement factory and the refuse was scattered a distance of five hundred yards and ten or twelve feet in average width. This was its condition forty years ago. John A. Ruth, Bethlehem, believes the village was north of Gallows Run² in the extreme southeast corner of the township, where the refuse usually found on Indian sites is abundant and the relics are evidence an Indian town was located there. To these opinions Mr. H. C. Mercer adds his own, that the original name of the village was Peahotwoallank, meaning "where there is great depression in the ground," descriptive of the south-east corner of Durham. Giving these expert opinions credit for all they are worth, there is no evidence there was not an implement factory at both places, each bearing the name applied to it.³

We have seen a statement that what is known as the Durham tract was purchased as early as 1718, but can find no confirmation of it.⁴ There were a few settlers about where the iron-works were first located, in 1723, but few above it. The discovery of iron ore, led to the permanent settlement of Durham earlier than otherwise, but we believe the ownership of all the land in the township being in a rich company, retarded its settlement and prosperity as there was not the same general distribution of land as in other townships. They who purchased, had to buy of the Durham company at their own price. We are not informed just what year the tract was purchased of the Proprietaries, but it must have been prior to 1727, the year the first furnace was erected, near the ore beds.^{4½} The company must have included in their purchase the five thousand acres owned by the Free Society of Traders.⁵ The tract originally con-

1 Written by Charles Laubach.

2 Indian name, Perlefaken.

3 W. J. Buck contends that Pechoqueolin was located a short distance above Delaware Water Gap.

4 In 1718, a release was obtained of the chiefs of our Indians, for all the lands this side of the Lehigh Hills, and beyond there, it was resolved no settlement should be made till the land was purchased of the natives. Joint letter to John, Thomas and Richard Penn dated Philadelphia, 13th of 9 mo., 1731, by Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston and James Logan, Penn's Commissioners of Property.

4½ The old map of Durham shows the location of a stamping mill. This suggests that iron was made prior to the erection of the blast furnace, 1727, because it is not likely a stamping mill would be erected after the iron moulders method of reducing iron ore in a blast furnace was in operation. Mr. B. F. Fackenthall, good authority, dissents from the opinion of Mr. Hartman.

5 While this is historically asserted there is no documentary evidence to sustain it.

tained six thousand nine hundred acres, but was added to afterward, and at its division and sale, in 1773, the area was eight thousand five hundred and eleven acres and one hundred perches.⁵ Down to this time the title to but little of these lands had passed out of the company, which was the landlord of the tenants. As the history of the furnace goes far toward making up the history of the township for the last hundred and seventy-five years, we shall give a more particular account of it before this chapter is concluded.

No doubt the sparseness of the population was the cause of the long delay in organizing the township, and it is possible the company opposed the efforts of the inhabitants to obtain local government. But however this may be, the Durham tract was recognized as a township many years before the court authorized its organization. We find that Richard Mitchel, of Durham, was commissioned a justice of the peace, and Richard Cox, constable, 1738. In 1739 Daniel Bloom was appointed constable for "Durham and Allen's town," and seemed necessary on account of its remoteness from the county-seat. The inhabitants made several efforts for a township before they were successful. As early as June 16, 1743, the settlers "adjoining Durham" petitioned the court to be "comprehended in a new township," and the same month and year eighteen families in "Durham township" petitioned to be included in Springfield.⁶ In March, 1744, the owners of the Durham iron works petitioned the court to lay out a township "that may include all the land between Lower Saucon township on the west, the west branch of the river Delaware on the north, the river Delaware aforesaid on the east, and the southern boundary of Durham tract on the south." On the back of the petition is endorsed, "Read and allowed, and Peter Roke appointed constable." Here the effort ended. These limits would have embraced all of Durham and Springfield, and what is now Williams township, in Northampton county. In 1745 Caleb Todd was appointed overseer for Durham township; the middle of March the same year, Robert Ellis, of Durham, wrote to Lawrence Growden to petition the court on behalf "of the owners of Durham works" for a township of Durham. Ellis was probably a justice of the peace, for, in a letter written to him by Lynford Lardner, who had purchased a plantation near the Lehigh, the following November, he is spoken of as "being on the bench." In spite of these efforts, the township of Durham was not organized until 1775. On June 13th a few of the inhabitants living on the Durham tract, namely, Jacob Clymer, Henry Houpt, George Taylor, George Heinline,⁷ Wendell Shank, Thomas Craig, Michael

⁵ One map of the tract gives the area eight thousand four hundred and eighty-four acres and fifty-two perches, but the difference is not material.

Mr. Ruth gives the original area of the Durham purchase at six thousand three hundred and forty-eight acres; three hundred patented to Jeremiah Langhorne and John Chapman, September 8, 1717, twelve hundred to Langhorne without date, and four thousand eight hundred and forty-eight from James Logan by warrant of survey, March, 1727. The last mentioned tract was from John Strieper's estate, which the Penns allowed Logan to surrender for an equal quantity in Durham he had previously located. These three tracts were conveyed to Samuel Powell and by him to the "Durham Company," February 10, 1727. "The Plan of the Durham Lands, 1773" gives the whole area at the time of division and sale, at eight thousand four hundred and eighty-four acres and fifty-two perches, but how and when the remainder was acquired we are not informed.

⁶ The same year that Springfield was organized.

⁷ George Heinline was captain of militia in the Revolution; served in New Jersey and saw a fight.

Deemer, William Abbott, Francis Wilson,⁸ Daniel Stillwell, and two others whose names cannot be deciphered, petitioned the court to organize the township of Durham. This attempt was successful, and it was probably laid out with its present boundaries. Enough of the territory of the old Durham tract was excluded and fell into Williams township, to make one tier of farms. The area is five thousand seven hundred and nineteen acres.

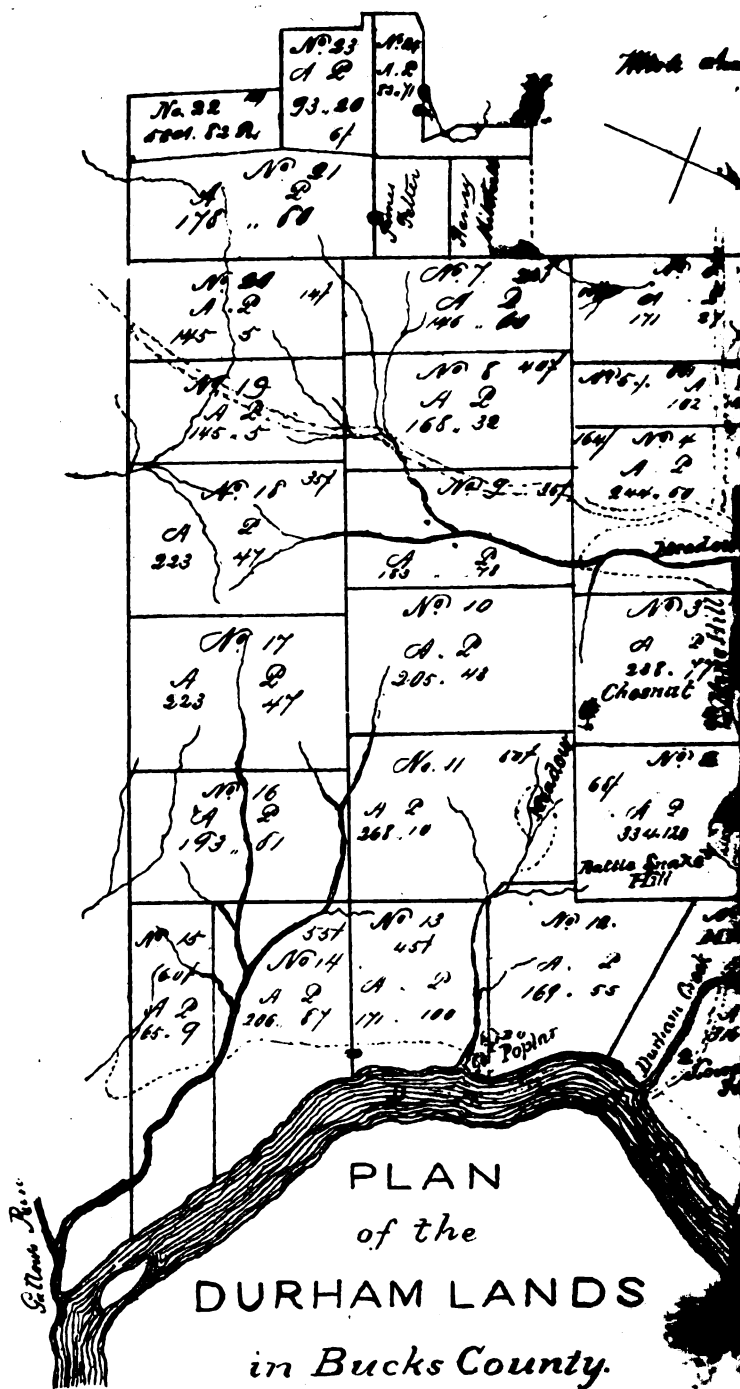
Having the river as a great highway to and from the furnace, there was not the same urgent necessity for an early opening of roads as in most of the other townships. In 1832 the "Durham company" petitioned the court for a road thence to join the Wrightstown road at the Pines, now Pineville, and was granted and laid out on the Indian path from the lower country to the Lecha or Lehigh. This was not a link in the Durham road, already opened above Buckingham, but the road that crosses the mountain below Greenville, and thence to Pineville, known, we believe, as the "Mountain road." The road from the furnace down to the Tohickon, to meet the Durham road, which had been extended to that point some time before, was opened, as a continuation of the Durham road, about 1745, and the road from the furnace up to Easton in 1750. An outlet to the west was opened about the same period. Prior to 1747, although the year is unknown, a road was opened from the furnace through Springfield and Richland to the New Bethlehem, then a Provincial, road over which pig-iron was hauled to Mayberry forge near Summeytown. This was probably the road that now runs up the south bank of Durham creek, through Springtown to Quakertown. In 1748 a road was laid out from the furnace to Bethlehem. Meanwhile a few local roads were opened, but most of them were to accommodate the inhabitants getting to and from the furnace, where all the business of that region of country centred. How many roads had been opened we do not know, but in 1767 the inhabitants petitioned the court not to allow any more through the township, because "they had enough already." The road from Monroe to Easton was laid out, 1817.

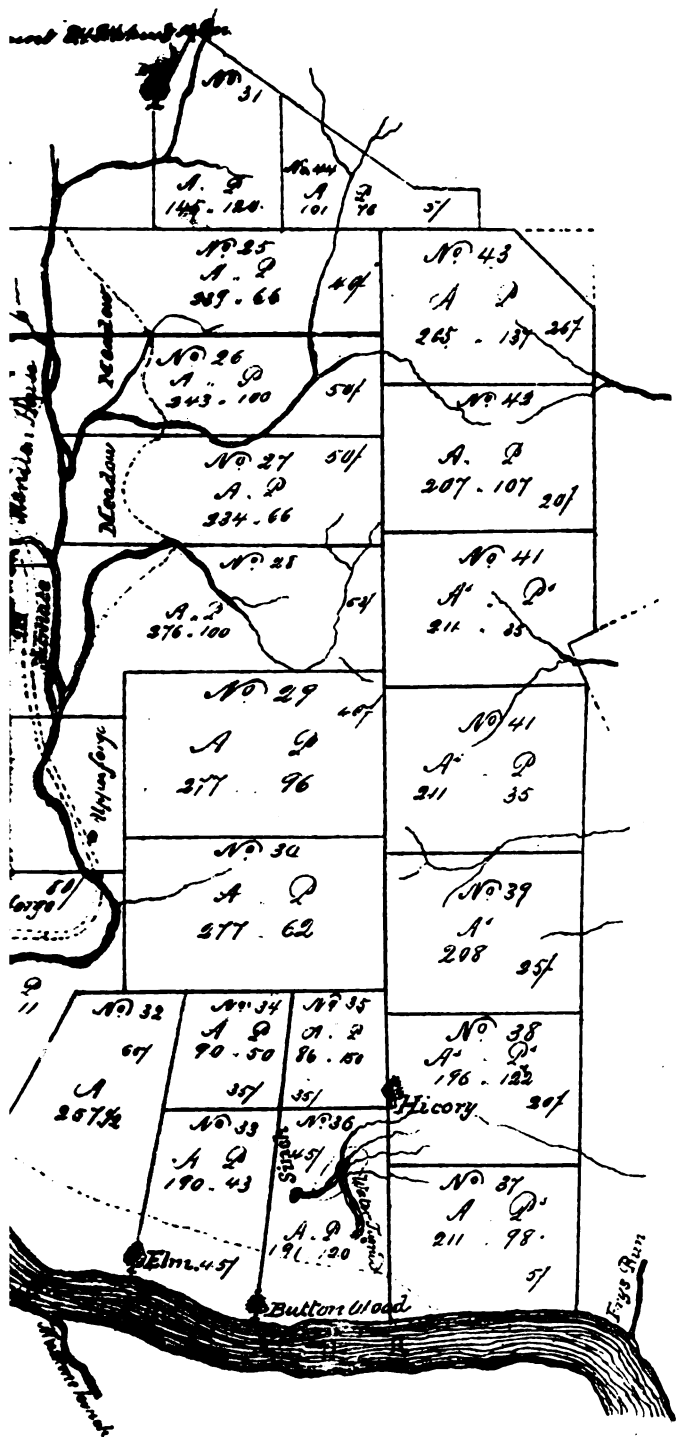
Durham was early celebrated as a place for holding treaties with the Indians, and the Penns often resorted thither to meet their red brethren. The place of meeting was in the meadows about the center of the township, near where the old furnace was built, where one Wilson,⁹ an Indian trader, had established himself. The treaty which led to the celebrated Walking Purchase of September 19 and 20, 1737, was begun at Durham, 1734, adjourned to Pennsbury and was concluded at Philadelphia, August 25, 1737. Casper Wister, an early land holder in Springfield, owned six hundred and fifty-one acres on Cook's creek, in Durham, 1738.

The history of Durham township would be incomplete without an extended notice of its furnace, one of the earliest erected in the country. The tract owned by the company was purchased direct from the Indians several years prior to their title being extinguished by the Proprietaries, and embraced, with subsequent purchases, eight thousand five hundred and eleven acres and one hundred perches. The title was not confirmed until March 3, 1749, the deed being executed to Richard Peters who conveyed it to Plumstead, et al. The purchase was acknowledged by some Indian chiefs at the

8 Francis Wilson was the son of an Indian trader.

9 Probably Francis Wilson, one of the petitioners for the township in 1775, but Wm. J. Buck says George Wilson lived there, 1737, and was represented as an Indian trader.







Minisink, in a letter of Nicholas De Pui to Jeremiah Langhorne, 1740, and by Teedyuscung at the treaty of Easton, 1758.

The three tracts, included in the original purchase are as follows: Three thousand acres, strict measure, patented to Jeremiah Langhorne and John Chapman, September 8, 1717, one thousand two hundred acres and allowances to Jeremiah Langhorne, date not known, four thousand four hundred and forty-eight and allowances to James Logan by warrant of survey March, 1727. The last mentioned tract was from John Strieper's estate, which the Penns allowed Logan to surrender for an equal quantity in Durham he had previously located. These three tracts, aggregating five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, were deeded, by the above-named owners, to Samuel Powell in fee; and on February 10, 1727—deed recorded at Philadelphia, in Book G, Vol. 3, page 240—these three tracts were conveyed by Samuel Powell in fee to the twelve persons named below who formed the original "Durham company." The title, however, was not confirmed until April 3, 1749, the patent being executed to Richard Peters in trust for the then owners. On the same day (April 3, 1749) a patent was granted to Richard Peters in trust, for a tract of land, contiguous to the above, three tracts, containing one thousand four hundred and seventy-two acres, this patent reciting that Griffith Owen and Samuel Powell the younger, the original trustees, are both deceased. The four tracts aggregate seven thousand four hundred and twenty acres. They do not include the six hundred and twenty-four acres, and forty perches, contained in tracts Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 37, as shown in the plan for partition proceedings of 1773; if the allowance of six per cent for roads be taken into consideration the entire area is practically accounted for. The accompanying plan, laid down from the surveys, will show the location of the four tracts.

On or about the year 1726, a co-partnership or business arrangement, was entered into between Jeremiah Langhorne (Bucks county), gentleman, Anthony Morris, brewer, James Logan, merchant, Charles Read, merchant, Robert Ellis, merchant, George Fitzwater, merchant, Clement Plumstead, merchant, William Allen, merchant, Andrew Bradford, printer, John Hopkins, merchant, Thomas Lindlay, anchorsmith, and Joseph Turner, merchant, the last eleven of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of making iron.

On March 4, 1727, these twelve persons conveyed these interests to Griffith Owen and Samuel Powell in trust, the interest being divided in sixteen shares and the trust to continue for fifty-one years. The partners held as tenants in common. At the end of the term the property was to be sold for the benefit of the owners. The first election for officers was held March 25th, the company proceeding immediately to the erection of a furnace and other improvements. The first blast was blown in the spring of 1728,^{9½} but, after running about one hundred tons of metal, was obliged to blow out. The second blast was late the following fall on a stock of five hundred tons. In November, 1728, James Logan shipped three tons of pig-iron to England as a sample, but iron was then very low. This was before a forge had been erected at Durham, and the company had their metal wrought into bars elsewhere. The old datestone, bearing the figures "1727," has been preserved and now occupies a conspicuous place in the office. It was used for many years in Abraham Houpt's smith-shop to crack nuts on, but fortunately rescued and put to a better use. The first furnace, built about the middle of the tract, as shown on the accompanying plan, where the hamlet of Durham and postoffice are located, two miles from the

9½ Letter of James Logan, November 6, 1728.

river, and near the ore beds, was thirty by forty feet and twenty feet high. It was torn down, 1819, and Long's grist-mill, later Backman & Lerch's, built on its site, and when digging the foundation for the mill, several old cannon balls were found. When the old tunnel was opened, 1849, after having been closed fifty-six years, some of the heavy white oak timbers in the mines, from eight to twelve inches in diameter, were bent by the weight above them, but were sound, and a crowbar and two axes were found. The stamping mill was about sixteen hundred feet west of the furnace. There were three forges on the creek, the first a third of the way to the river, the second a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the creek, and the third near the mouth of the creek, where the present furnace stands. A reference to the map will give the location of the furnace, stamping mill and the forges, as well as the location of the furnace dams. Some of the old timbers where the forges were located, can still be seen. The Mansion House, as it was styled, owned in 1808 by Mrs. Abraham Boyer, who inherited the property from her father, McKeen Long, probably the residence of the superintendent, stands at the corner of the Durham and Springtown roads, near Bachman's mill, where a tavern was kept from 1798 to 1871, and there the elections were held, for many years, after 1812. James Backhouse was the first landlord and Joseph Rensimer, the last. The dam, across Durham creek, was a few hundred yards below the Springfield line, on the farm of William Laubach. The company owned an oil well on Frey's run near Laubach's sawmill, but torn down many years ago.

The company had great difficulty getting laborers the first few years, and wages were necessarily high. These facts were stated in a petition to the Legislature, 1737, and permission was asked to import negroes free of duty to labor at the iron-works. There is no evidence consent was given, though negroes were employed at the furnace almost from its erection to the close of the century. Twelve slaves were at work there in 1780, five making their escape to the British at New York.¹⁰ In the early days of the furnace, the company hired a school teacher at a fixed salary and William Satterthwait, the eccentric poet, was employed many years. The product of the furnace was hauled in wagons to the river, and there loaded into "Durham" boats and taken to Philadelphia. These boats carried the greater part of the freight between Philadelphia and the upper Delaware before the days of canals and railroads. Iron was sent to England from Durham, 1731, and met with great favor. The testimony of Abraham Hout says the first Durham boat was built on the river bank near the mouth of the cave, by one Robert Durham, the manager and engineer of the furnace; the boat was almost in the shape of an Indian canoe and the works were possibly named after the builder of the boat. This was before 1750.¹¹ As early as 1758, Durham boats were used to transport flour

10 Among the negroes employed at the furnace at this period, was a slave, Joseph alias Boston. He was born in Africa, 1715, brought at the age of twelve with a cargo of slaves to Charleston, S. C., and bought by an English sea captain. In 1732 he was sold to a planter of the island of Montserrat, British West Indies, and from there found his way to Durham. He worked here several years and in 1743 was hired to Nathaniel Irish. He became the property of the Moravians and died there September 11, 1781. Negro slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania, by act of March 1, 1780.

11 In a letter from James Logan, to John Penn in England, about 1727, he writes that iron works had been erected at Durham, and wants Penn to contribute money toward improving the navigation of the Delaware, so that boats may carry more freight and with greater safety.

from John Van Campen's mill at Minisink to Philadelphia. The Durhams were in this county as early as 1723, and on June 12th, E. N. Durham was one of the viewers to lay out a road from Green Swamp, Bristol township, to Bristol Borough.

The statement that Robert Durham built the first boat that bore this name has been questioned, but not successfully. It rests mainly on the tradition of families living in the immediate vicinity for several generations and had more or less interest in the furnace. Sebastian Houpt settled within a half mile of the furnace, 1738,¹² his son John was born there, 1767, and Abraham, second son of John, 1791. Sebastian was employed about the furnace until he erected a mill some distance up Durham creek, about 1770. The Houpts, always more or less interested in the history of the Durham iron works, asserted that Durham built the first boat named after him. Dr. Johnson, whose grandfather and father were storekeepers at Greenwich forge, N. J., says Robert Durham's name, as builder of the Durham boat, has been current in the family since that time. B. F. Fackenthall, Esq., the attorney, has left a written memorandum among his papers, stating that he was told by his grandfather, Michael Fackenthall, Sr., that Robert Durham, a boat builder by trade, built the first Durham boat on the river bank near Durham cave, and that the story has been current among the Fackenthalls to the present time. The testimony has been confirmed by the Laubachs, who have lived in the vicinity since 1738, John Dickson and his ancestors, the Tinsman family, settlers in Durham, Thomas Pursell and father, who were employed on the Durham boats between Durham and Philadelphia, and others we might name. The latter says the first boat was built on the bank of the Delaware near Durham cave, "devil's hole." There is no particular date for the building of the first boats, but the general tendency points to 1738-48, while George Taylor was operating the furnace under lease. The families cited as witnesses are as reputable as any in the county. A. H. Haring thinks the boat was named after Durham, England, but no connection is shown between the town and the boat. The boat was sharp at both ends and flat-bottomed because of the shallowness of the stream, sixty-six feet long, six feet beam, three feet deep and fifteen tons burden; was propelled by setting poles shod with iron or steel ferrules, one end placed on the bottom of the river, the other against the boatman's shoulder as he walked from stem to stern of the running board. Oars were sometimes used, and occasionally a jury sail was rigged. The crew consisted of six able-bodied men. At one time there was a fleet of several hundred Durham boats on the Delaware, giving employment to two thousand or three thousand men. It was a romantic and picturesque means of transportation, but gradually fell into disuse after the canal was finished, 1832. It is said that Isaac Norman, about 1860, propelled the last Durham boat on the Delaware. The boat and the boat horn gave inspiration to Dr. John Watson's "Ode to Spring."¹³

Charles Reed, brother-in-law of James Logan, was the first of the original

¹² B. F. Fackenthall believes this date to be incorrect. He says that John Henry Sebastian Houpt, the ancestor of the Houpts of Springfield, is buried in Durham cemetery, and if the inscription on his tombstone be correct, he was born May 21, 1744, and died January 1, 1809. Sebastian Houpt, who arrived September 9, 1738, settled in Philadelphia county, probably in that part now called Montgomery. He was naturalized, 1750, and does not seem to be the ancestor of the Bucks county Houpts, as has been claimed.

¹³ See chapter on "Our Poets and their Poetry," Vol. 2.

owners of the furnace to die, in 1736, when his interest was bought by Israel Pemberton, who transferred it to William Logan, son of James Logan. During the existence of the co-partnership there were many changes in the share-owners by death, purchase and otherwise, and at its termination there was not an original proprietor left. In 1763, Lawrence Growden bought a sixth of the whole, of William Logan, and subsequently Joseph Galloway became a shareholder in right of his wife, Grace Growden. Elizabeth Growden, who married Thomas Nickleson, of England, became likewise interested in the furnace.¹⁴ June 19, 1772, Joseph Morris conveyed part of his interest to James Morgan for £375, and, at the subsequent partition Morgan was allotted plat number twenty-six, containing one hundred and ninety-one acres and one hundred and twenty-one perches. General Daniel Morgan, of the Revolution, was born on plat numbered thirty. The 25th of March, 1773, the share-holders voted to dissolve the co-partnership, probably in view of the approaching conflict with the mother country, after continuing forty-six years with varying fortunes. The deed was executed December 14th, by Samuel Powell, son and heir at law of Samuel Powell, who survived Griffith Owen, trustee of the Durham company, to Joseph Galloway and Grace, his wife, James Hamilton, Cornelia Smith, who was the daughter of Andrew Bradford, and James Morgan and Sarah his wife. In the partition, Joseph Galloway in right of his wife Grace, was allotted tracts number 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 33, on both sides of Durham creek, comprising about one thousand five hundred acres in all. The first four tracts, comprising about one thousand acres, contained the mines, iron works and other improvements, since known as the "Durham Furnace Tract." It was subdivided into tracts of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty acres each, and most of it was sold at public sale, 1847.

On March 6, 1778, the Legislature passed an act of attainder against Joseph Galloway, and his interest was sold and bought by Richard Backhouse, who carried on the work for several years. On February 6, 1782, Galloway's widow died in Philadelphia, leaving her interest in the furnace, which she inherited from her father, Lawrence Growden, to her daughter Elizabeth. At the close of the war the latter recovered the property from Backhouse, by which he was bankrupted. He was ousted from the premises before 1791, and died in 1793. In 1808 the Legislature appropriated \$415 to the heirs of Backhouse to cover expenses incurred in defending the suit against the Galloways. His widow, Mary Backhouse, died in Plumstead, 1815, at the age of sixty-five, and his son John at Doylestown, February 20, 1820, aged thirty-four. The late Judge John Ross taught school at the furnace while owned by Backhouse.¹⁵

14 Lawrence Growden, from time to time, bought out several different interests in the property until he became the largest individual owner. On his death, he devised his estate to his two daughters, Grace and Elizabeth. Elizabeth and Thomas Nicholson, her husband, and Grace and Joseph Galloway, her husband, who in their own right owned one twenty-fourth of the patent, executed a deed of partition, allotting the Durham tract to Joseph Galloway and his heirs.

15 But little is really known of Richard Backhouse. He married Mary Williams, November 2, 1769. On January 14, 1777, he was appointed paymaster of Col. Geiger's battalion, Northampton militia. The Durham tract was confirmed to him by the council, September 13, 1779, for £12,800 (Col. Rec. Vol. xii p. 104.) He was appointed one of the judges of Bucks county, 1774. Backhouse was paid £620. 5s. 6d. on October 19, 1780, for shot and shell, furnished the Continental authorities from August 14th. Tradi-

The old furnace appears to have fallen into disuse after Backhouse was deposed, and abandoned for several years, the land being rented by the English heirs. On its sale, 1847, it was bought by Joseph Whitaker and company, the deed bearing date March 16, 1848. There were eight hundred and ninety-four acres divided into six farms and the price paid \$50,000. Whitaker sold the property to Edward Cooper and Abraham S. Hewitt, New York, for \$150,000, and they to Lewis & Lewis C. Lillie, of Troy, N. J., 1865. The latter improved the works and added the manufacture of safes, employing five hundred men. Failing for want of capital, the property again came into possession of Cooper & Hewitt. For several years they made \$500,000 worth of pig iron and castings annually. During 1874-75 the old works were torn down, rebuilt and remodeled, and are among the most complete in the country. The Durham mines supplied all the ore used in the 1727 charcoal furnace, and the greater part of that required for the two anthracite furnaces, built 1848-49, but at present produce but one-fourth of that required for the larger furnace built, 1876, which has a capacity of nine hundred tons of pig iron per week. The works had been idle several years until recently, when operations were resumed on completion of the Quakertown and Easton railroad.

Among the employes at the Durham furnace, in early times, was George Taylor, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was the son of Nathaniel Taylor, born in Ireland, 1716, came to America about 1730, and settled in Allen township, then Bucks, but now Northampton county, and removed to Easton, 1764. He held many places of public trust; was a justice of the peace several times, five years in the Assembly, a member of the provincial Assembly, 1774, of the Continental Congress, 1776, and, as such, signed the Declaration. He died at Easton, February 25, 1781, was buried in the Lutheran graveyard. His wife had previously died, 1768. He left two children. He was a man of ability and of refined tastes and habits. Young Taylor bound himself to Mr. Savage, who then managed the furnace works, and was employed to throw coal into the furnace when in blast; but it being discovered he was fit for something better was made clerk, and engaged there several years. At the death of Mr. Savage, Taylor married his widow at the age of twenty-three and operated the furnace to 1755, and again from 1774 to 1779, leasing it from Galloway for five years; retaining an interest in it and the three forges in Durham, and in the Chelsea and Greenwich forges to his death.

George Taylor^{15½} deserves more than a passing notice, from the honorable part he took in public affairs during the Revolution, and his name will

tion says several cannon were cast at the furnace during 1774 and 1776, while George Taylor and James Morgan had control. In the minute book of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, June 9, 1776, is the following entry: "Captain Hazelwood is to inquire George Taylor is charged £549. 19s. 7d. for cannon balls and shells. This payment whether Taylor has sent down his four pounder from his furnace." December, 1776, exceeded £1,000. Many interesting Revolutionary incidents are connected with the furnace.

15½ In addition to the house, in which George Taylor died, we made an effort to get his likeness to illustrate this chapter, but found none that could be vouched for. A few years ago one was published in the Pennsylvania Archives, but all effort to trace its origin was fruitless. Taylor's portrait is not among the collection of the Signers in Independence Hall, but if the engraving in the "Archives," had been considered authentic, it would have been reproduced in oil and added to them. It was better not to have Taylor's likeness here than one that could be called in question.

live with the immortal Declaration he signed. He was intended for the medical profession, but left home and came to America as a redemptioner. He became prominent before entering the Continental Congress. While a member of the Colonial Assembly, 1765-70, he was on the committee to draw an address to the King. He was an active member of Congress, serving on important committees, and although he did not take his seat until after the Declaration had been passed, August 2, 1776, he signed it without hesitation. There is some difference of opinion as to the family he left at his death, one account saying a widow and five children, another two children. It is cause of regret that so much uncertainty hangs on portions of the life of this distinguished man. We understand recent information from Taylor's descendants, has thrown new light on the family, but do not know its character. A



HOUSE IN WHICH GEORGE TAYLOR,
THE SIGNER, DIED. EASTON.

reliable likeness of Taylor is not known to exist, and although some are said to be, nobody will vouch for them. The building in which Taylor died, in Easton, and which illustrates this chapter, still standing at the corner of Fourth and Ferry streets, is from a photograph of about 1870.

Among others employed as clerk at the furnace was the late Thomas McKean, Easton, 1789. The works were several times leased by various individuals. In 1768 a fire broke out which destroyed the bridge-house, casting-house, and bellows. During the war the furnace was engaged in the patriotic work of casting shot and shell for the Continental army, one of the latter being preserved as a memento. They were generally sent down the river in Durham boats consigned to Colonel Isaac Sidman, Philadelphia. Among others, Adam Frankenfield receipts for a load of shot and shell to be delivered at Philadelphia. From August 12 to 17, 1782, the furnace shipped to Philadelphia twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-seven solid shot, ranging from one ounce to nine pounds in weight, and we find that in 1780-81 David and Daniel Stover, John Lerch, and Joseph Frey hauled four, six and nine-pounder balls from the furnace to Philadelphia. Hazzard's Register contains

an account of the opening of a grave at Durham furnace in which was found a skeleton covered with cannon balls. In 1779 a collier was paid £120 per month in Continental money, and corn was selling for four shillings per bushel, turnips nine pence and onions four pence. In 1785 the furnace paid Philip Fenstermacher four hundred Continental dollars in part for eighty bushels of rye. In 1763 there were shipped from Philadelphia to England, of the product of the furnace, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two tons of bar iron and four thousand six hundred and twenty-four tons of pig. James Morgan was superintendent, 1760. At one time the works were leased to a Captain Flowers, but nothing seems to be known of him.

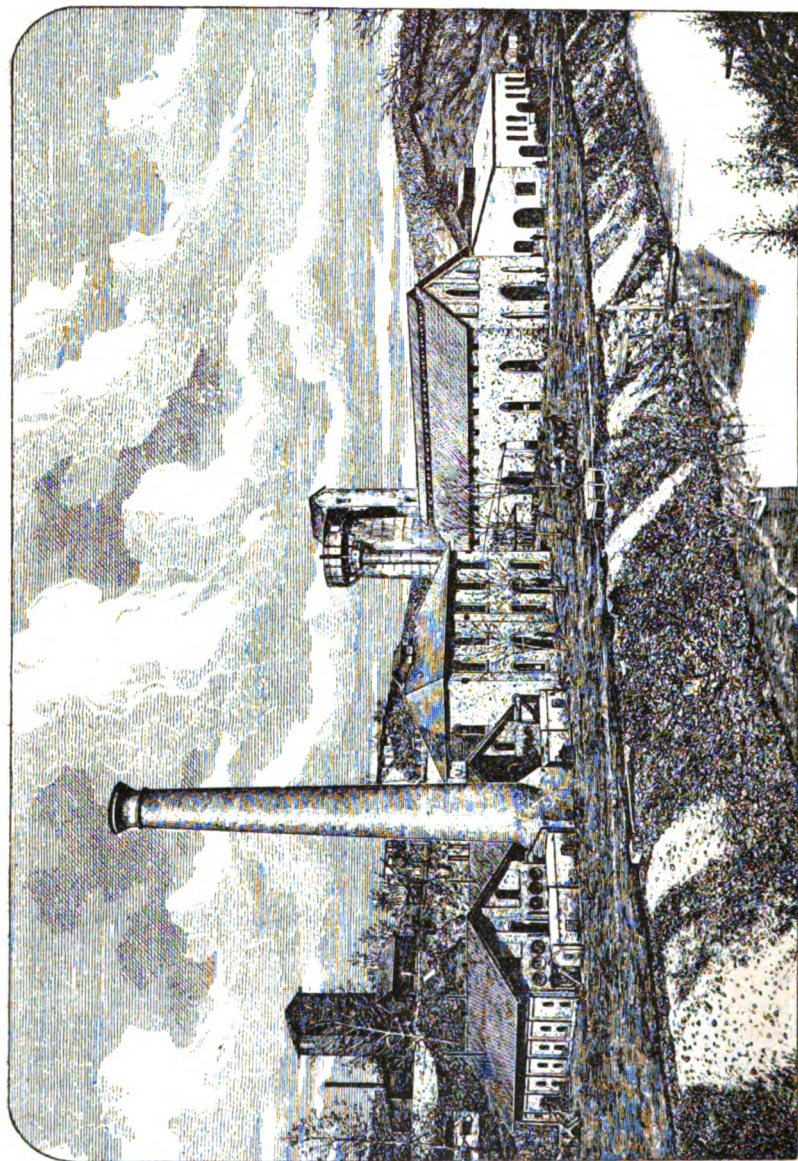
In the first edition of the "History of Bucks County," the Durham furnace was credited with forging one of the chains that was stretched across the Hudson, in the Revolution, to prevent the British ascending above West Point. We did this on the faith of its general acceptance without contradiction, but subsequent research satisfies us both chains were made elsewhere.

The attention of the military authorities was called to the necessity of obstructing the navigation of the Hudson river in 1776, and was carried out in 1776-77 and 1778, the first chain being laid across at Fort Montgomery, the second opposite West Point, the stronger position of the two. A portion of the Fort Montgomery chain was brought from Lake Champlain, having been designed to obstruct the river Sorel, the other part being made at Poughkeepsie of iron furnished from the Livingston Manor. This chain was first laid in October, 1776, but being broken by the action of an accumulation of water, was taken up, repaired, new floats added, and firmly placed in position in March, 1777. It remained there until removed by the British at the capture of Fort Montgomery.* Increased attention was given the subject in May, 1777, and on the 17th, Generals McDougall, Knox, Greene, Clinton and Wayne wrote to Washington. On November 24, General Clinton wrote General Gates that he knew of no other way of obstructing the passage of the Hudson, but by chevaux-de-friese, chains and booms, defended by heavy artillery and strong works on the shore." On December 2, 1777, General Putnam wrote General Clinton and the French engineer, Lieut. Col. Radiere, about the erection of "such obstruction as may be necessary," and in January, 1778, the subject was brought to the attention of the Provincial convention of New York, then in session. It was laid before a committee, which reported in its favor, January 14th, saying, "the chain must be laid across the river so that it will receive the whole force of the ships coming with all the strength of tide and wind," the committee concluding with "the most proper place to obstruct the navigation of the river is at West Point."

Following this report and by direction of General Putnam, Deputy Quartermaster, General Hugh Hughes, of the Continental army, visited the Stirling Iron Works of Noble, Townsend & Co., Orange county, N. Y., with whom he made a written contract, February 2, 1778, to make an iron chain to be delivered on or before the first day of April, next, of the following dimensions: length five hundred yards, each link about two feet long, made of the best Stirling iron two and a half inches square, with a swirl to every one hundred feet, and a clevis to every one thousand feet, "in the same manner as those of the former chains."** The company was also to deliver twelve tons of anchors of the same kind of

* See Captain Boynton's History of West Point, who quotes the American Archives, V. III.

** See Munsell's History, Series No. 5, 68.



DURHAM IRON WORKS.

iron. The cost was to be at the rate of £440 (probably Continental money) for every ton weight of chain and anchors. When the links of the chain were done, they were taken from the Stirling Iron Works to Captain Machin's forge at New Windsor, where they were joined together and properly fastened to the logs, which formed the support of the chain when completed. We learn from a letter of General Putnam to Washington, dated February 13, 1778, that "parts of the boom, intended to have been used at Fort Montgomery, sufficient for this place are remaining. Some of the iron is exceedingly bad; this I hope to have replaced with good iron soon." The boom, consisting of logs united to each other by an iron band around each end, and two links of chain of nearly two inch bar iron, extended the whole width of the river. Two of these logs were found in the river at West Point, in the summer of 1855. The bill for the boom was £5,945.3.1; that for the chain has never been found. The chain, when completed, was taken down to West Point, April 16th, and stretched across the river the 30th. It was taken up for the winter, in 1780, and laid down again and properly fixed April 10 and 11, 1781, about two hundred and eighty men being ordered on this duty. None of the authorities make these links heavier than two hundred and fifty pounds.

We noticed, in a previous chapter, the prevalence of Asiatic cholera, at the Bucks County Alms House, July, 1849. It prevailed with equal fatality at the Durham furnace. Whitaker & Co. were then building a new furnace and employed many hands. It was brought there by a man sick with it on a canal boat. The attention of the lock tender, Huff or Hough, was called to him. He looked in at him and then went away, but was taken sick in a few days and died. His family escaped. Samuel F. Hartman sat up with Hough; he also escaped, but his son, a child of nineteen months, took it and died. The next victims were Terrence Riley and James Stevens, and after them, it spread until about thirty died. In one instance a whole family died with the exception of two children. Religious services for the dead were omitted and the bodies buried in trenches in the Haycock Catholic cemetery, at night. James Stevens, the only Protestant who died, was buried by the superintendent in the woods, in the rear of the present mansion. The greater part of them died in a log barn, whither they were taken. The people of the neighborhood were so badly alarmed they would not go near the works to sell the necessaries of life. The Irish immigrants, just arriving to work at the furnace, were the earliest victims. The wives of the workmen, a noble set of women, braved death in nursing the sick and preparing the dead for burial. Among them were Mrs. Bryan Riley, Mrs. Caffrey, Mrs. Reaney, Mrs. Demster, Mrs. Terrence Riley, Mrs. Hartman and Mrs. Young, and among the men, conspicuous for their services during this trying period, were Edward Keelon, John Young, Thomas and Farrel Riley and Samuel F. Hartman. The widows and orphans of the cholera victims, were cared for by the neighbors. Edward Keelon, who lived until 1899, attended every funeral at Durham until his death.

In 1873 there were fifty-eight furnace buildings on the premises including dwellings to accommodate one hundred and twenty-five families, two for superintendents, a stone farm house and large stone barn, three smaller barns, foundry building one hundred and sixty by sixty feet, machine shop three hundred by fifty feet, run by water from Durham creek, giving one hundred horse power at the driest time, two anthracite iron furnaces with the necessary engines and machinery, pattern shop, case-maker's shop, smith, wheelwright and saddler's shop, stock houses, cart-houses, store, postoffice and church.

The superintendent and officers were ten in number with two hundred and fifty other employes. The following persons have been the owners of the furnace since the partition, 1773, to the present time: Joseph Galloway and wife, 1773-78, Richard Backhouse, 1779-93, Elizabeth Roberts and Ann Grace Burton, 1793-1837, Adolphus William Desert Burton, 1837-48, Whittaker & Co., 1848-64, Cooper & Hewitt, 1864-65, Lillie & Son, 1865-70, and Cooper & Hewitt from 1870.¹⁶

There is nothing of greater interest connected with the Durham furnace than the manufacture of iron stove plates and their artistic embellishments. Our information on this subject has been obtained from the records and correspondence employed at the furnace at its historic period and can be relied on. From the most authentic source, the manufacture of iron stoves, for heating of buildings, was begun at the furnace about 1741, when controlled by George Taylor, James Logan and James Morgan, father of General Daniel Morgan, iron master. These were called the "Adam and Eve" stoves from the figures cast on them. They were box shape, two feet square without side or oven doors. There was a door to put in wood and a hole in the top for the smoke to escape. The date, 1741, was in raised figures, surrounded by scroll work above the illustration representing Adam and Eve, the serpent, with an apple in its mouth, and fruit trees and animals in the background. They made a highly artistic grouping for a rude period in the wilderness.

In 1745, the furnace began casting the famous "Franklin Stove," or fire-place, and continued until it blew out, 1793. They were favorably received and with minor improvements, extensively manufactured. It was the first stove made that could be utilized for baking and cooking, having an extra door above the fuel door, a plate the whole length of the stove and a descending flue the same as the Prince Rupert stove, 1678, cast in England. It was improved, 1754, by a door on one side. This was known as the Philadelphia pattern, though smaller in size. The Franklin sold at £4. 6s, each at the furnace, and at Philadelphia £18 per ton, the price varying with the metal. About 1775, a stove pattern, artistically decorated with a bony skeleton inscribed on the center of the side plates, grasping a bone in one hand in the act of striking a man, near the end of the plate, while another figure on rear end of plate is standing in a frightened attitude looking on the unequal battle. Beneath the figures is the following inscription:

HIR. FEIT. MIT. MIR. DER. BITER. TOTER. BRINCT. MICH.
INTOTS. NO.

A free translation of this Swedish-German is "Here (man) presumes to fight with me, bitter death, but he cannot overcome death."

In 1756, when Captain Flower and James Morgan had leased the furnace

¹⁶ In 1883 photos were published of eleven employes of the Durham furnace, giving name, when they began working, and when they quit: Henry Martin, Robert Barnet, John Arthur, Edward Keelon, Peter Tompkins, John Young, Samuel Nicholas, Michael McNenny, William Mills, John M. Reilly. The earliest to begin was 1848, latest, 1855, eight of them, Adams, Martin, Barnet, Keelon, Young, McNenny, Mills, Reilly, working continuously. Tompkins quit in 1877, on account of age, being eighty-six. Arthur lost his eyes, 1851, while blasting. This is an honorable record, quite as much so as a soldier on the field. There is no friction here, between capital and labor, and their long continued employment emphasizes the poet's saying, that "work is worship."

from George Taylor, a new design for a stove was invented, the side plate being embellished with the following inscription:

DIS. IS. DAD. YAR. DER. WELD. 1756.

Translated, "This is the date of the world," 1756.

In 1764 a highly embellished "tulip pattern" was made at Durham and the Warwick furnace, the latter on French creek below Reading. The exchange of stove patterns between the pioneer furnaces was frequent and salutary in satisfying our forefather's tastes. The 1764 pattern was embellished with tulip, the date and following inscription:

LAS. VOW. BE. SEN. UND. THUE. CUTS.

Translation, "Free from evil, and do, or choose, the good." Below the above motto, in an inscribed space, is the following:

IAHN. POT. AND.
WARCK. FUR. NEC.

Translation. "John Pot, Warwick Furnace, his pattern."

In 1774, when George Taylor, Samuel Williams and James Morgan, were operating the Durham furnaces and forges and neighboring New Jersey forges, a new stove pattern was brought out with the inscriptions "Durham Furnace, 1774," surrounded by a wreath of fine scroll work. This was the first clean-looking stove pattern with clear and distinct lines traced on it. In 1779, a new and greatly improved pattern was made, and stoves manufactured that gave universal satisfaction, as smoke was not admitted into the room, the stove having a good draught, with pipe to the chimney. Heretofore stoves were used with short pipes and some none at all, there being more or less smoke in the room.

In 1789 the Valentine Eckert stove pattern was manufactured at Durham, the Sally Ann furnace, near Reading and at Allentown. This was of large size, with heavy plates, had side or oven doors with chimney attachment for opening and shutting, which must have annoyed the cook on baking days.

On the stove was the inscription, "Valentine Eckert, Sally Ann Furnace," with fine scroll work with the American Eagle holding in its beak the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." In 1791, Mr. Pettibone, Philadelphia, patented a stove for heating large buildings, but as the Durham furnace blew out, 1793, very few of this pattern were cast there. The stoves, cast at the 1727 furnace, were delivered in teams employed for the purpose, and there is no record of any shipped by Durham boats that plied on the Delaware, the latter, probably, being wholly occupied in transporting other products of the furnace and forges, grains and other merchandise.

In response to our question as to the authors of the designs on the Durham stove plates, Charles Laubach says the German artificers, who planned and executed their valuable historic craft at Durham, Oxford furnace, N. J., Warwick and Sally Ann furnaces, near Reading, from 1741 to 1793, left us a record in legendary and symbolic lore, designed to cultivate historic research and stimulate historic investigators to renewed efforts in snatching from oblivion some of these beautiful and instructive mementoes of pioneer art, characteristic

of our German ancestors. Although many of the designs and legends may be termed rude, they yield a mine of historic and legendary lore to the active and observing in their field; telling us of the loyalty of the sturdy German



STOVE PLATE: CAIN SLAYING ABEL.

race to their country and religious training: they tell us they not only cleared away the forests to open a new country unsurpassed in resources and beauty; but, at the same time, taught by the legends and symbols inscribed on the stove plates, valuable and suggestive history, enabling their successors to trace symbolic art to its fountain, so eloquently set forth by these pioneers designers. During the years embellished stove plates were cast at the colonial furnace, the patterns were all of mahogany or cherrywood and well cared for in their transportation from furnace to furnace. The exchange of these patterns among the iron men was constantly going on, so the varying tastes in every community might be

readily supplied. Reading then the record of the legendary and symbolic admonitions on the stoves, we find them in most instances, "German text," while the letters, as a rule are English with Scandinavian spelling.

The Long family have been in the township a century and a quarter, Thomas Long, an immigrant from Ireland, being the ancestor. He was born 1740, married Rachel Morgan, of English birth, 1766, settled in Williams township, Northampton county, Pa., about 1775, then removed to the Jacob Uhler farm above Riegelsville and afterward to what is known as the "Long homestead," near the middle of the township, still owned by his descendants. They had ten children, the eldest, William, born October 27, 1775, died March 21, 1843; Morgan, born 1780, died March 11, 1864. The latter was the father of seven children: Thomas S., born October 3, 1807, died in Illinois, November 23, 1885; Rachel, born October 3, 1807, died December 16, 1810; James W. born February 4, 1815; William Stokes, born August 29, 1818, lived and died on the homestead, February 7, 1885; Rachel, born March 8, 1821, died June 30, 1891. She married Dr. Charles C. Jennings, Easton, and was the mother of three children: Edward O., Charles C., and Eleanor; Elizabeth McKeen, born June 9, 1823, died September 8, 1830; Eleanor S., born September 10, 1825, married Samuel Boileau, prominent as a merchant, bank president and business man at Easton and director in several corporations. The Longs have always been prominent in their community, men of strong character and devoted Presbyterians. William, the eldest son of Thomas Long, was an Associate Judge of Bucks county, and a charter trustee of Lafayette College; Morgan Long, second son of Thomas, was an elder in the Durham Presbyterian church, postmaster, school director and active in every movement for the good of the community; James S. Long, third son of Morgan Long, born 1815, represented Bucks county in the Legislature, 1847-1849, and afterward an active business man at Easton, trustee of Lafayette College and president of Easton National Bank. He was held in high esteem by all.

The Laubachs were among the early settlers in Durham township, the first to arrive being Reinhart, aged seventy, and his son Christian with two children,

all born at Strassburg, near the Rhine, Germany. They embarked at Rotterdam, landed at Philadelphia and qualified as a citizens September 16, 1738. In a few days they set out for Durham, accompanied by Anthony and Peter Lerch, aged thirteen and eighteen, and settled on a branch of Durham creek, two and a half miles northwest of the present furnace. This has been the home of the family to the present time. Christian, who had been a soldier in Germany, commanded the Saucon Rangers, 1755-60, during the Indian troubles on the frontier. The Laubachs were numerous in the Palatinate and Switzerland, and worked in iron, a taste that has clung to them in America. Reinhart Laubach soon died, but the son, Christian, survived and reared a family of six children: John, George, Elizabeth, Peter, Conrad, Frederick and Reinhart, the first being born in Germany, Nov. 11, 1729, the last in Durham, 1748. They all married and reared families, John George, the eldest son of Capt. Christian, being the great-grandfather of the Durham Laubachs, whose descendants are numerous, and Anthony, third son of John George, was the father. Of the present generation, the sons are business men and farmers, Charles, the third son, devoting his leisure time to letters and scientific research, embracing phrenology, ethnology, local history, archaeology and paleontology. Captain Laubach, the soldier of the family, bore a prominent part in the frontier troubles after Braddock's defeat, and was frequently called out to protect the fleeing inhabitants. After the troubles were over he returned to his farm and mill on Saucon creek, where he died from injury and exposure, 1768. His son, John George, a member of his father's company, accompanied him in his frontier service, died, 1780, at fifty-three.

The Deemers of this county, of German descent and probably from the Palatinate, were early settlers in Durham, and, from there, went into the adjoining township of Nockamixon. The date of their arrival is not definitely known but Michael Deemer was living on the Durham tract in 1775, and one of the twelve signers to the petition for the organization of that township. It bears the date of June 13, same year. He must have been there some time prior to this but we can only conjecture how long in the absence of testimony. In the first edition of the History of Bucks county, it is stated the Deemers were "among the old German families of Nockamixon," and undoubtedly they were, and descendants of Michael Deemer, of Durham. He married Elizabeth Trittenback, but whether before or after his arrival is not known. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters: John, who died, 1797, the same year as his father, Jacob, Henry, Solomon, Michael, died 1850, Frederick, Barnet, died 1827, Merelles, Catharine, Modelina, died 1868, Sarah and Margaret. We give the children as they are mentioned in the will, and probably according to their birth. The will of Michael Deemer, the first settler was executed August 11, 1795, and admitted to probate March 30, 1797, his death taking place sometime the latter year. The executors were his son Henry and Solomon Mills, Haycock, and the witnesses Thomas McKeen and Elizabeth McKeen. The testators mention only seven sons in enumerating his children, but, when naming his executors, he specifies his "son Henry" for one of them, who had not been previously named, a singular oversight. By provision of the will the farm was to be divided into thirteen equal parts, each child to receive one share and the property to be sold when the youngest child "comes of age." There were minute particulars in the will as to what the widow was to receive, showing a thoughtful care for her welfare.

Michael Deemer, the second, who died March 21, 1850, son of Michael

the elder, died in Nockamixon and his brothers, George and Frederick, sons of Michael, died in the same township. They had evidently settled there. In addition to the above, the following descendants of Michael the elder, are given in the public records at Doylestown as having died in Nockamixon, and doubtless lived there: Charles F. Deemer, 1840, Michael Deemer, a son, 1850, Samuel Deemer, 1874, John Deemer, 1885, John G. Deemer, died in Durham, 1888, Ellen Deemer, same township, 1896, Dorothea Deemer, East Rockhill, 1896, and Edward Deemer, Durham, 1899. The name of Deemer appears but twice on the index to the wills in the Register's office, Doylestown, Michael Deemer, the elder, will book, No. 6, page 9, and Lavina Deemer, book No. 28, page 212. The will of the latter was executed November 16, 1896, probated, March 5, 1898, executors, Oliver James Deemer and Charles F. Deemer. The absence of the family name from the record of wills is evidence their estates were settled by administration, if they left any. The estate of John Deemer, son of Michael, the elder, who died, 1797, was settled by administration, the administrators being Jacob and Solomon Deemer, his brothers and George Piper, who entered into bond of five thousand dollars. The inventory was filed but settlement never made. It was a feature of the members of the Deemer family in the past to live to a ripe old age, Jacob, the son of Michael, the elder, dying at ninety; his brother John at eighty, and the five daughters of the elder Michael all surviving to between seventy and eighty-five. One of the Michael Deemers, probably the elder, was killed by the kick of a favorite horse while in a playful mood.

John Deemer, the younger, had two sons, Edward and Elias, and three daughters, the latter marrying and removing from the county many years ago. Of the two sons, Edward, who lived in Durham, was keeper of the county prison under Sheriff Nicholas; returned to his home and died there. Elias Deemer, youngest son of John, is the most prominent member of the family. He was born in Nockamixon, educated at the public schools of the township and received a mercantile training at the country stores. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in the 104th Pennsylvania regiment, and went with it to the front, but was discharged for disability, 1862. On returning home he resumed his old employment for a time, but, in 1863, settled at Williamsport, Lycoming county, and entered into the lumber business, and success crowned his efforts. He was elected to Congress, 1900, and took his seat, December, 1901. The Deemers were large landowners in the past and generally farmers.

One of the most distinguished men of Bucks county, was John Pringle Jones, son of William and Elizabeth Hasell (Pringle) Jones, born near the Durham furnace in the house at present, or lately, owned by Stokes Long, 1812. At what time the family came into the township we are not informed. He was an only child, and, at the death of his father, his mother removed to Philadelphia, where her family, English, and of high respectability, lived in Colonial times. The son spent some time with an aunt at Newtown. In 1825 young Jones entered Captain Partridge's Military Academy at Middletown, Connecticut, and graduated, 1828. He subsequently entered the university of Pennsylvania, remaining until the beginning of the senior year, when he entered the college of New Jersey, and graduated, A. B., 1831. He read law with Charles Chauncey, Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar, 1834. He became distinguished in his profession and held several positions of honor, but never a political office. In 1860 Judge Jones received the honorary degree of LL. D., from Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania. He held the office

of district attorney of Berks County, 1839-47; was president judge of the Berks Lehigh and Northampton district; afterward of the Berks, and then of the Lehigh and Northampton districts. He was a man of great legal learning, possessed many accomplishments and extensive reading; was handsome in person, of courtly address, of fine social qualities, warm in his friendship and public spirited. Among his labors in the line of his profession was the publication of two volumes of Pennsylvania State Reports. Judge Jones was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Dr. Isaac Hiester, of Reading, his second, a granddaughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. He died while on a visit at London, England, March 16, 1874.

Durham also claims General Daniel Morgan, of the Revolution, as one of her distinguished sons. He was the son of James and Sarah Morgan, and born near the furnace, 1736. The father, after being employed at the furnace about half a century, died there, 1782. His widow removed to Morgan Hill, Northampton county, 1790. The Morgans, Welsh Baptists, settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1700, possibly earlier, whence John Morgan removed to Richland township, Bucks county, where he died, 1743. His son James, father of Daniel, settled in Durham about 1727. John Morgan had three sons, James, Isaac and John. After James' death his nephew, Mordecai Morgan, became general manager at the furnace, 1785, having charge of the three forges, and those at Chelsea, Greenwich and Bloomsburg, in New Jersey, erected, respectively in 1745, 1748, and 1760. The three latter erected and controlled by Durham blew out, 1742, and were torn down soon after. There were several other Morgans in Durham, probably all of the same family, among them Mordecai, a single man, Enoch, 1793, and Abel taxed for five hundred and thirty acres, 1783. Isaac Morgan, the brother of James, moved to what is Morgantown, Berks county, and John the younger to Brownstown, now Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and from there to the Shenandoah valley where he died. The Morgans of West Virginia are descended from Isaac, John and Daniel. James Morgan lived on a portion of plat 30, Durham survey, now owned by Charles Laubach, near the Laubach Brothers' lime kilns. Here Daniel was born.^{16½} Becoming tired of working at the Durham furnace, Daniel Morgan went to Chelsea across the Delaware, and within a year, at seventeen, followed his brother John to the Shenandoah valley, and hired out to a farmer. This suited him no better, and in two years, 1755, we find him driving a baggage wagon in General Braddock's disastrous expedition to Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg. After the death of Daniel Morgan's father, his home at Durham was occupied by Jonathan Dillon, whose son John died August 1, 1890, at the age of ninety-one years, who told Charles Laubach he had

^{16½} There is some dispute as to the ancestry of General Daniel Morgan. Warren S. Ely, Doylestown, saying on the subject: "Deeds of record in Philadelphia for land in Providence township, Philadelphia county, now Montgomery, prove conclusively that James Morgan, of Durham, Ironmaster, was the son of Thomas and Jennet Morgan, of Providence township, the former of whom died about 1750. These deeds further show that the first wife of James Morgan, of Durham, was Elinor, who died about 1762. His second wife, Sarah, whom he married about 1766, survived him. James Morgan, "Ironmonger," was a resident of Providence township as late as 1765. He conveyed land in Providence township, 1771, while a resident of Durham, and the chain of title recited in the deed, clearly prove his identity with the James Morgan, of Providence, son of Thomas and Jennet.



GEN. DANIEL MORGAN.

From a lithograph, 1775.

the honor of being born in the same house as General Morgan. The Morgan house was yet standing about 1800, in a tumble down condition.¹⁷

The birthplace of General Morgan has been involved in some mystery, but we believe the testimony we produce settles the question. His biographer fixes it at the little town of Finesville, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, five miles east of Durham, and states that his father was a charcoal-burner. This is an error, as his place of nativity should have been fixed on the west bank of the Delaware near the furnace. Our most important witness is the late Michael Fackenthall, who died 1846. He served as a soldier and officer in the Revolution and is said at one time to have driven a baggage wagon. He often related his meeting with General Morgan, who told him he was born in Durham township, describing the house as standing in the corner of the field where the road from Easton crosses Durham creek and where a small stream empties into said creek. The spot designated is a mile from the Delaware, on the farm of Charles Laubach, formerly Anthony Laubach, on the east side of the Easton road. The house that stood there was remembered by John Dixon, born 1793, died 1889, and a large flat stone, that may have been the hearth-stone, found on the site, was recently broken to pieces. The house stood near the creek. Michael Fackenthall, Jr., son of the above Michael, and a man of the highest respectability, related to our informant, Samuel H. Laubach, just before his death, 1872, the following often told him by his father: That while serving in the army with Morgan, they were encamped near a well which getting low, none but officers were allowed to get water at, that Morgan said to Fackenthall: "Michael, you need not go to the creek to drink, you can drink at the well." Fackenthall replied that none but officers were allowed to drink at the well, whereupon the General handed him his own sword to put on, after which he was not interrupted when he went to the well for water. This statement is much more reliable than tradition, and we have faith in its truthfulness. The Fackenthalls, father and son, were both men of unimpeached veracity, and a writer in the Bucks County *Patriot*, of January, 1827, claims General Morgan as a native of Durham, and the son of a charcoal-burner.

One of the natural features of interest in Durham was a cave on the north side of Durham creek, near its mouth, but now destroyed by blasting away the limestone rock. It was about three hundred feet long, averaging twelve in height, and from four to forty in breadth. The floor descended as you entered. A few stalactites hung from its sides, and a fine spring partly covered the floor with water. The main entrance was crossed by a narrow lateral cavern half its length that terminated somewhat in the shape of the letter T. The general direction of the main gallery was southwest. A passage about the middle of the cave led off to the right, to a room, about eight by twelve feet, and was called in olden times, "Queen Esther's drawing room," after an Indian woman. The cave was parallel to the creek.

The earliest mention of Durham cave is found on Scull's "Map of the Province of Pennsylvania," 1770, but the first description of it is in Hazard's Register, vol. 1, page 132, 1802. Rafinesque, who visited it 1836, wrote of it as follows: "Durham Cave, once called 'Devil's Den,' is another natural cur-

17 B. F. Fackenthall, Jr., of Riegelsville says: "From what my father and grandfather told me. I think General Morgan was born on plat No. 1. The place pointed out to me is about thirty yards south of the line No. 30 and No. 1, and is on No. 1, on the north side of Durham creek, in the western angle the Small Laubach run makes with the Durham creek, and empties into it."

osity * * * in a limestone valley. The entrance to the cave is ample and shelving, thirty feet wide, ten feet high. It has often been described and is not remarkable for any great wonder, nor has it any fossils. I only went a little way in it, but it extends three hundred yards.¹⁸

Toward the close of the eighteenth century an attempt was made to have Durham and Springfield townships annexed to Northampton county. Among those who favored the movement, and was probably at the head of it, was Richard Backhouse, proprietor of the furnace. He had secured the services of Anthony Lerch, Jr., Lower Saucon, ancestor of the Lerchs of Durham, who was member of Assembly for Northampton county, who introduced a resolution to this effect in the house, but it failed to pass. Lerch writes to Backhouse, that the measure failed because the petition for annexation had but one hundred and twenty names to it, while the remonstrances against it contained two hundred, and that if he is in earnest he must go to more trouble and get more names, remarking by way of suggestion, "A man from Westmoreland cannot no a boy's name from a man's name. You know well enough what I mean, if not come to my house and I will tell you the hole story. If you can send two hundred signers I can get them annexed to Northampton." Political morals of that day were nothing to brag of—hardly better than now!

On the farm of Abraham Boyer, near Riegelsville, is a natural sink-hole, quite a curiosity. A considerable stream formed by several springs, after a course of half a mile, entirely disappears and is not seen again. Reference to the draft of Durham will show location of sink-hole. Durham is watered by a fine stream bearing its name its tributaries coming from two main branches rising in Springfield, both from springs. One rises just west of Springtown and is called by some Funk's creek, the other, in the southern part of the township, is called Cook's creek. This name was formerly applied down to its mouth at the Delaware, but is now given to its southwest and main tributary. The earliest name given to it was "Schook's Creek," and "Cook's" may be a corruption of it, as the origin of the latter cannot be traced. We are told "Schook" is said to be a "Pennsylvania Dutch" word, signifying "of a sudden" or "by fits and starts," which fitly expresses the sudden rise and fall in the stream.^{18½} It flows through one of the most fertile valleys in the county, extending into the western part of Springfield, and is rich and productive. The geological theory is that this valley was the bed of a river before the glacial period

18 The cave, originally, extended three hundred feet into the solid limestone rock, and for many centuries, was the abode of prehistoric man. Before him, it was a den, or convenient shelter, for wild animals, as is shown by the numerous fossil bones discovered in its spacious chambers. There were three rooms, or levels, divided by three steep transverse ledges of limestone, each extending one hundred feet into the gloomy subterranean abode to a small lakelet. The levels or chambers, averaged from twelve to twenty feet in width and the same in height, with several lateral caverns extending east and west. One of the chambers is called "Queen Esther's" room, after a so-called noted half-breed Indian woman. When the cave was in a state of good preservation, fifty years ago, it was much visited.—Charles Laubach.

18½ Mr. Ruth believes the name of this creek to be of Indian origin, and was first mentioned Sept. 8, 1717, in the patent of Jeremiah Langhorne and John Chapman, and at that time there were no Germans in the township. In that patent the stream is called "Schook creek." On the other side we have the original deed, Feb. 10, 1727, by which Samuel Powell, Philadelphia, conveys Durham to Jeremiah Langhorne, and his eleven associates. In this instrument the creek is spelled "Scook" creek. Doctors will differ.

and the Delaware had burst through at the water gap. The continuation of the valley can be traced across New Jersey to the Raritan at Bound Brook, which may have afforded an outlet to the sea, or possibly part of New Jersey was then submerged, and this river found its mouth nearer Pennsylvania's shore. The valley presents testimony to support this theory.

Durham has three villages, Lehnensburg, originally Monroe, whose modern builder was the late Mathias Lehn, of Riegelsville, on the Delaware, and Durham, on the site of the first furnace. Thomas Rufe was the founder of Monroe. He bought plat 13 on the general plan of the Durham tract, January 1, 1786, of one hundred and seventy-six acres, on which he built a log house, and then a saw and grist mill, smith shop, and opened a ferry.¹⁸³⁴ Adam Romig set up a tavern in Pursell's house, and the latter opened the river road down to Kintnerville and out to the Durham road. The ferry was much used by people going from New Jersey to Philadelphia. Thomas Pursell's dwelling is still standing and occupied as a tavern. In 1797 Pursell built a mill in New Jersey, opposite Riegelsville, at the mouth of Musconetcong creek. In 1793 he bought plat 12 next to 13 and disposing of all his property, 1807, sold plat 12 to Michael Fackenthal and 13 to Charles and Thomas Meredith, of New Britain. He then moved over to Finesville, New Jersey, and died there 1821. He was twice married and left a large family. Lehnensburg has a population of less than one hundred, with saw and gristmill, tavern and store. Riegelsville is on the Delaware, a mile above. Prior to 1800 three brothers, Shank, occupied a log house on the village site. Benjamin Riegel bought them out, 1807, built a stone barn, 1814, stone house, 1820, brick dwelling, 1832, and a stone house by his nephew. The improvement was slow until 1862, when Abraham Boyer purchased the Riegel property and began selling building lots.

Riegelsville, 1872, had forty taxables with two churches, hall for the use of Odd Fellows and American Mechanics, etc., common and high school, two stores, tavern and postoffice. The bridge across the Delaware was built 1838. At the present time Riegelsville has one hundred dwellings, and with its twin sister on the opposite side of the river, a population of nearly one thousand. The village has an Academy, with an average attendance of sixty, also a public library of four thousand volumes in that building, both the gift of the late John C. Riegel, 1885. Durham, named after the township, and seated half a mile from the Springfield line, contained eight dwellings and sixteen taxables, in 1872, but has grown some since that time. The first store kept there by Richard Backhouse, 1780-92, followed by Thomas McKean, 1796. We have already mentioned that the old Mansion House was kept as a tavern many years, and George Heft was the landlord, 1805. In 1779, William Abbott built a house below Monroe, that was kept as a tavern to 1852, Philip Overbeck, and descendants, being the landlord for half a century. An old house, half log, half stone, on the Northampton county line, was kept by Peter Knecht from 1798 to 1818, but has long since disappeared.

¹⁸³⁴ The Durham 1727 furnace records of Dec. 18, 1788, says: "Thomas Pursell, miller, bought of Richard Backhouse, 3 fifty-six pound weights, 1 twenty-eight pound weight, and 1 seven pound weight for weighing grain in his mill" at Monroe, formerly, now Lehnensburg. The mill is yet in operation and doing good work. The saw mill, erected about 1774, according to the Durham Furnace records, is also in operation, using steam. Mr. Pursell furnished sawed lumber for repairs at the furnace for many years. Later he erected two saw-mills on the Musconetcong, New Jersey, where he was buried about 100 yards east of the Riegelsville station.

Besides Pursell's ferry at Monroe and Shank's at Riegelsville, there was one nearly opposite Durham furnace, called Stillwell or Brinker's ferry. This was one of the earliest ferries across the Upper Delaware, opened soon after the Chelsea forge was built at what is now Finesville, giving connection between the old charcoal furnace and the forges on the Musconetcong, New Jersey. Shortly after, a road was opened along the west bank of Durham creek to the Delaware at the ferry landing. The Greenwich and Bloomsburg, New Jersey, forges commenced operations, 1760. This ferry obtained its name from Daniel Stillwell, who superintended it, 1779-1793, while Richard Backhouse operated the 1727 Durham furnace, but, when the furnace blew out, 1793, the ferry passed into the hands of the Brinker family and was known as the "Brinker Ferry." After Cooper & Hewitt bought the furnace, in 1876, they located the ferry higher up the river and it began operations in February, 1877, the object being the receiving and shipping fuel and freight to and from the Delaware-Belvidere railroad by a shorter and quicker route. The freight was formerly hauled a mile in wagons to reach the station. The ferry boat was eighty feet long, capable of holding two standard freight cars, and thus ferried over, a locomotive being necessary on each side of the river. Doubtless all the neighboring ferries were established shortly after the furnace of 1727 was built.

There was a ford just above Riegelsville in the early days, but the name has not come down to us. Pursell's sawmill at Monroe,¹⁹ was the first in the township, but, about 1803, another was built just below Riegelsville, by Jacob Raub, and washed away by the freshet on the Delaware of 1828-29. There are three county bridges in the township across Durham creek, the earliest being built, 1819, and two were carried away by the freshet of 1860, but rebuilt. There are two old grave yards in the township, one at the corner of the road near the first furnace, and where the employes buried their dead, the other known as "Hineline's" graveyard, on a farm now owned by B. F. Fackenthall, Jr., on the road from the river to the Durham road near the Northampton county line. George Hineline, an early resident in Durham and Captain of militia in the Revolution, was buried in the graveyard that bears his name. The Shank family first settled in Williams township, Northampton county, and were members of that church as early as 1756.

Philip Fackenthall, originally spelled Fackenthal, founder of this family in Bucks county, was born in the Palatinate and immigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, from the ship Robert and Alice, Sept. 24, 1742. He settled in Springfield. The name of his wife was Elizabeth, but whether married when he arrived we do not know. On May 19, 1753, he purchased one hundred and twenty-three acres of James Galbraith, near the Haycock line, where he settled down to farming, and died there, 1765. He was the father of five children: Michael, the eldest son, born May 23, 1756; Henry, Mary, Catharine and Elizabeth. Michael, the most prominent member of the family,

19 Thirty years ago, while excavating for a new building at Lehenburg, the workmen found three stone journals in which the axles of an old mill wheel had run. They were made of the Mondock stone and Captain Lehen deposited them in the museum of the Bucks County Historical Society. Mathias Lehen, who gave the name to the village, was of some local prominence in Upper Bucks. When the Civil war broke out, 1861-65, he entered the 104th Pa. Regt. serving with credit for three years, first as a lieutenant in that Regiment and then as quarter-master. He died August 10, 1898.

was brought up on his father's farm. When the Revolution broke out he espoused the cause of the colonies and shortly enrolled himself. It is related of Michael Fackenthall, that when called upon to enrol he was in the harvest field, but cutting his sickle into a post, signed his name at the head of the Springfield Associators. His military record is highly creditable. In June 4, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved to establish a "Flying Camp" of ten thousand men in the middle colonies, of which Bucks county was to furnish a battalion of four hundred. Joseph Hart, of Warminster, was appointed colonel, and Valentine Opp, Springfield, one of the captains. In this company young Fackenthall enlisted, was appointed a sergeant, and served with his company in a six months campaign, returning home in December. On the night of November 16, he was with his company and battalion in the attack on a force of Hessians on Staten Island, capturing part of them. He was subsequently attacked with camp fever, and prevented taking part in the defense of Fort Washington. He received an honorable discharge at the end of his enlistment and six months pay. Michael Fackenthall re-entered the service in 1781, as second lieutenant of Captain Christopher Wagner's company, and performed a two months tour in New Jersey. Among the officers he is mentioned as serving under, on this occasion, were Governor Reed, of New Jersey, and Brigadier-General John Lacey, of this county.

In 1807 Michael Fackenthall removed to Durham township, with which he was subsequently identified and where he spent his life. He purchased plat 12, of the Durham lands, on which he removed and occupied himself as a farmer and general business man. He built a sawmill at the lower end of Wyker's island in the Delaware, where he carried on a large lumber trade. He took an active part in politics; was many years justice of the peace, elected county commissioner, member of the Assembly, 1812-15, and died January 21, 1846, in his ninetieth year. Michael Fackenthall married Christina Derr, Springfield, born September 24, 1754, and died 1828, at the age of seventy-four. Michael and Christina Fackenthall were the parents of five children, Catharine born June 18, 1779 married Younkin, and died March, 1859. Anna Maria, born February 22, 1785, died January 23, 1864. John born February 11, 1790, married Elizabeth Adams (born January 25, 1791, died May 4, 1878, leaving six children). John Fackenthall held several public trusts, was a member of Assembly, 1825-27, Register of Wills, 1836, Brigade Inspector of Militia, and died November 21, 1865. Peter Fackenthall, fourth child of Michael and Christina, born June 12, 1792, married Elizabeth Long, of Durham, born December 4, 1796, died June 12, 1877. They were the parents of twelve children. Two of the sons served in the Civil war; one in the 174th Pennsylvania militia, subsequently in the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, December 5, 1864; the other in the 34th New Jersey Infantry. Michael, born May 13, 1795, a land surveyor and conveyancer by profession, was also a farmer and in the lumber business with his father. He died February 15, 1872, leaving one son, Benjamin F. Fackenthall, a graduate of Lafayette College, and for many years a prominent member of the Northampton county bar.

There are four churches in Durham township. The Presbytery of New Brunswick sent supplies to Durham as early as 1739, which led to the organization of a Presbyterian congregation in 1742. The church building was used for many years, jointly by the Presbyterians, Lutherans and Reformed. When the original building was erected we do not know, but a new one was built in 1813 on a lot given by William Long and wife, and rebuilt, 1857. It was

48x65 feet. The Rev. Boyer was the first pastor in the new house. Since 1794, the Presbyterian pastors have been, besides Mr. Boyer, the Revs. John Jacob Hoffmeyer, 1794-1806; Stephen Bishop; John Gray; Joseph McCool, 1833-35; William B. Sloan; William Long and Jesse Cawley, laymen, 1835; Joseph Worrell, 1836; John Y. Yeomans, 1843; Charles Nassau, D. D., 1844; John Carroll, 1849-53; William C. Cattell, 1856-1860; John L. Grant, 1860-65; George W. Achenbaugh (Reformed) supply, 1866-67. The last services were held in the summer of 1876. While the Presbyterian congregation, worshipping at the Durham church, has dwindled away, the Lutheran and Reformed have maintained themselves. The names of the latter pastors officiating were; Lutheran: Revs. John Nicholas Mensch, 1811-1823; Henry S. Miller, 1823-1838; C. F. Welden, 1838-1842; C. P. Miller, 1842-1865; W. S. Emery, 1865-1879; and O. H. Melchor, 1879. Reformed: Revs. Samuel Stahr, 1812-1813; William T. Gerhart, 1844-1859; William C. Phillips, 1857-1859, preached in English for Mr. Gerhart; David Rothrock, 1859-1884; Rev. Edmunds, March, 1885, to March, 1886; David Rothrock, March, 1886, to September, 1887; Samuel H. Phillips, Sept. 24, 1887, to July, 1895; Howard Long, layman, July, 1895 to June 1, 1896; J. M. S. Lenberg, June 1, 1896, to Sept. 11, 1897; and J. A. Wertz, 1897.

In 1848-49, a Presbyterian church was built at Riegelsville, the Rev. John Carrol being the first pastor, and services were held with more or less regularity until 1869. The pastors officiating were supplied from the Durham congregation, and from the faculty of Lafayette College. In 1850, the Reformed²⁰ and Lutheran congregations of Riegelsville erected a Union church, the first service being held in 1851. The Reformed congregation was organized by Dr. John H. A. Bomberger, afterwards president of Ursinus College, services being held in the village school house several years prior to the erection of the Union church building. Dr. Bomberger was pastor to 1854, assisted, part of the time, by the Rev. William H. Zieber. Following Dr. Bomberger was Dr. Thomas G. Apple, afterward professor at Franklin-Marshall College, 1854-56; Rev. William Phillips, 1856-63; Dr. George W. Achenbaugh, 1863-64, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Tiffin College, Ohio. He was recalled and was pastor of the church, 1865-73, when he resigned a second time, to accept the presidency of the Palatinate College at Myerstown, Pennsylvania. Dr. R. Leighton Gerhart, 1873-80; J. Calvin Leinbach, 1880-84; B. B. Ferer, 1884. In 1873, the Reformed congregation sold its interest in the Union church to the Lutherans, erected a new church building and was incorporated as "The St. John Reformed church of Riegelsville." On the same premises the congregation have erected a stone parsonage, sexton's house, an academy building and residence for the principal. The church has a permanent endowment fund yielding one thousand three hundred dollars a year, used for educational and library purposes. The Lutheran church at Riegelsville was organized, 1850, by the Rev. John Mc——, D. D., whose pastorate continued but a few months, and was followed by Revs. J. R. Willox, 1851-60; C. L. Keedy, 1860-62; Nathan Yeager, 1862-63; Theophilus Heileg, 1864-76; D. T. Kozer, 1877-87; C. L. Flack, 1887. The Roman Catholic church has been represented by its membership for many years. The first religious services were held, 1849, when Father Reardon celebrated mass in private houses. Services continued to be held regularly in private houses until 1872, when a

²⁰ At the 300th anniversary of the adoption of the Heidelberg catechism, 1863, this congregation made a century offering of \$2,098.50.

chapel was erected on property donated by Cooper and Hewitt, where the following clergymen have officiated: Fathers Reardon, Wachter, Newfield, Koppernagel, Laughran, Marsterstech, Stommel, Welsh, Krake and others.

Methodist Episcopal services were held in private houses at the furnace as early as 1850. In 1877, when a graded school was established at the furnace, one of the old school houses was bought by the Methodist congregation and converted into a church, but the congregation being weak, their effort to maintain a regular organization was not successful. The building was subsequently purchased by E. P. Laubach and converted into a dwelling house. Since then services have been held at irregular intervals at Riegelsville, sometimes at private houses, and at other times in the public halls. For the past few years, services have been conducted by Reverend Hartzell, although not as a regular organized Methodist church.

Among the early Reformed ministers in Upper Bucks and the lower part of Northampton, were Frederick L. Henop, pastor at Easton, and died at Reading, 1785; Betthahn, who died in one of the Carolinas; J. W. Ingold, J. W. Winkhaus, who resided in Montgomery county, and was subsequently pastor of a church in Philadelphia, where he died of yellow fever, 1793; Nicholas Pomp and son Thomas, both of Easton, and John Mann, pastor at Lower Saucon. The Rev. Samuel Hess, many years pastor of several churches in the upper part of the county, lived in retirement at Hellertown, a number of years.

The log school house, built near the 1727-40 furnace on the Philadelphia-Easton road, was one of the earliest in that section. The first teacher was William Satterthwait, 1740-45, at a fixed salary, and then occasionally until 1760. He was followed by eleven other teachers, including John Ross, James Backhouse, Richard H. Homer, 1746, Thomas McKean, and among the branches taught were the classics and higher mathematics. The old house was taken down, 1800, and two new ones erected, one near the furnace, the other at Laubach's. The former was called "Long's school house," and schools were kept in them until 1842. Rufe's school house on the Easton road midway between Durham and Stony Point, was built, 1802, Samuel Eichline giving the lot.²¹ The first house was a log, and a stone addition added. By 1832 a stone house occupied its place. In 1861 a new house was erected and is still in use. The Riegelsville school building has a history. In 1848 the Durham Presbyterian congregation bought two lots in the village for church purposes, of Benjamin Riegel and John Boyer, and a church building was erected, 1849. It was used until 1869, a number of ministers officiating, including Dr. W. C. Cattell, president of Lafayette College. In 1867 Prof. C. W. Fancher opened an academy in the basement, and was succeeded by D. R. Williamson, 1869, with other teachers meanwhile. The church was closed in 1872 for want of support, and, 1874, fell into the hands of the school board. Since then it has been twice enlarged and improved, the last time, 1895. The school ranks among the best in the county. Since 1884 Riegelsville has had what was equivalent to six newspapers, the last and oldest being still in the flesh when this was written.

²¹ The ground, whereon Rufe's school house is located, was conveyed by Charles Eichline to George Kressler and George Ruth, trustees of the Nockamixon and Springfield congregations, "in trust for the Lutheran and Evangelical congregations in Durham township." February 6, 1790, for school and church purposes. The amount paid for it, was ten shillings. Deed Book 63, page 126. It is probable the first schoolhouse was erected soon after the above date.

For further particulars see chapter on newspapers. Among the objects of interest in Durham, for many years, were two famous shellbark hickories, supposed to be two hundred years old, among the tallest trees in the county. One, having begun to decay, was recently cut down and made into fire wood. They were about the same age and both stately giants of the forest.

In 1793 there were two distilleries in Durham, one owned by Henry Houpt and the other by Michael Fackenthall. The tannery, formerly David Algard's, was built by Richard Backhouse, 1792. The Durham Vigilant Horse Company was organized, 1832. The surface of Durham is rolling, in some parts the swells rising into the dignity of hills, nevertheless the soil is fertile and good crops repay the labor of the farmer. In the valley of Durham creek there are many fine farms, and the sloping hillsides are cultivated to their summit.²² In 1783 the taxables of Durham were seventy-four and the tax £103. 15s. 6d.; in 1803 there were but seventy-six taxables, the valuation \$28,930.93, and the taxes \$154.92; in 1871 the total valuation of the township was \$430,970.00, and the state and county tax levied \$3,661.28. The number of taxables at that time was 321. The population of Durham, 1784, was 360 whites, four blacks, and thirty-three dwellings; in 1810, 404; 1820, 485; 1830, 750, and 127 taxables; 1840, 691; 1850, 948; 1860, 1,208; 1870, 1,209, of which 125 were of foreign birth; 1880, 1,420; 1890, 1,783; and 1,624 in 1900. The postoffice at Durham was established in 1832, and John H. Johnson appointed postmaster; at Riegelsville, 1847, and Tobias Worman, postmaster, the Durham office being called Monroe.

²² Mr. Alexander Wilson, the American ornithologist, in his pedestrian tour to Niagara, 1804, alludes in "The Foresters," to the valley of the Durham creek in the following terms:

"Light beat hearts with changing prospect gay,
As down through Durham's vale we held our way,
And pause, its furnace curious to explore,
Where flames and bellows lately went to roar,
Now waste and roofless, as the walls we pass
The massive shells lie rusting in the grass.
There let them rust, fell messengers of death!
Till injured Liberty be roused to wrath,
In whose right may they, though hosts oppose,
Be blasting thunderbolts to all her foes."

CHAPTER XII.

MORRISVILLE.

1804.

Situation.—The Falls came early into notice.—First European settlement.—First owner of site.—Oldmixon in 1708.—First mill erected.—Origin of name.—Robert Morris settles there.—George Clymer.—General Moreau.—Residence burns down.—Moreau's will and sale of property.—Bridges across the Delaware.—Freshet of 1841.—Ferry below the falls.—Colvin's ferry.—Borough organized.—Capital of United States fixed at Morrisville.—Fine water privileges.—Industrial establishments.—Population.—Visit to Summerseat, 1896.—Lafayette crosses the Delaware, 1824.

Morrisville, on the Delaware opposite Trenton, next to Bristol is the oldest borough in the county.

The "Falls of Delaware" was one of the first localities in the county to come into notice, and several tracts of land were taken up on the river just below, under the government of Sir Edmund Andros. It was on the great highway of travel between the lower Delaware and New York half a century before William Penn's arrival, and here the overland route crossed the river by ferriage. The first settlement of Europeans in Bucks county, was made by the Dutch West India company, on a small island just below the falls, near the western shore, where there was a trading-post with three or four families from 1624 to 1627. The remains of the island is now a sand-bar, nearly opposite Morrisville, containing some seventy-five acres, and is called Fairview.

The land on which Morrisville is built belonged, originally, to John Wood, one of the earliest immigrants among the Friends. In 1703 a patent was issued to Joseph Wood, probably a son of John, for six hundred and sixty-four and a half acres, and the tract, all or in part, remained in the family until 1764, when seventy acres were sold to Adam Hoops, including an island in the river opposite. There were reserved, within this purchase, a school-house lot and a landing on the river at the lower corner of the village, two and a half perches wide. This was at the terminus of the old ferry road, and probably the landing of the original ferry below the falls, the oldest on the river. Oldmixon, who crossed at this ferry, 1708, and passed down the river, says, "Falls town contains about fifty houses," probably referring to the settlement on the New Jersey side of the river, for there is no record of any settlement at the falls on this side at so early a period.

The first mill at Morrisville was built in 1772-73, while the property was in the possession of the widow and sons of Adam Hoops. In April, 1773, it was

conveyed to Richard Downing, including the island and the right of landing. In 1780 the mills were called the "Delaware mills." Patrick Colvin bought the ferry and a considerable tract of land in 1772, which he owned until 1792, and, for those twenty years, what is now Morrisville was known as Colvin's ferry. He built the brick ferry-house, 1792, the stone part having been built several years before.

Morrisville took its name, and received its early impetus from Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. The 11th of December, 1789, he purchased the mill property, called the "Delaware Works," with the island containing four hundred and fifty acres, and some vacant lots, of Samuel Ogden and wife. On the 16th of November, 1792, he purchased of Patrick Colvin and wife two hundred and sixty-four and a half acres adjoining the tract he already owned, which had come down by descent and purchase from the Harrisons, Acremans, Kirkbrides and Blackshaws, all original settlers. This tract extended from a point on the river south of the mill property down more than a mile, and embraced the fine land west of the Philadelphia road. While Mr. Morris resided here, he lived in the large house in the grove, which he probably built, and it is positively asserted he also built the brick stables and several small houses where the village stands. On the 9th of June, 1798, the real estate of Mr. Morris was sold at sheriff's sale to George Clymer, another signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Thomas Fitzsimmons, Philadelphia, for forty-one thousand dollars. George Clymer, son of Christopher Clymer, was born at Philadelphia the 10th of June, 1739. On his mother's side he descended from the Fitzwaters, among the earliest immigrants to the province. Losing his parents when a month old, he was brought up by his uncle, William Coleman, the husband of his mother's sister, who left him the bulk of his fortune at his death. His ancestors being shipping merchants he was brought up to that business, and entered into co-partnership with Reese and Samuel Meredith, whose daughter and sister, Elizabeth, he married. He was not only a signer of the Declaration of Independence, but a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States, and also of the first Congress. He died at Morrisville, at the house of his son, Henry Clymer, January 23, 1813, and was buried in Friends' ground at Trenton. His widow died at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, February, 1815. Messrs. Clymer and Fitzsimmons erected a new grist-mill in 1799, and, in 1800, the two ferries fell into the possession of John Longstreth and Samuel Spencer by deed. What is now Green street was then called the Post road and led down to the ferry. The old ferry house stood on the north side of Green street just west of the stone building. George Clymer owned the farm and mansion in the western part of the borough overlooking the village and the city of Trenton, and now owned by a son of the late John H. Osborne.¹ He died in that house, and John Carlile, the grandfather of the late John Carlile, was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral. Henry Clymer, the son, bought a farm in Lower Makefield on the river adjoining the Kirkbride ferry road, which was the family residence many years after his death, and was lately owned by Dr. Dana, formerly of Wilkesbarre.

¹ A granddaughter of George Clymer died at Bethlehem, Pa., March 8, 1898, within four days of seventy-one. She was a daughter of John Clymer, a son of George, and born in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, March 12, 1827, married Franklin J. Schick, 1850, and removed to Bethlehem, 1868. She left one son and two daughters. It is denied by some that Mrs. Schick was a granddaughter of George Clymer, the signer.

A portion of the Robert Morris property next fell into the hands of the distinguished French general, Jean Victor Maria Moreau, who made his home there several years. He landed at Philadelphia, September 24, 1805, accompanied by his wife and two children, and, after looking around the country for some time for a place of residence, he found none that pleased him so well as Morrisville, where he located. It is said that Napoleon Bonaparte, while looking over the map of the United States, some years before, had pointed out the falls of the Delaware as a desirable place of residence, but whether that opinion influenced Moreau in selecting this spot is not known. On his arrival, General Moreau took up his residence for a time at the seat of a Mr. LeGuen, who lived in the vicinity, and on the 11th of March, 1807, he purchased three lots of Paul Seiman, J. B. Sartori and J. Hutchinson, including mills and water-power. This property was bounded by Mill, Green, Washington and Bridge streets, except a small corner at Bridge and Mill and Green and Mill. General Moreau lived in the large house in the grove, in which Robert Morris resided until 1811, when it took fire on Christmas-day and was burned down, when he removed into the brick building known as the ferry-house. He resided there until 1813, when events summoned him to Europe, and his tragic death at the battle of Dresden is well known to every reader of history. By his will, dated January 9, 1813, Moreau left his Morrisville property to his wife and infant daughter, but without power to sell, the executor being J. B. Sartori. On the 5th of March, 1816, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the sale of the real estate, which was advertised in the *Pennsylvania Correspondent*, now *Bucks County Intelligencer*, and the *Herald of Liberty*, at Newtown, and was exposed to public sale June 27th, 1816. It was bought by J. B. Sartori and James Vanuxem, for \$52,000. All of the Moreau, and other real estate at Morrisville that once belonged to Robert Morris, was purchased by John Savage, 1823, which remained in his family nearly half a century.

The wooden bridge between Morrisville and Trenton, and the first across the Delaware, was built by the Trenton Bridge Company, chartered, respectively by the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, March 3 and April 4, 1798. The time for completing the bridge was limited, but subsequent acts extended it to March 3, 1812. Under the joint act John Beatty, Peter Gordon and Aaron Howell, New Jersey, and Philip Wagner, James C. Fisher and Charles Biddle, Pennsylvania, were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock. Letters patent were issued August 16, 1803; contract made with Theodore Burr, the celebrated bridge architect and builder, during the winter of 1803-4; work begun May, 1804; the bridge completed in January, 1806, and opened to travel on the 30th. Its length was 1,100 feet, and the cost \$180,000. Before its completion a freshet in the river proved the abutments were too low and they were raised about one-fourth higher. The opening of the bridge to travel was made a festive occasion. A large concourse of citizens marched in procession across from Trenton under a salute of seventeen guns fired from two field-pieces. The president of the company delivered an address of thanks to Theodore Burr, the architect, and to the mechanics. Governor Bloomfield and other distinguished persons were present, and the celebration was concluded by a good dinner, speeches and toasts. The receipts from tolls for the first six weeks, were \$754. After the completion of the bridge the ferry fell into almost entire disuse. The great freshet of 1841, probably the heaviest since the first settlement on the Delaware, carried away the bridges at Easton, Reigelsville, New Hope, Taylorsville, and Yardley, which passed under the Trenton bridge without doing any serious damage. The terminus of the Philadelphia & Tren-

ton railroad was at Morrisville for several years, and the passengers were taken across the bridge in horse cars. In 1851 a passage way for steam cars was added on the south side, and since then trains have run across regularly. The old wooden bridge has been removed, and on its site the Pennsylvania railroad company has built a handsome double-track iron bridge.

The ferry, below the falls, was established by act of Assembly, May 31, 1718, after there had been a ferry there three-quarters of a century, and a new ferry half a mile above the falls, 1782. The latter was known by the names of Trenton and Beatty's ferry, no doubt the same that was called Kirkbride's ferry. The *Trenton Gazette*, August 14, 1782, contained the following notice in reference to this ferry:

"The subscribers, having, at length, obtained a road, laid out by authority from Bristol road to the new Trenton ferry, the shortest way, a pleasant, sandy, dry road at all seasons of the year, inform the public that they have good boats. Whoever pleases to favor them with their custom, please turn to the left at the cross-roads, near Patrick Colvin's ferry, to Colonel Bird's mill sixty rods above Colvin's ferry, thence near half a mile up the river to the ferry above the falls, and almost opposite Trenton, where constant attendance is given by their humble servants.

"JOHN BURROWS,

"GEORGE BEATTY."

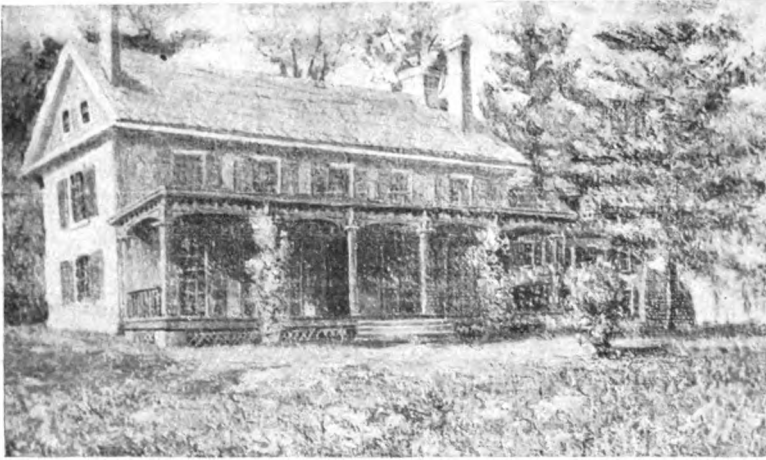
Morrisville was erected into a borough by act of Assembly, March 29, 1804, the same year the bridge was built, and the turnpike to Bristol and Philadelphia was made. The early records of the borough have been lost through carelessness, and it is impossible to give the names of the original officers.

It was in contemplation, at one time, to establish the capital of the United States on the Delaware where Morrisville stands. Previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the sessions of Congress were mostly held at New York and Philadelphia. In June, 1783, Congress appointed the first Monday of October following to consider such offers as might be made to them from places which aspired to be the capital of the Republic. About this time Trenton offered a district twenty miles square and a grant of \$30,000, in specie, to assist in the purchase of land and the erection of public buildings. October 7, 1783, Congress resolved "that the Federal town should be erected on the banks of the Delaware at the "falls near Trenton, on the New Jersey side, or in Pennsylvania on the opposite," and a committee of five was appointed to view the respective locations. The site of the capital now became a bone of contention between the North and the South, and motions were made in favor of Trenton and Annapolis; but, on the 21st of October, 1783, it was resolved that Congress shall have two places of meeting, one on the Delaware and the other on the Potomac near Georgetown, and until buildings can be erected at both places, Congress shall meet alternately at Trenton and Annapolis. The effort to have Annapolis substituted for Georgetown failed. When Congress met at Trenton, November, 1784, it was resolved "that measures shall be taken to procure suitable buildings for national purposes." On the 23d of December three commissioners were appointed "with full powers to lay out a district not less than two, nor more than three, miles square on the banks of either side of the Delaware, nor more than eight miles above or below the lower falls thereof, for a Federal town." They were authorized to purchase the soil and enter into contract for the erection of public buildings "in an elegant manner," and to draw on the treasury for a sum not exceeding \$100,000. Congress adjourning to New York soon after, we hear no more of the committee. It is said the high land to the west of Morrisville was the chosen location if the purpose of the

resolution had been carried out. We found in a bag of old papers what purported to be a draft of the proposed Federal district, some of the lines being too indistinct for it to be copied, which embraced the site of Morrisville and adjacent country. About this time Washington, in a letter to the president of Congress, gave his advice against the proposed location and the project was dropped altogether. The site on the bank of the Potomac was fixed in July, 1790.

Morrisville, lying on the line of two states, has occasionally been made the place to settle personal difficulties at the pistol's mouth. Such was the case in 1816, when, on the morning of November 20th, Colden Cooper, of New York, and Christopher Roberts, Jr., of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, repaired to its shady haunts and fought a duel that resulted in the death of Cooper, who fell on the field. The cause of the fight we have not been able to learn.

The situation of Morrisville, at the head of navigation on the Delaware, with ample water power at its command, is a very eligible one. If these privileges were in New England, instead of conservative Pennsylvania, the town, long since, would have become the seat of extensive manufacturing. The first impetus Morrisville received in the march of improvement was after the death of General Moreau, when his real estate was laid off into town lots and put in the market. It is a place of about 2,000 inhabitants, and contains a number of handsome dwellings; three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and Advent; lodges of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain; Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and Daughters of America. It has also several industrial establishments, two saw-mills, a manufactory of cases for packing leaf tobacco—making 12,000 a year, grist and merchant flour-mills, turning works for all descriptions of wood turning and a planing mill. In 1873 a manufactory of rubber car springs, tubing, soft rubber goods, etc., was started in the old Robert Morris--Moreau brick, but enlarged in recent years, and operated by the Goodyear Vulcanite Company for making vulcanite goods. It gives employment to three hundred men, women and children. Next in importance is the Robinson Art Tile Company's works, established 1890, and, since 1895, operated by Forst & Bowman, Trenton, New Jersey. Wildman's carriage works, Haven's machine shop, coal and lumber yards, three public inns, the usual mechanics, stores and shops in their various lines of merchandise. Morrisville has a graded school with a three-year course, embracing all branches to fit one for college, except Greek. The town is lighted by electricity; a water plant was erected, 1894, at a cost of \$25,000, and the borough owns a good two-story brick building for municipal purposes. Among the industries may be mentioned Moon's nursery, probably the oldest in the United States, the present proprietor being the great-great-grandson of James Moon, who came from Bristol, England, 1684, where he had been engaged in the same business. The American branch of the family have followed this pursuit for over an hundred years, and possibly since the arrival of the ancestor near the close of the seventeenth century. Three iron bridges span the Delaware here, the first an iron railroad bridge, of the Wilson pattern, built 1874-75, above the old one, the iron work being made at Pittsburg. When completed the whole structure was moved fifteen feet up the river—resting on rollers to counteract the expansion and contraction of the iron during the extremes of heat and cold. At this point the great traveled route between the North and South crosses the Delaware, and has been the case since the settlement of the Atlantic slope. A fine grove in the village makes it quite a resort for pic-nics and other parties of pleasure.



BARCLAY HOUSE, MORRISVILLE.
Washington's Headquarters, 1776.

The Clymer-Morris mansion, mentioned in a previous paragraph, has an interesting history. It is still in the Osborne family and is known as "Summerseat," the name given to it when built over a century and a quarter ago. It was not only the residence of Robert Morris and George Clymer, both signers of the Declaration of Independence, but was Washington's first headquarters in Bucks county for several days immediately after the Continental army crossed the Delaware, December 8, 1776.² When Joseph Bonaparte came to America it is said he offered a large price for Summerseat, but the purchase not being effected, he settled at Bordentown. The house is the best sample of a colonial residence in the county, and carefully preserved. The interior finish is simple and handsome, the paneling being carved in solid wood, and the surroundings show the general style of living in ye olden time. The farm belonging to it contains 160 acres.

The following description of the historic house is from the pen of a young lady of Doylestown,^{2½} who visited it at the request of the author, and, while there, made a sketch of the building, which is one of our illustrations.

"A quiet village street, ending in an old time shoemaker's shop just over the rail-guarded bridge, across which the street merges into the country highway; glimpses of the Delaware here and there through the trees, with low meadows between; nothing in sight to suggest the present.

"At the roadside entrance stands a small lodge house, a hip-roofed build-

² When Summerseat was occupied by Washington as headquarters, the owner, Thomas Barclay, was a prominent and patriotic resident of Philadelphia. He purchased the plantation of two hundred and forty-one acres in 1773, and is thought to have erected the buildings. He sold it to Robert Morris, in 1791, who spent a portion of his time there until overtaken by financial disaster, when the property was sold to George Clymer, who lived there until his death, 1813. Thomas Barclay was an Irishman by birth and one of the original members of the "Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," organized at Philadelphia, 1771. It was the parent of the present "Hibernian Society," of which he was president for one year, from June 1, 1779. He subscribed £5,000 to the Pennsylvania bank, established for furnishing provisions and other supplies to the Continental army.

^{2½} Miss Marion Otter.

ing, quaint in its plainness, past which the long lane, with its triple row of cedars, winds up the hill to the well-kept, substantial mansion at the top.

"The house of two and a half stories, facing the river, consists of a main building and smaller wings; it is of a yellow color, well toned by time and the weather; a broad piazza, a later addition, crosses the front, upon which the windows of the lower rooms open to the floor; within, from the wide hall four large, cheerful rooms open, two upon either side; the heavy timbered floors, the paneled doors, the wainscoting and mouldings, particularly of which the present owner is justly proud, so well preserved are they, all bear substantial witness to times when solidity was a reality and not in appearance.

"From the windows across the sloping fields and shining strips of river, lies Trenton with its hazy veil of smoke and present day activity, in contrast with its neighbor on the Pennsylvania side.

"Passing through the hall and out the opposite door, the house presents, from this side, a much quainter appearance; there is an irregularity in the position of the windows, a small hooded porch over the hall door with its latch and knocker, while the wall of the smaller wing is broken by an arched recess opening upon a brick pavement, where, at the moment, stood several figures, dogs, and a horse ready saddled, giving a characteristic touch to the place.

"To the west an old-fashioned high-walled garden, the farm buildings and slave quarters bound the lawn; to Northern eyes the latter are most interesting, and, though fast falling into decay, enough remains to show what they once were; five tiny cottages open on a common court of which the walls of the garden and two other buildings form sides; they are substantially built of the stone used in the other buildings upon the place; two rooms are in each house; the lower room has one side entirely taken up with the huge open fire-place; oven and soap-boiling arrangements of the times; an enclosed stairway leads to the room above, which also contains an open fire-place; without the court is paved with flat stones, now overgrown with grass and weeds, while a grove of saplings and fruit trees have pushed their way between the stones, making a wilderness where once was heard the songs and mirth of a light-hearted race.

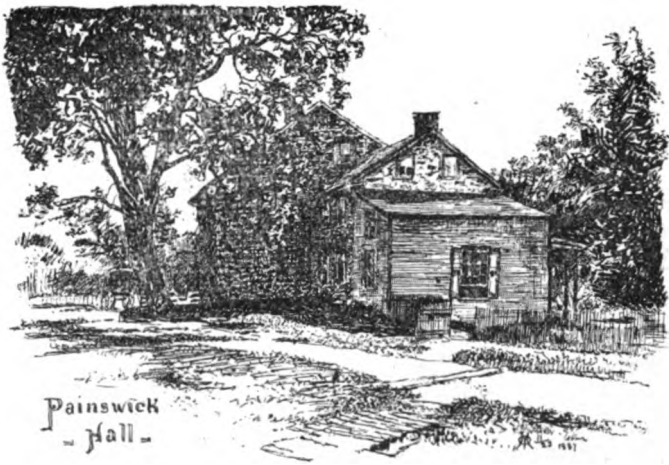
"Many interesting ornaments, showing the taste of past owners, at one time adorned the place, all long since scattered; a pair of lions, now guarding the entrance to St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, came from here. But as we saw it one blustery October day, the wind blowing the leaves down in yellow showers, it seemed to us the place wanted no other adornment than the beautiful trees which surrounded it on all sides—tulip, poplars, maples, ash, chestnuts, dropping their nuts with every wind; tall cedars and pines, outlining the lane and mingling their darker foliage with the gay autumn tints on the lawn, they entirely conceal the house, but make a landmark of a place to which each year is adding a new interest."

Before the old bridge was built across the Delaware at Morrisville, 1804, the ferry a little lower down, was extensively used for ferrying cattle across the river on their way to the New York market. The drove swam over after their leader was placed in a boat, and droves of sheep were ferried in the same way. Scows, capable of holding a horse and carriage, were set across by two men. In 1842 Samuel Crossley was ferryman on the Pennsylvania side and kept a tavern in a house known as "Frazier's."

Morrisville was an important point in the Revolution. It was at Colvin's ferry, the lower part of the village, where the Continental army crossed into Pennsylvania and effected its escape from the pursuing British. Trenton, where the Hessians were surprised on Christmas night, in the morning, the

turning point in the war for independence—is directly opposite on the east bank of the Delaware. During that important campaign, and until the enemy was driven from western New Jersey, a strong body of troops was stationed at Morrisville to guard the passage of the Delaware. In 1824, when Lafayette came to the United States as the guest of the nation, he crossed the river over Trenton bridge into Pennsylvania. Here he was met by the late General John Davis, with his fine regiment of Bucks county volunteers, 600 strong, mounted. After the ceremony of reception, the march was taken up and the distinguished guest escorted to the Philadelphia county line, where he was received by the city troops.

At the first census after the borough was organized, 1810, the population was 266; 1820, 391; 1830, 531, and 91 taxables; 1840, 405; 1850, 565; 1860, 784; 1870, 831, of which 51 were foreign born, and 25 colored; 1880, 968; 1890, 1,203; 1900, 1,871.



CHAPTER XIII.

DOYLESTOWN TOWNSHIP.

1818.

Early history.—Walter Shewell.—Painswick Hall.—Nathaniel Shewell.—The Merediths.—Thomas Meredith.—Doctor Hugh.—The Snodgrasses.—Death of Benjamin.—David Johnson.—Gabriel Swartzlander.—Free Society of Traders.—Langhorne's purchase.—Tracts of Cudjo and Joe.—Joseph Kirkbride.—Edward and William Doyle and descendants.—Township organized.—Area.—The Manns.—The Browsers.—Christopher Day.—National farm school.—Bridge Point.—The bridge built.—Dr. Samuel Moore.—Robert Patterson.—Carding machines.—Duncan McGregor's school.—John Fitzinger.—Bering.—The Turk.—A candidate for county seat.—Cross Keys.—Mennonite church.—Roads.—Kirkbride house burned.—Population.

The early history of Doylestown township is merged in New Britain, Buckingham and Warwick, from which it was carved in 1818.

Among the earliest settlers in that part of New Britain that fell into Doylestown, was Walter Shewell, who immigrated from Gloucestershire, England, in 1722.¹ Landing at Philadelphia he soon made his way to Bucks county, where he purchased a large tract of land lying on the Lower State Road, a part of which, with the mansion, was in the family until recently. It is two miles from the borough of Doylestown, and, on it Mr. Shewell built a handsome dwelling, in 1769, naming it "Painswick Hall," after his birthplace, in England. He married Mary Kimber, Maryland, and had a family of sons and daughters. Robert, the youngest son, born January 27, 1740, and married Sarah Sallows, January 15, 1764, became a distinguished merchant of Philadelphia, but retired early from business to Painswick where he spent the remainder of his life, dying December 28, 1823. Of the eight children of Robert Shewell, five sons became merchants of Philadelphia, Thomas, the youngest, born July 13, 1774, being the most distinguished. He was partner in a Philadelphia house at the age of eighteen, at twenty-two making a voyage to the West Indies for his health, and thence to England, where he remained three years in a London house. Betsy Shewell, the wife of Benjamin West, the

¹ An old school-house stood on the Shewell farm, on the road from Castle Valley to New Britain, near the highway, supposed to have been built prior to the Revolution. There an old time country school was kept until the public school law went into effect, when it was torn down.

artist, was a member of this family, and, while Thomas was in London, he spent his Sundays at West's house. On his return home, 1799, Mr. Shewell resumed business, which he continued until 1832, when he retired and passed the remainder of his life in ease, dying at Philadelphia, March 22, 1848. He was thrice married, and the father of seven children. Nathaniel Shewell, a leading character of this vicinity, and a descendant of Walter, is remembered by persons of the present generation. He used to relate that, when a boy, shad came up the Neshaminy as far as Castle Valley bridge, which argues there were no dams in the stream at that day to impede their passage. He was elected sheriff the fall of 1799; served a term of three years, and died in 1861.²

The Merediths, early settlers in Doylestown township, were among the first to take up land on Neshaminy creek, in the vicinity of Castle Valley bridge. James Meredith came as early as about 1730, whose son, Hugh Meredith, was a practicing physician at Doylestown, 1776. The descendants of the Meredith family, quite numerous in Bucks and neighboring counties, descend from Chester county ancestry, settling there at the beginning of the eighteenth century. William Meredith, the partner of Benjamin Franklin, 1725, and the late Hon. William M. Meredith were both of this same family. James, said to have been a brother of Franklin's partner, was the immediate progenitor of our Bucks county family. His uncle Thomas became possessed of several hundred acres about Castle Valley on both sides of the creek, and his son Thomas, crazed with over-much study, the inheritor of these lands, was sent to Bucks county to spend his life on his possessions, his cousin James coming along to take care of him. The harmless, demented young man in his whims planned the building of a castle on the right bank of Neshaminy, near the Alms-House road. With labor and perseverance he carried to the spot a great quantity of stones, piled them up in a circle as high as his head, cut down trees and had the logs transported to the site. His castle building, which many saner men often indulge, but in not half so practical a way, was not interfered with, and when he died, the logs and stones were used to build the first bridge that spanned the stream, and several dwellings. Thomas Meredith's castle building gave the name to that locality. At the death of the crazy cousin the land came into the possession of James, embracing the farms of the late Sheridan T. Patterson, Lewis Tomlinson, that owned by George W. Lightcap and others. He built a house on the Patterson farm, long owned by the late Monroe Buckman, and married Mary Nicholas, of Philadelphia. He had four sons, Simon, John, Thomas and Hugh. James Meredith bought an adjoining farm, late Bonsall's, but then belonging to Samuel Wells, who built a house on it as early as 1730, and which is still standing. Simon Meredith, born in 1740, married Hannah Hough, 1766, a daughter of Joseph Hough, and granddaughter of Richard Hough, who settled on the banks of the Delaware, 1682, and died in 1813. Hugh, a physician, married Mary Todd, and lived and died at Doylestown. His two sons, John and Joseph, were likewise physicians, and his daughter, Elizabeth, married Abraham Chapman and became the mother of the late Henry Chapman. The widow of Simon Meredith died April 18, 1819, aged eighty-seven, which carries her birth back to 1732. The older branches of the Meredith family intermarried with the Fells, Mathewses, Foulkes, etc.

Benjamin Snodgrass, ancestor of those bearing the name in this county,

² Nathaniel Shewell's will was executed July 27, 1847, and a codicil added, October 28, 1855, was probated January 2, 1861. He was one of Doylestown's earliest merchants, prior to 1790.

and whose descendants are found in many parts of the country, immigrated from Ireland previous to 1730. During a long voyage his whole family perished of hunger except himself and daughter Mary. He settled in what is now Doylestown township, then included in New Britain. Some time after his arrival he married Jane Borland, a widow, and by her had five children, Benjamin, born 1731, James, 1734, Rebecca, Margaret,³ and Jane. Mary Snodgrass, the daughter who survived the voyage, married Robert Stewart, and had one daughter, Jane, who married John Greir, father of the late John Stewart Greir. Benjamin Snodgrass died in 1778, his will being proved the 13th of October, leaving legacies to his children, and his farm was sold by his executors, January, 1779. The oldest son of Benjamin Snodgrass, by his second wife, married Mary McFarland, born, 1731, died, 1818, and had three sons and one daughter. While on his way to visit his son James, a Presbyterian minister settled at New Hanover, Dauphin county; he was thrown from his gig July 1, 1804, and so badly injured he died in a few days. Of the other children of Benjamin the elder, James married Ann Wilson, who died, 1809, Rebecca, a Watson, Margaret, a Law, and Jane, a Harvey. Benjamin, son of the second Benjamin, a soldier of the Revolution, was present at the battle of Trenton, and died a bachelor. His youngest sister, Mary, born, 1772, married John Mann and died, 1803. James, the youngest son of Benjamin Snodgrass, the elder, had one son and six daughters. James, his son and youngest child, born October 21, 1780, married Mary McKinstry and died at Doylestown in April, 1870. The daughters married into the families of Pool, Harrar, Todd, Rich, Greir, and Armstrong. The late Benjamin S. Rich, Buckingham, was a descendant of James the elder, and the late Jefferson Greir, a descendant of Sarah Snodgrass. The Reverend William D. Snodgrass, Goshen, New York, was a son of Rev. James Snodgrass, New Hanover, Dauphin county, who died in 1846. The late Doctor James S. Rich, Churchville, was the son of Mary Snodgrass, the granddaughter of James the second.

David Johnson was among the early settlers in that part of New Britain, subsequently included in Doylestown township. He was born in Ireland about 1732, came to Bucks county when young and died April 21, 1819, in his eighty-seventh year. One of the earliest Germans, in the township, was Philip Swartzlander, an immigrant from a German province of Switzerland. He arrived in 1752, bringing one son, Gabriel, and a daughter Barbara, settling on Pine run, and dying in 1784; he married a second time, in the same year of his arrival, and had two sons, Philip and Conrad. His son Gabriel, born March 31, 1747, and died July 17, 1814, aged sixty-seven years, three months, and seventeen days, married Salome Stout, and at his death left four sons and two daughters: John, who died young; Jacob, great-grandfather of Dr. Frank Swartzlander, the elder of Doylestown, and Joseph, who died March 7, 1875. Gabriel Swartzlander was the grandfather of Joseph Swartzlander, late of Lower Makefield. We have no record of the daughter. One of the half-brothers of Gabriel Swartzlander migrated to North Carolina in the vicinity of New Berne, but that branch of the family have disappeared.

A considerable part of Doylestown township was included in land Penn conveyed to the Free Society of Traders in 1681. In this section lay a tract of over eight thousand acres, whose northeastern boundary was the Swamp road, and extended into the townships of Warwick, New Britain and Hilltown. When the Society lands were sold by trustees, Jeremiah Langhorne bought

3 One account calls her Martha.

seven hundred acres in Warwick, bounded on the northwest by the line of New Britain, and this purchase embraced all the site of Doylestown borough lying southeast of Court street. At his death he divided three hundred and ten acres of this tract that was unsold, between two of his negro men, for life—Cudjo and Joe. Cudjo's title was extinguished by the executors, 1751, and his portion sold to Isabella Crawford. Joseph Kirkbride, of Falls, was an early land-holder in Doylestown, but never a settler there, although some of his descendants lived here. His tract lay northwest of the borough and came down to the line of Warwick, now Court street. On March 30, 1730, he conveyed one hundred and fifty acres to Edward Doyle, originally "Doyle," then a resident of New Britain, but how long he had been there is not known. Joseph Fell took up a tract northeast of the town extending out to Pool's corner. One hundred and fifty years ago the land owners immediately around the borough of Doylestown were Edward and William Doyle, Joseph Kirkbride, William and Robert Scott, and Joseph and Samuel Flack. Jonathan Mason was an early proprietor of a large tract of land in the vicinity of New Britain church, and probably purchased from the Free Society of Traders.

The metes and bounds of the Society's lands when the first edition was published, were obtained from the most reliable sources, but subsequent investigation of the county records⁴ shows some correction to be necessary. The original tract contained fifty-two hundred acres, the remainder, subsequently included in it, being made up of warrants held by the society but not yet located. It extended eastward from the Bristol road and a line running northward and corresponding therewith, thence by a right-angled line to the Plumstead line at the village of Fountainville, the present line of Doylestown and New Britain, and embraced one thousand acres in Warwick. The survey of 1724, when the fifty-two hundred acres were conveyed to Jeremiah Langhorne, disclosed the fact that the line did not reach the Plumstead-Buckingham line by one hundred and twenty perches, and also left a tract of seven hundred acres lying next this strip, embracing the site of Doylestown south of Court street and running from the New Britain line down to the line between Buckingham and Warwick. This tract was patented to Langhorne and George Fitzwater, seven hundred acres to the former, three hundred to the latter, as unlocated land represented by warrants held by the Society, Fitzwater's three hundred acres being the strip of one hundred and twenty perches wide along the Plumstead-Buckingham line in New Britain; and he having purchased three hundred and ten acres of Langhorne's seven hundred acre tract, the whole strip of one hundred and twenty perches was patented to him down to the Buckingham line. In 1744 Fitzwater conveyed one hundred and twenty acres of this tract to Thomas Holcomb, New Britain, millwright, who erected thereon what is known as "Swartzlander's mill." Holcomb becoming involved the land and mill were sold for the payment of debts, to Joshua Morris, and by him, to Smith Cornell, who, after operating the mill until 1767, sold it to Jacob Stout, of Rockhill, the father-in-law of Gabriel Swartzlander, who obtained title to it through his wife, Salome. Langhorne sold one half of the Society tract of fifty-two hundred acres to Joseph Kirkbride, 1729, in three tracts, two of one thousand six hundred and two, and one of five hundred and thirty-four acres, respectively, lying in New Britain and embracing the whole of the northeastern part of Doylestown township, and the other four hundred and forty-eight acres was in Warwick township lying next the Hough tract,

4 By Warren S. Ely.

the south corner just reaching across the "Dyer's Mill Road," now the Doylestown-Philadelphia turnpike at the Turk.

The Doyles were in Bucks county some time before making their appearance in New Britain, about 1730-35. Edward Doyle arrived 14, 8 mo., 1687, served several years to pay his passage and received fifty acres of land. Among the tombstones in the Cold Spring Baptist graveyard, near Bristol, on the Delaware, was one erected to a Doyle, 1707, according to Morgan Edwards.⁵ Joseph Fell, pioneer of the Fell family, born 2, 19, 1668, at Lowlands, Cumberland, England, and died in Buckingham township, Bucks county, 8, 9, 1748, married for his second wife 3, 10, 1711, Elizabeth Doyle, Middletown, who died 4, 17, 178—, in her ninety-seventh year. They had seven children, John, born 5, 6, 1712, married Elizabeth Watson; Sarah, born 8, 26, 1713, married Richard Church; Isaac, born 6, 17, 1715, married Hannah Haines; Rachel, born 10, 17, 1716, first married John Kinsey, second, Isaac Kirk; Titus, born 5, 7, 1722, married Elizabeth Heston; Thomas, born 6, 9, 1725, married Jane Kirk, and George Fell, born 9, 13, 1728, and married Sarah Kirk. Elizabeth Doyle was born in Bucks county. Her father was an Irishman and her mother born in Rhode Island.⁶ The will of Edward Doyle, probably the immigrant, recorded in the Register's office, Philadelphia, Book B., page 289, is dated September 16, 1702, and proved March 12, 1703. He left fifty acres to his wife Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Dungan, Cold Spring, a breeding mare to his son Edward, and her first colt to his son Clement, and the residue of his estate to his wife. The witnesses to the will were George Knight, Tobias Dymock and William Surkett. The fifty acres mentioned in the will were conveyed to Edward Doyle by Clement Dungan, 4, 9, 1696, and were in Bensalem township on the Bristol road. Edward and Clement Doyle both bought land in the limits of the present Doylestown township of Joseph Kirkbride, Clement one hundred and forty-eight acres, where Lemuel wi-Carwithin now lives, May 3, 1733. He died 1771, leaving children, John, Jonathan, Richard, Rebecca and Margaret Evans. Edward purchased forty-two acres, twenty-one perches wide and three hundred and twenty long, fronting on our present Court street and northwest of the Fountain House, which he deeded to his son William. Edward died in New Britain, 1760, leaving sons William, Edward and Jeremiah, and daughters Elizabeth and Rebecca. William Doyle's first wife was Martha Hellings, daughter of Nicholas Hellings, and he married (second) late in life, Olive, widow of John Hough. William Doyle died at an advanced age, and among his children were a son Jonathan and a daughter Elizabeth. Jonathan was probably a son of the second marriage, as he was not born until 1762, and died 1843, at the age of eighty-one. He became the owner of the greater part of his father's real estate at his death and built Hiestand's mill, then a grist and carding mill which he carried on for several years. He married Mary Stephens, of Welsh parentage, and had three children, William, Thomas, and Eliza. Elizabeth, the sister of William Doyle the elder, married a McBurney. Of the children of Jonathan Doyle, William married Eliza Hough, Thomas, Fannie Tucker, who had several children, one daughter the wife of the late Robert Smith, Doylestown and another of Samuel J. Johnson, Philadelphia. William Doyle read law with the late Abraham Chapman and died at the age of forty. For many years the cross roads at Doylestown was known as "William Doyle's tavern," and during the Revo-

5 See Historical Magazine, August, 1868.

6 Fell Family History, page 26.

lutionary war, it was first dignified with the name of "Doyle's town," from which it was afterward changed to the present spelling.

The removal of the county seat to the hamlet of Doylestown, through which the dividing line of Warwick and New Britain ran, 1812, called for the formation of a new township around the public buildings. In August, 1818, a number of the inhabitants of these townships petitioned the court, setting forth that "they reside on the extremity of the townships of Buckingham, Warwick, New Britain, and Plumstead, and that it would be to the interest and advantage of the said petitioners to have a new township, making the court house the centre thereof, or as nearly so as may be convenient." The court



BUCKS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, 1812-1877.

was asked to appoint three impartial men "to view and lay out the township agreeably to law," and, in accordance with their prayer, Thomas G. Kennedy, Thomas Yardley, and Thomas Story were selected to perform this duty. They reported to the November term following in favor of a new township, to be called Doylestown, and formed out of the territory of the three contiguous townships, as follows: From New Britain five thousand three hundred and fifty acres, reducing her territory more than one-third, from Warwick three thousand five hundred and fifteen acres, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five acres from Buckingham, the southeast corner of the new township reaching down to Bushington, was the part cut off from Buckingham. The report was confirmed and the municipal government of the new township duly put in running order, the late John D. James, many years crier of the courts, being the first elected constable. The area was ten thousand and fifty acres, or about fifteen and a half square miles. It was subsequently enlarged by taking in the northwest corner of Warwick, containing the Alms-House

7 When the first edition of the History of Bucks County was written, the petition for the erection of Doylestown township, was in the quarter sessions office, and the author consulted and replaced it. It is now said to be lost, but probably only misplaced in removing the records, when the new court house was built.

farm and buildings. The report of the jury was accompanied by an elaborate map, including several of the surrounding townships, drawn by Thomas G. Kennedy, one of the jurors.

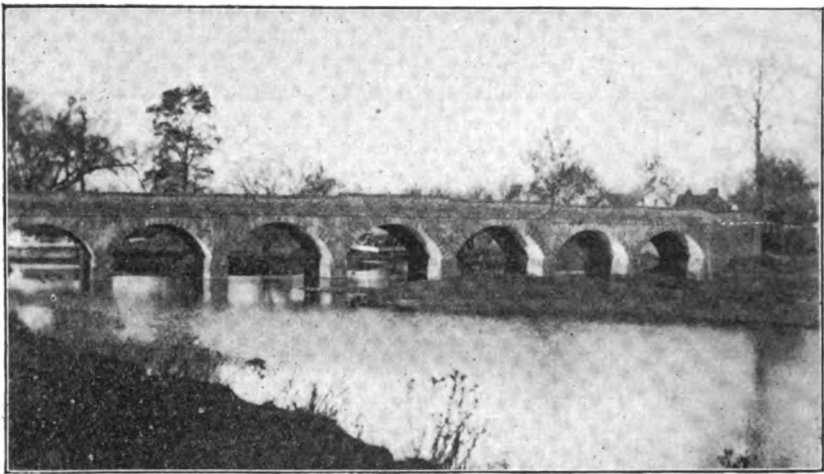
The Manns of Doylestown, and adjoining townships and counties, are descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. John Mann, son of James and Mary Mann, County Donegal, Ireland, immigrated to America at the age of twenty, landing at Bristol the fall of 1732, or 1733. He was a fellow-immigrant with the McNairs and others who bear well-known names in the county. He settled in Warminster or Warwick in the vicinity of Hartsville, owning land at his death in both townships. In 1736 he married Margaret Mitchel, Warwick, born, 1707, and had seven children, William, born 1738, Mary, 1740, John, 1742, Ann, 1745, James first, 1747, James second, 1749, and Samuel Mitchel, 1755. In 1748 he purchased one hundred and sixty-two acres in Horsham, which became the homestead of the family, and on it erected a good dwelling, 1754, which is still standing and owned by his descendants. Here his wife died, 1769, and he, 1779, at the age of sixty-seven. His estate was divided among his children and grandchildren. The sons and daughters of John Mann married into the families of McLaughlin, McNair, Keith, and others, and had large families of children, and their descendants are numerous and scattered. With scarce an exception they are Presbyterian in faith, and some of them have occupied positions of prominence. Joel K. Mann, Montgomery county, represented that district in Congress, and died in 1857, at the age of seventy-six. The late John G. and James S. Mann, Doylestown, were grandsons of John Mann, the elder. The descendants of John Mann's children intermarried with the Hustons, Snodgrasses, Greirs, Fentons, Cravens, Shelmires, Manns, Vanartsdalens, Longs, Kirks, Stuckerts, Duffields, et al. Isaac K. Mann, the great-grandson of John Mann, served three years during the Civil war in the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania regiment.

Christian Brower, who lived on the Bridge Point farm many years, purchased the property and moved there 1848. His grandfather, Henry Brower, born 1720, came to New York from Holland, probably in 1726. In 1746 he bought lands at "Schuylkill," Chester county. He had children by his first wife, De Frain, Abraham, Salome and Elizabeth, and, by a second wife, Barbara High, Isaac, Jacob, John and Daniel. The last, Daniel, was born 1757. Christian Brower, born, 1784, was a son of Daniel, and married Catharine Price (Bruys), daughter of Daniel Price, Chester county, March 13, 1814. He had children, Amelia, Daniel, Nathan, Elizabeth, Davis, Anna, George, Sarah Margaretta, and Adelaide. Of these, Daniel, George, Margaretta and Amelia are deceased, 1900; Nathan lives at Norristown; Anna and Sarah are married and living; Davis and Adelaide in Doylestown.

In the olden time Christopher Day gave a lot for a school house for what was then New Britain, on the Swamp road just above Cross Keys. A log school house was erected upon it but disappeared many years ago. The lot has since been taken into the farm of John Smith, without title, which is probably in the Commonwealth, in the absence of Day's heirs to claim it.

Bridge Point has borne its present name so long the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and was probably so called from the point of land between the two creeks, on which the mill, store and shops are built, and the bridge spanning the stream below. A bridge was built across Neshaminy at this place by contract, 1764, probably not the first one, at a cost of £210, of which amount the inhabitants raised £152. 6s. by subscription. Henry Crossley agreed to build this bridge by contract for £210, but after it was completed asked the court for an extra allowance of £35, but whether

it was granted we do not know. It is supposed to have spanned the stream where its successor, of masonry, resting on seven arches, was built, 1800, which stands the admiration of all beholders.⁸ A bridge was likewise built across the small creek in 1764. At that day the method of building bridges was different from now. When the inhabitants of a locality wished to bridge a stream, they raised all the money they could, and went to work and built the bridge. When done, a petition was presented to the court stating they had built a bridge, and asked that it might be viewed by persons appointed, and the county pay the balance of the cost. The viewers not only inspected the bridge, but examined the accounts of the managers. Their report had to be approved by the grand jury and be confirmed by the court before the



EDISON BRIDGE.

county assumed any of the cost. Another method was likewise resorted to: the people of the neighborhood first raised all the money they could, and then asked enough from the county to finish the work.

Doctor Samuel Moore, a physician of West Jersey, son-in-law of Doctor Robert Patterson, first director of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, settled at Bridge Point early in the last century, where he made valuable improvements and carried on an extensive business. Soon after graduating and marriage, 1798, Doctor Moore located at the village of Dublin, Bedminster, but after removed to Trenton. Failing health drove him from his profession, and he spent the next nine years trading to the East Indies. In 1808 he returned to Bucks county and purchased the grist and oil-mills at Bridge Point. There he erected a saw-mill, with shops and dwellings, store and school house and afterward a woolen factory. On an elevated and beautiful site he built a large mansion for himself—the same dwelling now owned by Thomas Haddon, but

8 When this handsome bridge was built, a century ago, one of the county commissioners was John Brock, grandfather of the late cashier John J. Brock, Doylestown, and he living in the vicinity, no doubt superintended it. It is one of the best bridges in the county, despite its age.

has been considerably improved. Doctor Moore was one of the most active in the erection of the first Presbyterian church, Doylestown, toward which he gave two hundred dollars. In 1818 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ingham and was twice re-elected, and 1824, appointed Director of the Mint, Philadelphia, to succeed Doctor Patterson. He retired from office in 1835, and the remainder of his life was devoted to private affairs.⁹

Robert Patterson, the father-in-law of Doctor Moore, was sufficiently identified with this county to be mentioned in these pages. Born in Ulster, Ireland, May 30, 1743, he immigrated to America in 1768, arriving at Philadelphia in October. A week afterward he set out, on foot, for Bucks county to obtain a school. He was first employed between Hinkletown and the Delaware, but afterward took charge of a school at what was known as the "Low Dutch settlement," Northampton township. Here he boarded in the family of Dominie Jonathan DuBois, and among his pupils were the daughters of Judge Wynkoop. The rest of his family came to America, 1773 and 1774. He was an assistant surgeon in the Continental army, and appointed Director of the Mint at Philadelphia by President Jefferson, 1805, which he filled until just before his death, 1824. He was thirty-five years professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, and the honorary degree of LL. D., was conferred upon him, 1816, by that institution. His son, Doctor Robert Patterson, afterward professor of natural philosophy in the University of Virginia, assisted the Rev. Uriah DuBois in his school at Doylestown immediately after graduating in 1804.

The beginning of the last century, probably about 1812-15, Duncan MacGreggor opened a classical school at Bridge Point, a mile below Doylestown, and kept it for several years. He had charge of the department of languages and mathematics and other higher branches, while his two daughters instructed in the ordinary studies. The third child was a son. To this school the families of Pugh, Meredith, Chapman, DuBois, and others, the leaders in the community, sent their sons. Among those educated there was Benjamin Lear, brother of the late Attorney General Lear, who was born on the Rodman farm, Warwick, 1809. There was some romance connected with the MacGreggors, but it was never revealed, nor was it known what became of them. In subsequent years the late Judge Chapman in his leisure moments wrote a romance of which the MacGreggars were the heroes and heroines.

When Doctor Moore carried on the woolen factory at Bridge Point, there were four other machines in the county for breaking and carding wool, one at Jacob Stover's on the Tohickon, near Piper's tavern, another at the Milford mill, Middletown, and two at the Great Spring mill near New Hope.

John Fitzinger, sometimes called Fritzinger, who owned the farm where the late Thomas W. Trego lived, and now owned by W. Atlee Burpee and known as the "Fordhook Farm," a mile west of Doylestown, in the recollection of many now living, was a Hessian soldier captured at Trenton, 1776. He refused to be exchanged, and wished to remain in the country. On being taken before Washington and asked what he could do, as he declined to enlist in the American army, he replied that he could make powder. He was sent up to Sumneytown to be out of reach of the enemy, where he worked in the powder-mills. At that time the army had a large quantity of damaged powder on hand, which Fitzinger was employed to make into a good article. He is

9 Dr. Moore died in Philadelphia, February, 1861.

said to have made the first glazed powder manufactured in America. At the close of the war he bought the farm referred to and became a useful citizen. The late Captain William McHenry, Pike county, had the short sword Fittinger wore when captured at Trenton. The mounting was solid silver, and pricked on the silver plate at the hilt are the figures, 1776.

Nearly seventy-five years ago one Bering came from South Carolina to Bucks county, in order to liberate his slaves, thought to have been his own children. He purchased the farm on the Neshaminy, two miles west of Doylestown, later Monroe Buckman's, where he lived several years. An island in the creek was called by his name, and on it a celebration was held July 4, 1824, and participated in by the citizens and military. Two beautiful arbors were erected, one for ladies, the other for gentlemen. The Berings removed many years ago to parts unknown.

This township contains but one village worthy the name, Doylestown, the county-seat, but has several hamlets. A mile below Doylestown is the Turk, of a dozen dwellings, and its tavern swung the head of a Turk on its sign-board, but in recent years has gone out of license. As long ago as 1814, when John Brunner was the landlord, it was called "Turk's Head."¹⁰ An attempt was made many years ago to change the name of this hamlet to Houghville, but the public would not consent to it and it is still called by its old name. When, in 1810, it was decided that the county seat should be removed from Newtown, John Hough, who owned a considerable tract of land about the Turk, laid out the plan of a town, and offered it for the seat of justice. The plat extended north from the Turk tavern to the head of the mill-pond, with squares laid out on each side of the Easton road, with intersecting streets every few hundred feet, one crossing the mill-race just below the breast of the dam and running toward Newtown. Sites for the "court," "offices," and "gaol" are marked on the ridge near Thomas Doyle's house, the first two on the west side of the Easton road and the other on the east with a broad street in front. The other hamlets are New Britain, on the southwestern border, the seat of the Baptist church that bears the same name of the township, with a railroad station and a dozen dwellings. Furlong, formerly Bushington, on the York road on the east, which has a licensed house, and Cross Keys on the Easton Road on the north, each partly in Doylestown, and partly in the adjoining township. The New Britain Baptist church and grave yard are wholly in the township. The village of Doylestown, seat of justice of the county, is situated in the eastern part of the township a mile from the Buckingham line. The bridge that spans Neshaminy at Castle Valley was built in 1835. The first stone house in that vicinity, torn down over half a century, is said to have stood on the farm formerly owned by Ezra Smith, and was a story and a half high, with a steep pitch roof and oaken doors in two folds, and windows with shutters but no glass. A mile west of Doylestown is an old-fashioned stone Mennonite church, built many years ago. Among the ministers who have officiated there we find the names of Kephart, Jacob Kulb, Abraham Godshall, John Gross, Isaac Godshall, Isaac Rickert, Jacob Hiestand, and Samuel Gross, and of deacons Yoder, John Haldeman and Daniel Gross. It is the oldest church edifice standing in middle Bucks,^{10½}

10 The mill at the Turk was built about 1735, by Hugh Miller, of Warwick.

10½ The old church building was replaced by a new one, 1900, and the first service held in it, Sunday, September 9th. The style of architecture of the old building is retained, the size is sixty-four by forty-two feet, one story and basement, and will

In 1896-97, the buildings for a "National Farm School" were erected a mile west of the county seat, in Doylestown township on the 130 acre farm formerly belonging to the late Judge Watson. It was purchased for the purpose by the Hebrews. The object in view is to teach Jewish children something of practical agriculture while receiving a scholastic education. The buildings were completed in the early summer, 1897, dedicated in June and opened for pupils shortly after. In the chapter on "Schools and Education" a more lengthy reference is made to the "National Farm School."¹¹



THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL AT DOYLESTOWN

The old Stephens tavern, on the Upper State Road, a mile and a half west of Doylestown, disappeared from the role of public uses about 1845. The farm, of 50 acres, originally belonging to it, was embraced in the Walter Shewell purchase and came into the Stephens family 1761. The house was first licensed about 1805. Thomas Stephens kept it for nearly 25 years, when it passed into the possession of his son David, the last owner. The author remembers attending a military training there, 1844-5. David Stephens, a Welsh Baptist, was in New Britain as early as 1731, and purchased 227 acres of Joseph Kirkbride. Some years ago a post office was established at Bridge Point, a few hundred yards below the Turk, and given the name of Edison.

The surface of Doylestown is rolling and diversified, with the spurs of Iron hill breaking it along its north-west boundary, the soil fertile and well-cultivated, and its whole area in view from the top of the Court House cupola. It is well-watered by the winding west branch of Neshaminy and its tributaries, which afford several fine mill seats. On an old title-paper Cook's run is written "Scooke's run." The township is intersected by numerous roads, some of them having been turnpiked. The two oldest, still main highways,

seat four hundred. The interior walls and woodwork are painted white and the pews yellow pine with hard oil finish. The opening exercises were in English and German, conducted by the Reverends Abraham Histan and David L. Gehman, pastors. The building is of stone.

11 From the Farm School to Doylestown, the first mile of modern road in the county was constructed the summer of 1900. The work was in charge of Edmund G. Harrison, of the Department of Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is to be hoped this sample road may lead to a much needed improved system of county highways. Mr. Harrison went to all sections of the United States educating the people in road making. He is lately deceased.

are the Eastern road laid out 1723 from the County Line to Doylestown, and that from the York road, at Centerville, to the Schuylkill at Norristown. The former was called the Dyer's mill, and the latter the North Wales road for many years, intersecting each other nearly at right angles in the heart of Doylestown. The road, from Doylestown to the York road above Bridge Valley, was laid out in 1764, the signers to the petition being Nathan McKinstry, Henry Miller, John Robinson, William Corbit, Archibald Crawford, Charles Janney, William Doyle, John White and Andrew McMicken. In 1752 a road was



laid out through what is now Doylestown, but then Warwick township, beginning in the Bristol road at a corner between John Ewers and Joseph Hough, crossing the township and coming out into the Newtown or Swamp road just below Pool's corner. This road crosses the turnpike at the Turk, and Neshaminy at Deep ford. It was surveyed by John Watson August 13th, the day the viewers met.

The Swamp road, which formed the northeast boundary of Doylestown, and runs through Quakertown into Milford township, was laid out, 1737, and then called the Newtown road. In 1752 a road was laid out from the Eastern road, just above the Turk, to the lower state road, and surveyed by John Watson. One of the oldest dwellings in the township is on the farm of A. Fretz Weisel, a mile north of Doylestown. It is a substantial stone house 146 years old. On the south end are the following letters with date: W. I. A. 1758.

On the morning of January 30th, 1809, the farm-house of Jacob Kirkbride, now belonging to the Chapman family, half a mile north-west of Doylestown, took fire from an ashpan in the cellarway and was burned to the ground. Mr. and Mrs. K. were absent on a visit to friends in Falls, leaving in the house two servants, and five children between the ages of three and twelve, who escaped in their nightclothes. We have no means of telling the population of Doylestown township when it was organized, as it is not in the report of the jury that laid it out. At the first census, 1820, it contained 1,420 inhabitants; in 1830, 1,781, and 362 taxables, which included the village of Doylestown, for that had not yet been incorporated; in 1840, 1,221; in 1850, 1,307; 1860, the population put down at 287 in the census report, which is an error, and in 1870 it was 1,954, of which 186 were of foreign birth; 1880, 1,845; 1890, 1,733; 1900, 1,764.¹²

Among the more recent industries of the township is the Fordhook Seed Farm of Burpee & Co., a mile south-west of Doylestown. The business was established a third of a century ago by W. Atlee Burpee, and, from a modest beginning, has expanded and developed into an important industry. The real estate is a beautiful plantation adorned with appropriate buildings. Philadelphia is the centre of the business where the large seed houses, the business requires, are located.

¹² August 12, 1878, Mrs. Levinia McConnell, celebrated her one hundredth birthday near Youngstown, Ohio, a notice of the occasion stating she was born near Doylestown, Pa. From four to five hundred people were present. Mrs. McConnell being assisted to the platform, returned her thanks in some brief remarks heard by all present. She was probably born in one of the townships from which Doylestown was made, when organized, 1818. In 1778, when she was born, Doylestown was a simple cross roads with half a dozen houses.

CHAPTER XIV.

NEW HOPE BOROUGH.

1837.

Site of borough.—Important point.—John Wells.—Ichabod Wilkinson.—Old medal.—Coat of arms.—Settlement at Lambertville.—Emanuel Coryell.—First mill at New Hope.—Canby's forge.—Henry Dennis.—Joseph Todd.—Origin of the name, "New Hope."—Parry family.—Benjamin Parry.—He settles in New Hope.—The Parry mansion.—Bridge across the Delaware.—Heavy freshet.—Oliver Parry.—Major Parry.—Thomas F. Parry.—Lewis T. Coryell.—His life and character.—William Maris.—Redwood Fisher.—Joseph D. Murray.—Dr. Richard Davis Corson.—Joseph D. Murray settles in New Hope.—The oldest house.—The Paxson homestead.—Village incorporated.—Mills and factories.—Population.—Revolutionary reminiscences.

The site of New Hope was covered by the grant of 1,000 acres to Robert Heath, 1,700, the surveys being dated 1703-4, and the patent issued April 11, 1710. The purchase included the Great Spring tract on which Heath had agreed to erect a "grist or corn support mill" in consideration of having the exclusive right to use the water. The mill was built, 1707, the first in that section of country.

The crossing of the Delaware at this point became an important place at an early day in the history of the county. After the York and North Wales roads were opened, 1730, the ferry at New Hope was on the great route of travel from East Jersey to the Schuylkill. Who was the first actual settler on the site of the borough is not known, but a fulling-mill was built on the Heath tract about 1712. John Wells was the first ferryman that we have an account of, and probably settled there about 1715. About 1719 the Assembly passed an act granting him the ferry for seven years, and, at its expiration, the Lieutenant-Governor renewed his license to keep the ferry seven years longer. When this expired, 1733, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, Proprietaries and governors of the province, granted the ferry to Wells for an additional seven years, to him and his heirs, excluding and prohibiting all other ferries for four miles above and four miles below. He was to pay an annual rent of forty shillings on the first day of March, at Pennsbury. In 1734 Wells bought one hundred acres of what had been the Heath tract, lying on the river, and on which the fulling-mill had already been erected. The will of John Wells is dated July 16, 1748, and in it left his farm of one hundred and five acres to William Kitchen, probably his son-in-law.

In 1753 part of the mill tract was bought by Ichabod, son of John and Huldah (Aldrich) Wilkinson, who came from Providence, Rhode Island, in 1742, married Sarah Chapman, and had a son Joseph, and four daughters. The boundaries of the property, with the Delaware, Great Spring creek road to the ferry and across the creek, with dwellings, including ferry house and woods, are neatly and accurately cut on a powder-horn, with the name "Joseph Wilkinson, 1776," formerly in possession of Torbert Coryell. The Wilkinsons caused to be erected, in the present limits of New Hope, a rolling and slitting-mill that stood about where the canal aqueduct crosses Great Spring creek. The foundations were laid bare by a great freshet in the creek, 1832, and were pointed out to our informant by the late Mr. Coryell and others. The iron and iron ore were brought down the river from Durham in boats. The late Martin Coryell, Lambertville, had Wilkinson's brass button moulds, made by himself, with his name and date cut on them—"Joseph Wilkinson, 1778." Mr.



WILKINSON COAT-OF-ARMS.

Coryell had also in his possession, now unfortunately lost, a curious copper medal—on one side was cut the profile of a man of fine, bold features, in military coat, with queue and ribbon, but the date is forgotten. On the reverse was "Sir George Wilkinson, ironmaster." Mr. Coryell had likewise in his possession the Wilkinson coat-of-arms, confirmed to Lawrence Wilkinson, one of the chancery clerks, by William Camden Clarencieux, September 14, 1615. On the coat-of-arms is the following:

"He beareth Gules, a Fess, vaire between three unicorns, Parsent or by the *name* of Wilkinson." The wife of the late Lewis S. Corvell was a daughter of Joshua Vansant, whose wife, Mary Wilkinson, was a granddaughter of Ichabod on the paternal side. We are told that Jemimah

Wilkinson, the prophetess, and Joe Smith, the Mormon, both claimed descent from the same ancestry.

The eastern bank of the Delaware, at this point, was not settled as early a day as the Bucks county side. The first settler, where Lambertville stands, was Emanuel Coryell, a descendant of one of two brothers who immigrated from France, on the confines of Germany and Switzerland, to America soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They landed at Perth Amboy, and took up a tract of land on Scotch plains, near the present town of Plainfield, and, in the course of time, a portion of the family made their homes on the eastern bank of the Delaware. The family have become numerous and scattered. Emanuel Coryell located on the river, 1732, coming from Somerset county, New Jersey. He took up a large tract of land, including the site of Lambertville, and built his hut close to the river and near the eastern end of the bridge that spans the stream. The Quakers of New England, on their way to Penn's colony of Pennsylvania where there was neither let nor hindrance in religious matters, struck the river at this point, and Coryell soon established a ferry on the New Jersey side, but several years after John Wells had leased the ferry of the Penns on the Pennsylvania side. The ferry on the New Jersey side was called "Coates' ferry," to about 1733, when Coryell received the patent for the tract. It was dated January 7, 1733, whereby George II granted to his loving subject, Emanuel Coryell, "the sole privilege of keeping a ferry" at a place called Coates' ferry,

opposite to Wells' ferry, the Pennsylvania side, and three miles up and three miles down the said river Delaware, and to his heirs and assigns forever."

In 1785 Coryell's ferry was sold by Sheriff Samuel Dean to John Beaumont, the tract containing seventy-two and one-half acres, part of an original tract of five hundred acres known as the "Ferry Tract." When the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company came to erect their bridge across the Delaware at that place in 1813 it was valued by a jury, which awarded Beaumont \$11,000 for his ferry rights and \$100 for the lot to build the abutments on, on the Pennsylvania side. After the great freshet of 1840 had destroyed a portion of the bridge on the New Jersey side, and while being rebuilt, the company landed its boats on Andrew J. Beaumont's shore and he sued them for damages. The referees were Daniel Longstreth, Lemon Banes and Isaac Parry, who met July 27, 1841, and awarded "No cause of action."

The act incorporating the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company passed the Legislature December 23, 1812; work was begun April 13, 1813, and the first carriage crossed September 12, 1813. The length is 1,050 feet, width 33, and the cost of building \$69,936. A portion of the original bridge was carried away by the great freshet, 1841. This was the second bridge spanning the Delaware, that at Trenton the first. Among the subscribers to the capital stock of the New Hope bridge were Benjamin Parry, who headed the list with \$2,000; Samuel D. Ingham, \$1,000; and Commodore Charles Stewart, United States navy, \$1,000. The receipts for the year ending March 15, 1818, were \$6,450, expenses, \$1,596, leaving a profit of \$4,854. After paying a dividend of 3 per cent. on \$161,236.47—\$4,836—a balance of \$17.22 was left to the credit of profit. The first president of the bridge company was the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, and among the directors at that date, 1812, were Benjamin Parry, Cephas Ross and David Heston. At the annual meeting of the stockholders, May 13, 1899, Richard Randolph Parry, was elected president; Charles Crook, James S. Studdiford, John S. Williams, Carroll R. Williams, Maurice A. Margerum and A. B. Holcomb directors; and John S. Williams, secretary and treasurer. The same board of directors and officers were re-elected in 1900.

Emanuel Coryell was shortly followed by John Holcomb, from what is now Montgomery county, who took up a tract half a mile above on the river, whose will was proved, 1743, one of the witnesses being Benjamin Canby, Bucks county, and Emanuel Coryell the other. The next settler was Joseph Lambert, whose family was destined to give the name to Lambertville. A few years after his settlement Mr. Coryell built a stone tavern, now used as a dwelling, just below the bridge. In 1748 he sold a lot of land to Job Warford, on Main street, who built a tavern on it when Mr. Coryell closed his at the ferry. His son George, who kept the ferry during the Revolutionary war, had been a provincial officer in the French and Indian war. Emanuel Coryell died before 1760, leaving real estate of one thousand five hundred and three acres adjoining the town site. The lot, on which the Lambertville Presbyterian church is built and occupied as a burying ground, was the gift of Mr. Coryell, and the only title the church holds to the real estate is a transcript of the settlement of his estate, dated Oct. 10, 1760. The estate was settled and divided among heirs by Langhorne Biles, Jonathan Ingham, Peter Prall, Azariah Dunham and Pontius Stelle, and the award, which includes the church lot and burying-ground, is now filed in the archives of the church. The ferry lot, of seventy-five acres, with the buildings and ferry-house, was awarded to Abraham Coryell. Cornelius Coryell, son of the first Cornelius, died at Lambertville July 6, 1831, in his ninety-ninth year, having been born June 27, 1733. In 1795 Lambertville

had but four houses. It was first called by this name, in 1812, when a post-office was established there and John Lambert appointed postmaster. The erection of the bridge across the Delaware, between New Hope and Lambertville, 1816, gave the first impetus to improvement, and streets laid out and houses built. A street from the bridge was opened to what is now Main street, the latter of which was widened and straightened, and a new tavern built on Bridge street, whither the license was transferred from the ferry-house. In this latter building the first post office was kept. The first Presbyterian church was built in 1817. The further growth of Lambertville was stimulated by the opening of the Belvidere-Delaware railroad, in 1853, and it is now a thriving and prosperous town of some seven thousand inhabitants. Emanuel Coryell had three sons: Emanuel, who lived and kept the ferry on the Pennsylvania side of the river for many years; Cornelius, who performed the same office on the New Jersey side; and Abraham, who lived at Kingwood. George, son of Emanuel, was a captain in the Continental army, and Cornelius's son George, who was learning the carpenter trade in Monmouth county, New Jersey, witnessed the battle of that name. He built Benjamin Franklin an elaborate fence and gateway in Philadelphia. He removed to Alexandria, Virginia, at the request of General Washington, was a member of the same Masonic lodge as his patron, and his last surviving pall-bearer. Some of the Coryell family went west. About 1785 Lewis, son of Joseph, born at, or near, the ferry, 1768, emigrated with his father and mother, Jemima, to Mason county, Kentucky, where the parents died about 1815. James S. Coryell, son of Lewis, was Probate Judge of Adams county, Ohio, 1877.¹

The water privileges afforded by the stream flowing from Great Spring made New Hope and the immediate vicinity an important point for mills and forges. We have already stated there was a fulling-mill on the Heath tract about 1712, built by Philip Williams. The first saw-mill was built about 1740, and, before 1745, Benjamin Canby built a forge on this stream, on which were now a grist, saw and fulling-mill, and a forge. The forge was sold by the sheriff, 1750-51, after Canby's death. Before 1770 Henry Dennis owned the forge and a stamping-mill. The forge was on a ten-acre tract above the village, but he owned a ninety-five acre farm on the river below the mouth of the Spring creek, and it was bounded on the north by that stream. The southwest line ran two hundred and thirteen perches to the manor of Highlands, and along that land one hundred and eighty perches to the river. Ichabod Wilkinson who married Sarah, daughter of John Chapman, built a forge at New Hope above the Parry mills, in 1753. His cousin John became a prominent and wealthy man in Wrightstown, and was a member of Assembly

1 The Coryell family was one of the most patriotic in the county. In the Revolution, John Coryell, grandfather of the late Lewis S., was captain of the Solebury Associators, 1775. He was especially active during the winter of 1776-77. In the fall of 1777, after the British had taken Philadelphia, he collected the boats in the Delaware and had them taken up to Coryell's ferry, by order of General Mifflin. In the winter of 1778 he was ordered to remove them to Easton to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. He sold flour and other provisions to the troops, but was only partially paid and that in worthless continental money. We have a copy of John Coryell's letter to Washington, of May 10, 1784, reminding him of this indebtedness, but could get no relief. His sacrifices for the cause finally ruined him financially. He was obliged to leave his farm in Solebury, and removed to Hunterdon county, N. J. John Coryell was born 1730, and died 1799.

during the Revolution. The forge went down soon after the war, when a fine saw-mill, that cut a thousand feet of lumber a day, was built on the spot. About 1767 Dr. Joseph Todd, a physician of some note from Montgomery county, moved to Coryell's ferry, where he died about 1775. He owned what was afterward known as the Parry mill, in possession of the government for about three years of the Revolution and used as a forage store-house. Joseph Todd had a son, Charles F., born about 1758, who arrived home from boarding-school at Bustleton on Christmas day, and saw the Continental troops march from New Hope to attack the Hessians at Trenton. He studied medicine during the war at Doylestown, probably with Dr. Hugh Meredith, and afterward lived in Cumberland county. He traveled through the southwestern part of the country, and along the Mississippi, and was absent from home for several years. In 1771 Thomas Smith kept store at or near New Hope, when the Ichabod Wilkinson land was known as the "Forge tract."

New Hope has borne its present name over three-quarters of a century and probably longer. It is said the name was given it by Joseph Todd, who, it will be remembered, moved there in 1767 and died about 1775, but we think this doubtful. Down to near 1770 it was known as Wells' ferry, after John Wells, who kept the ferry on this side, but the name was afterward changed to Coryell's ferry, after George Coryell, who kept the ferry on the New Jersey side. This name was retained until the present one was given to the place. Martin Coryell, a native of the borough, accounts for the name in this wise: He said that after the slitting-mill was abandoned other mills were erected for grinding grain and sawing lumber, and were called the Hope mills; that they were afterward burned, and, when re-built, were called the "New Hope mills," and from that the name of the town. This must have been before the close of the last century, for in 1800 the place was called "New Hope, lately Coryell's ferry."

The Parrys are descended from an ancient and honorable family of the name, long resident in Cærnarvonshire, North Wales.² The celebrated Lord Richard Parry, bishop of Saint Asaph from 1604 to his death in 1623, and Sir Love P. J. Parry, baronet, formerly member of Parliament, who lost a leg at Waterloo, were of this family. Their coat-of-arms—the crest a war charger's head, and the device upon the shield, a stag trippant—shows their lives in early times to have been passed amidst the sports of the chase and the excitement of the battle-field. Thomas Parry, the founder of the family in America, was born in Cærnarvonshire in 1680, and came to this country about the close of the seventeenth century, settled in Philadelphia county, now Montgomery, and in 1715 married Jane Morris. They had ten children, Thomas, Philip, John, Stephen, Edward, David, Mary, Jacob, Isaac, and Martha—the first child being born, in 1716, and the youngest, in 1739. The immediate progenitor of our Bucks county family was Benjamin Parry, the third son of John, and Margaret Tyson, his wife, who was the third son of Thomas the elder, born in the manor of Moreland, March the 1st, 1757.

The coming of Benjamin Parry from Philadelphia county to New Hope gave a fresh impetus to the business interests of that section. In 1784 he purchased the Todd property of the widow and heirs, taking immediate possession, although the actual conveyance was not made until 1789. He was an active business man and acquired a large estate for that day, owning sev-

² The family was established in North Wales in the twelfth century, and, in 1188. Madryn Castle is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis as the seat of the head of the house. The estate is still in possession of an elder branch of the family.

eral farms, and mills for the manufacture of linseed-oil and lumber. Shortly after 1800 he purchased a mill property on the Delaware, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, which he called "Prime Hope" which he conducted in connection with the New Hope mills. At the same time he was a member of the firm of Parry & Cresson, and interested with Timothy Paxson (afterward one of the executors of Stephen Girard) in the flour commission and storage business, in Philadelphia. This was about 1803. In May, 1790, the Parry grist and oil-mills at New Hope were burned down. An old tax receipt of 1802 shows that Benjamin Parry paid a sanitary tax that year, but true to his orthodox scruples, he refused to pay his militia tax. In 1794 nearly the whole of what is now New Hope belonged to the Parrys. The stone mansion erected by Benjamin Parry, soon after 1785, a view of which is given in this work, is still standing and occupied by the family as a summer residence. It was mainly owing to the exertions of Mr. Parry and Samuel D. Ingham that the act to build a bridge across the Delaware at New Hope was obtained from the Legislature, and they were the committee appointed to superintend its erection. Benjamin Parry married Jane Paxson, daughter of Oliver, of this county, the 14th of November, 1787, by whom he had four children: Oliver, born December 20th, 1794, Ruth, born 1797, Jane, born 1799, and Margaret, born 1804. He remained in active business at New Hope until a few years before his death, in 1839, at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Parry was a man of considerable scientific attainment, having patented one or more useful inventions, of varied and extensive reading, was public spirited and took deep interest in all that would improve his neighborhood or the county. His death was a serious loss to the community. In the Parry papers there is mention of several great freshets on the Delaware, in the years 1788, 1800, 1807, and 1814. In 1788 and 1807 the breast of the mill-dam, where the Great Spring creek empties into the Delaware, was washed away. There was then a row of lofty Lombardy poplars along the river front of the Parry property, close to the water's edge.

Oliver Parry, the eldest son of Benjamin, and born at New Hope, married Rachel, daughter of Major Edward Randolph, of the Continental army, the 1st of May, 1827. They had issue twelve children, of whom eight were living some years ago. The fourth child, Edward Randolph Parry, born July 27th, 1832, died April 13th, 1874, entered the United States army, in May, 1861, as First Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry and served to the close of the Civil war with distinction. He was Assistant Adjutant-General of the Regular Brigade, was Captain in 1864, and promoted to a majority for "gallant and meritorious services," and was with army headquarters at the surrender of Lee, in 1865. He resigned, in 1871, and died from the effects of hard service. Major Parry was not the first member of the family who did his country service in the field in the hour of need. Caleb Parry, a member of the Montgomery branch, was Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel Samuel Atlee's Continental regiment, and instantly killed at the battle of Long Island, in 1776. He was the son of David and Elizabeth (Jones) Parry. Edward Randolph, grandfather of Major Edward Randolph Parry, on the maternal side, was likewise an officer in the Continental army. He served as Captain in Wayne's Brigade, and was Major at the close of the war. He subsequently became a member of the Society of Friends, and died at Philadelphia in 1837.³ The wife of Oliver Parry died in 1866, and he deceased in 1874, in

3 Captain Edward Randolph commanded the outlying guard at the "Massacre of Paoli," and was desperately wounded. His portrait hangs on the walls of the Historical

his eightieth year, and the remains of both lie in the Friends' burying-ground, in Solebury township. Of the other children of Benjamin Parry, Margaret married Charles Knowles, but had no issue. Richard Randolph Parry, of New Hope, grandson of Benjamin, and son of Oliver, is the fifth in descent from Thomas Parry, the first American ancestor. Parryville, Carbon county, is named after Daniel Parry, grandson of the first Thomas. He owned large tracts of land in that and adjoining counties, part of which he purchased of the Marquis de Noailles of France.

There are other Parrys in the county who claim descent from Welsh parentage. The late Thomas F. Parry was the great-grandson of Thomas Parry, who came from Wales and settled in Moreland township, where he married Jane Walton, and died the father of ten children. Stephen, the eldest of the ten, left his children a number of slaves. Thomas's eighth son, Philip, married Mary Harker, of Middletown, and moved into Buckingham. Thomas F., son of John, was the second of nine children, and brother of the late David Parry, Lahaska. In 1874 three of this family were living, two brothers and a sister, David, Thomas and Charity, whose united ages were two hundred and seventy-one years—ninety-six, eighty-two and ninety-three, respectively. William Parry, president of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad, was a member of this family. Seventy years ago Joseph Parry and family, of Horsham, immigrated to Indiana, and his descendants are now found in several states. Thomas F. Parry undoubtedly descends from a common ancestry with the New Hope Parrys. His great-grandfather, Thomas, is believed to have been the eldest son of the first Thomas, who came from Wales at the close of the seventeenth century, and settled in Moreland township. About a half century ago the heirs of Thomas and Jane Parry were advertised for in English and American newspapers, being claimed as the heirs at law of a Welsh gentleman named Parry, who died intestate leaving a large estate. As the heirs here were well off in this world's goods, they made no claim to the estate, and it reverted to the British crown. There is some evidence to connect our Parrys with Sir Edward Parry, the famous arctic navigator, but we have neither time nor space to pursue the inquiry.⁴

In his day and generation New Hope had no more useful and enterprising citizen than the late Lewis S. Coryell. He was a son of Joseph Coryell, a descendant of Emanuel, the first of the name on the Delaware, and born at Lambertville in December, 1788. In 1803, at the age of fifteen, he apprenticed himself for six years and one month, to Benjamin Smith, house carpenter, of Buckingham. The indenture is an old-fashioned and stately document, which sets forth, with great minuteness, the rights and duties of both parties. At the end of three years and nine months he purchased the balance of his time for forty dollars, and formed a co-partnership with Thomas Martin, an older apprentice. They established themselves at Morrisville, where they carried on business for several years. Mr. Coryell afterward engaged in the lumber business at New Hope, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of exten-

Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and his biography appears in the "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians." He died in 1859.

4 Thomas Parry was the owner of one thousand acres in Philadelphia county, of which he conveyed two hundred to John Van Buskirk, September 2, 1725, and three hundred to David Maltsby December 29, 1726. A large part of the rest descended to his son John, usually designated "John Parry of Moreland" to distinguish him from another of the same name. Upon this estate John Parry died November 10, 1789.

sive information on many subjects, and one of the best practical engineers in the State. He was an early advocate of internal improvements, and in 1818 was appointed one of the commissioners to improve the rafting and boating channels of the Delaware, the work being placed in his charge. Although an active politician he never held office, but exercised large influence. He had extensive acquaintance with the statesmen of the country, and enjoyed their confidence. He was a favorite of President Monroe, and a frequent guest at the White House while he occupied it. During what is known as the "Buckshot war," at Harrisburg, 1838, Mr. Coryell assisted Thaddeus Stevens to make his escape from the back window of the House of Representatives. Under Mr. Tyler's administration he was the secret agent employed by the government to bring Texas into the Union. He was an active supporter of the war of 1812, and served as baggage-master at camp Marcus Hook. Mr. Coryell married to Mary Vansant, of New Hope, in 1813. Lewis S. Coryell died in 1865. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, all of them dead except a son living in New York. Two of the sons were civil engineers, inheriting the father's talent. Of the daughters, the elder was twice married, first to Simpson Torbert, a civil engineer, and on his death to Dr. Lilly, of Lambertville. The younger daughter, Rebecca, died single.

William Maris,⁵ who came to New Hope from Philadelphia soon after the war of 1812, made considerable improvement in the quiet village. Among the buildings erected by him were the large yellow house at the top of the hill, where Richard Ely lived; the brick tavern; two factories in the village, one for cotton, the other for woolen, the latter rented to Redwood Fisher and Lamar G. Wells, of Trenton. Later a cotton mill, a mile up the creek, owned by Joshua Whitely, engaged in spinning yarn, was burned down, 1836, rebuilt, has been running since, and several dwellings. Maris was active in building the bridge across the Delaware, and, when completed, a bank, from which it was thought there was authority in the charter, was opened in the west end of the old tavern, now the Logan House. This was the old ferry-house. The improvements Maris made added greatly to the business of the town, which continued for several years, until overtaken by a financial crisis. Its former prosperity never returned. The opening of the Belvidere-Delaware railroad struck a heavy blow at New Hope. When Maris came to New Hope, 1812, there were but fifteen or twenty dwellings in it, and one tavern, where the Logan House stands, and kept by Charles Pidcock, and there was no other until the Brick hotel was built.⁶ The pole with the Indian on the top was planted the 22d of February,

5. William Maris was the son of Jesse Maris, the son of Joseph, the son of Richard, who was the son of George, the immigrant. William was born at Springfield, Delaware county, Pa., in 1781, married Jane Beaumont, 1803, was a merchant, Philadelphia, and a manufacturer in New Hope, went to the Madeira Islands, and died at Philadelphia, 1845. The elder sister of William Maris, Jemimah, 1775-1854, married John Welsh, Philadelphia, and became the mother of John and Samuel Welsh, merchants of Philadelphia, the former representing this country at the Court of St. James, London, during President Hayes' administration, where the author had the pleasure of meeting him.

6 The brick hotel at New Hope, was built, 1820-21, and February 12, 1821, Meldrum announced in the Bucks County *Messenger*, published at Doylestown, by Simon Cameron, that he had "removed from his old stand to the New Brick House in New Hope near the bridge." The landlord was probably the son of Garret Meldrum, who kept the ferry.

1828. They were made by Samuel Cooper. At that time Garret Meldrum kept the ferry on the Pennsylvania, and Charles Pidcock on the New Jersey side. The place saw its most prosperous days when Parry, Maris, Coryell and Joseph D. Murray were in the full tide of operations. In 1830 there were several factories, mills and a foundry, all doing a large business.

About 1809 Samuel Stockton, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1788, and died, 1853, settled in New Hope where he lived to his death. He married Mary, daughter of Foster Hart, of Trenton, and had twelve children.

New Hope was a very insignificant village when the Parrys settled there, 1784. Twelve years later we find the following residents there besides Benjamin Parry and his brother David: Beaumont, Cephas Ross, O. Hampton, Jr., Pickering, Joseph Osmond, Vansant, A. Ely, Martha Worstall, Eli Doane, Enoch Kitchen, John Poor, Oliver Paxson, Coolbaugh and William Kitchen. There were thirty-four buildings in all, including dwellings, stores, shops, barns, tavern, stables, and a saw-mill. The tavern was owned by Beaumont, 1796, but we do not know who kept it. Garret Meldrum was the landlord, 1804, and that year the company of Capt. Samuel D. Ingham, Thirty-first regiment, Bucks county brigade, celebrated the 4th of July at his house. The Brick hotel near the bridge was built, 1818, and in 1820-21, was kept by George Meldrum. At that day Philip T. Tonchette, a very estimable Frenchman, and wife were keeping a boarding-school at New Hope.

Joseph Dawson Murray, one of the men who made New Hope the prosperous place it was from 1820 to 1850, was born at Edenton, North Carolina, 1785. His grandfather immigrated from the North of Ireland, with a Scotch colony, about 1716 and settled at Scotch Neck on the Roanoke river. Here his father married Rosamond Dawson and settled at Edenton. His parents dying while he was young he was brought up by an uncle, and at the age of seventeen made a voyage to the Dutch West Indies, as companion for the son of the ship's owner. In a second voyage, as supercargo, the vessel was wrecked on the island of St. Kitts. We next find Mr. Murray engaged in the dry goods business in Philadelphia, previous to the war of 1812, and while there he married Margaret Sharp, Salem, New Jersey. At the close of the war he removed to New Hope and opened a store in partnership with George Bozman, in a building erected by the Free Masons in 1808. It was subsequently remodeled by Mr. Murray and occupied as a dwelling until his death, and by his son William until his death, 1905. After Mr. Murray gave up storekeeping at New Hope, he entered into the lumber business with Lewis S. Coryell, which they carried on successfully for several years. They built the canal through New Hope about a mile, 1829-30, including locks and aqueducts; also the canal locks at Trenton and Bordentown, all of stone from the Yardley quarries. The most important part of Mr. Murray's business life was the completion of the contracts on the canal and railroads, 1833 to his death. He and Mr. Coryell dissolved their business connection in 1841. He was interested in the purchase of the Beaver Meadow and Hazleton coal lands, and assisted in the organization of the companies. He was also an active participant in the purchase of the extensive tracts of land of the Pine Forest Company, Luzerne and Monroe counties, of which he was president several years, erecting and operating two steam and five water mills. He was likewise interested in the purchase of large tracts of timber lands in Carbon county, in company with Samuel D. and James D. Stryker, Lambertville, New Jersey. On these lands villages were started, and the manufactured lumber sent to market in boats, and subsequently via the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company's and the Lehigh Valley railroads. In these extensive operations

in developing the timber and coal interests of the Lehigh Valley Mr. Murray bore a conspicuous part. He died at New Hope March 2, 1852, at the age of sixty-four.

Seventy-five years ago Dr. Richard Davis Corson was a leading resident of New Hope, the contemporary of the Inghams, Parrys, Coryells, Elys and Marises. He was a descendant of the Coursons of Staten Island, a son of Richard Corson, born near New Hope, read medicine with Dr. Wilson, and graduated about 1812. Shortly afterward he made a voyage to India on a merchantman and practiced a year in Calcutta. On his return Dr. Corson settled in practice near Paxson's Corner, and, 1814, married Helen Stockton, daughter of Thomas Johnson, a distinguished lawyer of New Jersey, and brother of Samuel Johnson, Buckingham. He became an eminent physician with an extensive practice, students coming to him from a great distance. He had two sons, Dr. Thomas Corson, Trenton, New Jersey, and Colonel Robert R., Philadelphia. His daughter Harriet married Dr. Charles Foulke, and was the mother of Dr. Richard Corson Foulke, New Hope. Dr. Richard Davis Corson was taken ill on his return from India, and, on the vessel's arrival at Charleston, South Carolina, was taken to an hotel, but Dr. Ramsey, the historian, hearing of it, had him fetched to his own dwelling where he remained several months and until his recovery. Several years afterward Dr. Corson took Dr. Ramsey's son into his office and family, and continued him at the university until he graduated. He now returned to Charleston and settled in practice, becoming a distinguished physician and surgeon. Such incidents make one think better of human nature.

The oldest house in New Hope stands near the south end of the iron bridge that spans the Parry mill-dam. It was built by the Wilkinsons, among the early settlers about the ferry, on their tract which extended north to the creek, and was afterward owned by Joshua Vansant, the father of the late Mrs. Lewis S. Coryell. Some years ago, when a new roof was put on the house, a few grape shot were found imbedded in the old one, supposed to have been fired from a British battery on the opposite hills. The second oldest house in the borough is the frame hip-roof at the head of Ferry street, built by John Poor, grandfather of the late Daniel Poor, and the third oldest a stone on Bridge street above Dr. Foulke's, built by George Ely, grandfather of Hiram Ely. The pointed stone house on Ferry street, by the canal, built by Garret Meldrum, before 1808, is the fourth or fifth oldest dwelling. Meldrum kept a tavern in it soon after it was finished. The Paxson homestead, at the head of Bridge and Ferry streets, approached down a long, shady avenue, was built by Oliver Paxson, the great-uncle of Oliver Paxson, the late owner. The date is not known. We are told, and the authority is a person who witnessed it when a lad, that Washington tied his horse to a tree at the end of the lane while his army was crossing Coryell's ferry in 1778. Near the head of Ferry street is one of the oldest frame houses in which Rutledge Thornton, subsequently sheriff of the county, kept store sixty-five years ago. The first store in New Hope was probably that of Daniel Parry, brother of Benjamin, who erected the frame building in which it was kept, and is still standing on the corner of River and Ferry streets, lately owned by Peter Johnson. The ferry was at the foot of this latter street.

New Hope was incorporated April 26, 1837. The first burgess was John Parry; constable, Jonathan Johnson; and councilmen, Joseph D. Murray, D. K. Reeder, Mordecai Thomas, Isaac M. Carty and Sands Olcott. In May, just after the financial crash, the council authorized the treasurer of the borough to issue \$1,000 in "shimplasters" of the denominations of \$1, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢ and 5¢.

which were put in circulation, and redeemed, 1841-42. The present New Hope Academy was built about sixty years ago, but there was an institution there before 1831 bearing the same name, of which William H. Hough was principal. Three-quarters of a century ago New Hope was the lumber mart of Bucks and Montgomery counties, and the center of base-ball playing for many miles around, but a different game from the present. Although New Hope of the present day is not an active, thriving place, considerable business is transacted there. In addition to the usual stores and mechanical trades, it contains a flour mill with modern machinery, a cotton factory for spinning yarn from the raw material, a factory that makes twine from flax and hemp, an agricultural implement factory, and a mill to make chemicals used in coloring calicoes, a paper mill, paper bag factory, silk mill, sausage and scrapel factory, the manufacture of harness, saddlery furnishings and tin goods; lumber and coal yards, a weekly newspaper, etc., with two hotels. There are two Methodist churches, white and colored, the former built, 1875; and Roman Catholic, the latter, formerly a mission of St. Mary's, Doylestown, which grew into a parish during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Stommel, and dedicated, 1885. The Methodist congregation was organized seventy-five years ago, occupied an old building standing at the lower end of the village on the private property of the late Lewis S. Coryell. The Presbyterians have a small congregation which worships in a chapel, and the Friends until recently held their services in the old Lyceum building near the Delaware bridge. The borough has a steam fire engine and a well organized company, and a hook and ladder company for protection against fire. A postoffice was established here, 1805, bearing its present name, with Charles Ross, postmaster. The first census, 1840, gave a population of 820; 1850, 1,134; 1860, 1,141; 1870, 1,225, of which 179 were foreign and 75 colored; 1880, 1,152; 1890, 1,142, and 1,218 in 1900. The borough is on the right bank of the Delaware a mile above Wells' falls. The Delaware Division canal, running through it, affords easy and cheap transportation to tidewater, while the Aquetong creek furnishes fine water power for manufacturing purposes. The site slopes down to the river bank, while the elevated ground, back of the village, gives an unobstructed view of the stream and valley for some distance up and down, of the flourishing little city of Lambertville on the opposite bank and the hills that hem it in.

New Hope and vicinity are rich in Revolutionary lore. At the old ferry the Continental army, with Washington at its head, twice crossed the Delaware, once in 1777, and again, 1778. Here in the trying days of December, 1776, Lord Sterling, with the left wing of the army, kept watch and ward against the anticipated attempt of the British to cross; occupying the hillsides just east and south of the present Yellow school house, and on the river's bank at the termination of the York road in Pennsylvania, both being located upon property subsequently a part of the old "Parry Mansion estate." This was shortly prior to the battle of Trenton. In "Washington and His Generals," Vol. I, page 175, Lord Stirling is mentioned as having "again signalized himself by his successful defense of Coryell's Ferry." His headquarters was in the old hip-roof house, directly opposite the long avenue leading into the Paxson estate and near and west of the Presbyterian chapel, the *new* hip-roof house, owned and occupied by Phineas Slack, standing upon the old site and on part of its foundation. The collection of the boats to be used at the crossing was entrusted to Daniel Bray, a young captain in the Continental army, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who concealed them behind Malta Island, then densely wooded, at the Union mills, just below New Hope. More boats were collected here than

at any other point. The story is told of the British capturing Captain George Coryell, and, placing him in the bow of one of their boats, and rowing over to this side of the river reconnoitering. At that day a famous chestnut tree stood on the Paxson estate a few yards north of the York road. It was known as the "Washington Tree," and was cut down in 1893 to make way for improvements. It stood a silent sentinel, on the river bank, for one hundred and fifty years, and, when measured, was found to be twenty-two feet in circumference. If blessed with the gift of speech what tales it could have rehearsed—of "the times that tried men's souls." Twice the Continental army had passed in review before it, on its way to meet the enemy at Brandywine and Germantown, and after Valley Forge, and on the neighboring hills were erected the stockades and entrenchments and batteries to prevent the enemy crossing. Revolutionary annals show that General Benedict Arnold was at Coryell's Ferry June 16, 1777, and Alexander Hamilton, July 29. On that night the Continental army reached the ferry, one brigade crossing before morning, and the army was put in march down the York road early on the 30th.⁷

7 The author is indebted to Mr. Richard Randolph Parry for many of the Revolutionary incidents mentioned here, and was the recipient of one of the canes manufactured from the butt of the chestnut tree, presented by Mr. George A. Hicks, Philadelphia.

CHAPTER XV.

DOYLESTOWN BOROUGH.

1838.

Location of Borough.—Crossing of early roads.—Edward Doyles.—Negro Joe.—William Doyle petitions for license.—Probable location of tavern.—Richard Swanwick.—Old Brandt tavern.—First mention of Doylestown.—Its size in 1790.—Town-site well wooded.—Charles Stewart.—Septimus Evans.—The academy.—Uriah DuBois.—Presbyterian church.—John L. Dick.—Court street opened.—George Murray.—Removal of county seat.—First newspaper.—Fourth of July, 1806.—Captain William Magill.—Village incorporated.—Governor Hiester.—The Medarys.—First telegraph office opened.—The Stewarts.—Chapmans.—Foxes.—Rosses.—Pughs.—Mathias Morris, et al.—New Doylestown.—Churches.—Public institutions.—Beek's exhibition.—Water works.—Schools.—Lenape building.—Monument.—Centennial of Doylestown.—Academy torn down.—Public school building erected.—Stages, etc.—Population.

Doylestown, the seat of justice of Bucks, is within a mile of the geographical centre of the county. As already stated, the town is built on land that belonged to the "Free Society of Traders." It was a point of importance when the surrounding country was almost a wilderness years before a village was dreamed of, for the site was at the intersection of two great roads. One the Easton road, opened from Willow Grove to the county line in 1722, to enable Governor Keith to reach his plantation of Græme Park; extended to Dyerstown the following year, passing through Doylestown and subsequently to Easton, forming a continuous highway from Philadelphia to the Forks of Delaware. In 1730 a road was opened from New Hope, then Wells' ferry, across the country to the fords on the Schuylkill, leaving the York road at Centreville, these two highways intersecting at what is now Main and State streets, the earliest cross-roads at Doylestown. The future county-seat remained thus, and nothing more, for three-quarters of a century.

The Doyles,¹ after whom the town was named, were early residents of the neighborhood, and owners of part of the land it is built on. Edward Doyle, on the New Britain side of the township line, 1730, purchased one hundred and fifty acres of Joseph Kirkbride on the northwest side of the town. In 1737 he bought forty-two acres additional, a narrow strip of twenty-one perches front on west Court street and running a mile to the northwest, on an annual quit-

¹ For earlier mention of the Doyle family see chapter entitled "Doylestown township."

rent of ten bushels and two pecks of wheat. The Methodist church stands on this tract. On the 1st of May, 1752, William Doyle, who was a son of Edward, purchased nineteen acres and twenty-eight perches of Isabella Crawford, part of the one hundred and fifty-five acres she had bought of Jeremiah Langhorne's executors, embracing what is now the heart of the town, between Court and State streets, extending from about the line of Hamilton to Church street. Negro Joe's land joined it on the east. Doyle likewise became the owner of the long and narrow forty-two-acre tract, and of an hundred additional acres purchased of Kirkbride. At one time Langhorne and Kirkbride owned the whole town site.

Doylestown began its village life as a roadside inn for the accommodation of travelers with a neighboring log house or two. So far as we are informed, a public house was the first human habitation erected at the cross roads. A tavern was opened here as early as 1745. At the March term of Court William Doyle, living near by, went down to Newtown, the then county seat, with a petition for a license to keep a public house on the site of Doylestown, recommended by fourteen of his neighbors and friends; David Thomas, William Wells, Thomas Adams, Thomas Morris, John Marks, Hugh Edmunds, Clement Doyle, William Beal, Joseph Burges, Nathaniel West, William Dungan, Solomon McLean, David Eaton and Edward Doyle. The petition stated there was no public house within five miles of where he lived, "between two great roads, one leading from Durham to Philadelphia, the other from Wells' Ferry toward the Potomack." The license was granted and the hostelry set up. It was renewed in 1746, 1748, 1754, and Doyle continued its landlord for many years. From that day to this, the site of Doylestown has never been without one or more public inns, and now there are five.

It would be interesting to know the exact spot where this pioneer tavern stood, but that cannot be told at this day for there is some uncertainty about it. That it was within the present borough limits we think there is no question, for the "two great roads" mentioned in the petition are now Main and State streets. Doyle lived in New Britain, and if he opened the tavern at his own house, it must have been north and west of Court street, for that was the dividing line between New Britain and Warwick; but, if a new house were erected for the purpose, it was probably located at one of the corners where the "two great roads" crossed, and this would bring it "betwixt" them. It is reasonable to suppose the tavern was near the crossing of the roads to command the travel on both. If it were not at the cross-roads, from the first, it was probably opened there within a few years, for, in 1752, William Doyle bought nineteen acres and some perches of Isabella Crawford on what is now the east corner of State and Main streets.² Doyle left the tavern between 1774 and 1776, removing to Plumstead and, in October of that year sold two acres at the corner of State and Main to Daniel Hough, innkeeper of Warwick. Hough also bought the long, narrow forty-two acre lot for \$575, and three weeks later sold them both to Richard Swanwick, Chester county, an officer of customs, at Philadelphia, who joined the British in the Revolution when his real estate was confiscated.³ During all the time only William Doyle

2 Site of Lenape building.

3 Later investigation shows that William Doyle's tavern was on the north-west corner of State and Main streets, the site of the present Fountain House, but whether he kept there from the first, it is not so clear. The nineteen acres Doyle purchased of Isabella Crawford, 1752, extended south-west along State to about where Hamilton

kept the tavern, near thirty years, the locality was a cross-roads, known as "Doyle's tavern." It is possible the old tavern on the southeast corner of State and Main was built by Samuel and Joseph Flack after their purchase of the lot, 1773, and that Doyle's tavern was not on that corner. There is a claim that the first tavern stood on the lot⁴ on Court just west of Main, and near which, at John Hart's corner, were an old well and horse-block, both of which may have belonged to the earliest inn at Doylestown. This location would place the inn too far from the cross-road and from either road. The old Barndt tavern, torn down 1874, to make room for Lenape building, was at that time probably the oldest in the borough, having been kept as an inn for about one hundred years. In removing it, it was found the part farthest from Main street was built first. The west end wall showed the pointing in good condition, and proves the addition was built up against it and the wall plastered over. In all probability it was not built for a tavern, but for a dwelling, and the west end added when license was granted. The cellar of the old part was lathed and plastered to deaden the sound of whatever was going on in the room above. Samuel and Joseph Flack owned this property for eighteen years, or until 1791. On May 1, 1778, a child of Samuel was buried from this house, the body being taken to Neshaminy graveyard. It was the day the battle was fought at the Crooked Billett, between the British and General Lacey's troops. There was so much fear of the British but four persons accompanied the corpse, two young men and two young women, one of the latter being Miss Mary Doyle, afterward Mrs. Mitchel, and mother of the late Mrs. Nathaniel Cornell, Doylestown. They were mounted on fleet horses, the young men being armed, one of them carrying the coffin. When they reached the ground the men dismounted and buried the body, while the women remained on horseback to be ready to flee at the first alarm. After the burial they hurried home as fast as possible. Our information was obtained many years ago, from a descendant of one of the party that rode to the graveyard, who said Samuel Flack at that time kept tavern at Doylestown. We think there is no doubt of it, as he was part owner of the premises and fixes the age of the house at one hundred and three years when taken down and one hundred and twenty-two years since that humble funeral started from the village inn.

Newspaper authority says Doylestown, 1778, contained but two or three log dwellings, one on the site of Scheetz's brick, another where the old Mansion House stands, on the southwest corner of State and Main streets. The earliest mention of its present name, that we have seen, is on a map of twenty-five miles around Philadelphia, drawn by the engineers of the British army, 1777, when it occupied that city. It was then spelled "Doyltown." When General John Lacey occupied the village, 1778, with a small body of troops, he addressed a letter to General Washington from "Doyle Town." Even at that early day the village had its physician, Doctor Hugh Meredith, on Armstrong's corner, where he lived many years, and died there. In the *Farmer's Weekly Gazette*,

street cuts it, and included the Fountain House lot. Doyle left the tavern in 1774, renting it to Daniel Hough, who got license at the June term same year, bought it of Doyle in 1776, the deed bearing date October 1st. Doyle probably removed his tavern to the site of the Fountain House, 1752, where he made the purchase of Isabella Crawford, either erecting a new building or opening in one already on the lot, for Hough says in his petition for license, 1774, that he, Doyle, "had kept tavern there this many years past."

4 Formerly Reuben F. Sheetz's, now owned by Wynne James.

printed here in 1800, the name is spelled "Doyltown." About 1790 Doylestown contained some half dozen dwellings, besides a tavern or two, a store and smithshop—evidence of a prosperous cross-roads.⁵ One of these was part of the late Ross dwelling, the site of the new National Bank building, corner of Court and Monument place, where Joseph Fell blacksmithed. George Stewart lived in a log house about where the *Intelligencer* office stands, afterward known as Barton Stewart's shop. Doctor Meredith was still at Armstrong's corner, in a stone dwelling, with a frame office attached. Going down Main street we find a small stone tavern on the site of the Lenape building, probably kept by Christian Wertz, who bought the property, 1791, with a little frame store-house adjoining on State street, kept, we believe, by Nathaniel Shewell. Nearly opposite on the west side of Main street, on the site of Keller's bakery, was a small frame. A log house stood on the west side of State, on the ground afterward occupied by the old brewery. No one lived in it at that time but it was occupied soon afterward by one Joseph Pool, who kept a groggery. This was the extent and condition of Doylestown one hundred and nine years ago, but, mean as it was, it possessed the seed everywhere planted in this country where it is necessary to have a town—a tavern, store and smith-shop. In 1798 Charles Stewart kept a tavern where the Fountain House stands, and "where the Bethlehem mail-stage stopped for dinner." Jacob Thomas was saddler, cap, holster and harnessmaker "near the printing office," and Joseph Stewart carried on the same business "on the Swede's ford road, the first house below Doyltown."

At this period the site of Doylestown was well-wooded. Timber extended from the corner of Broad on the west side, up Main street to the Dublin road and reaching back some distance. There was likewise considerable timber along the east side of Main street, between the same points, on the north side of Court street out to the borough limits, and the Riale and Armstrong farms were heavily timbered. Robert Kirkbride owned all the land on both sides of Main street from Broad to Cross Keys, and on the north side of Dutch lane. One of the first houses built, after those already named, was a log, on the knoll opposite the Clear Spring tavern, by Elijah Russell, and is still standing. Soon after a Canadian, named Musgrave, built a log house on the lot formerly owned by John Ott, on Main above Broad, and also a shop about where the Cuffel dwelling stands, in which his son carried on wheelwrighting. The father was a clock and watchmaker, the first in Doylestown. He got indignant because he was not allowed to vote before he was naturalized, sold out and returned to Canada. The end of the Lyman's stone house next to Broad street, torn down, 1873, was built by Seruch Titus, who carried on saddle and harnessmaking in a shop that stood in Mrs. James' yard opposite. At a later day, about 1810, Septimus Evans built the dwelling on the northeast corner of Broad and Main where he carried on watchmaking, now the property of Mr. Grim, who has improved it. It was kept as a tavern many years. Evans was the father of the late Henry S. Evans, many years proprietor and editor of the *Village Record*, West Chester, twice elected State Senator, and otherwise prominent. He was born in Doylestown, probably in this house. The older portion of the present Fountain House is supposed to have been built by Enoch Harvey, who kept it for many years, and as early as 1804. A little later other new houses

5 Samuel Fell is said to have been a store-keeper at Doylestown about 1791-92, and probably a member of the Fell family that owned and lived on the Mann farm on the New Hope pike.

went up in this embryo county capital; the old Bryan stone on the west side of South Main street, corner of Centre, the stone house on the opposite corner built 1808, northeast corner of Main and York, lately owned by Phillip Keller, a one story stone on the Magill property, Main and State, long since taken down, the old McDowell residence, east side of north Main below Court, and the Ross house, Monument Place, the site now occupied by the new bank building. The Ross house was occupied as a tavern for several years, and among the landlords were Frederick Nicholas, William Watts, William McHenry, Stephen Brock and Abraham Black, and was a public house when the county seat was removed here 1813. At a later period, we have, among the old dwellings, the stone house late Jonathan McIntosh's, now owned by Mrs. Henry T. Darlington, the old end of the Samuel Hall stone house, in which father and son both died, north side of East State street, built by the father soon after coming in 1800 from New Jersey, the Nightingale stone on State, next door to the corner of Pine, where the Doylestown bank was opened, 1832, and the Harvey dwelling built 1813, corner of North Main and West Court, now the property of John Hart, recently taken down and a handsome modern building erected on the site. The Mansion House was first licensed about 1812 where Henry Magill, uncle to William, previously kept store. A few years ago the late Thomas Brunner, Bridge Point, told the author that himself and the late Samuel Keichline counted the dwellings in Doylestown, 1821, when they numbered twenty-nine, including the Academy, in which a family lived. The Ross stable was probably the oldest building in the borough when torn down a few years ago. It stood on the west side of North Main, just above the Monument house.

The Doylestown Academy was erected, 1804, partly by subscription and partly by lottery. For lack of funds to finish the building, the Legislature, by act of February, 1805, authorized three thousand dollars to be raised by lottery, the commissioners being Andrew Dunlap, Christian Clemens, John Hough, Thomas Stewart, Hugh Meredith, Nathaniel Shewell and Josiah Y. Shaw, and there was a drawing in May, 1806. The advertised scheme announced sixteen thousand tickets at two dollars and fifty cents each, of which four thousand six hundred and thirty-five were to be prizes, and eleven thousand three hundred and sixty-five blanks, the prizes to be paid within thirty days of the drawing, all not called for within a year were to be forfeited. The prizes ranged from \$3,000 to \$4. How much was realized is not known, probably not a great deal, for in 1809 the friends of the academy asked the Legislature for an appropriation, and got it. The building was first occupied, July, 1804. When ready for occupancy the trustees invited the Rev. Uriah DuBois, pastor at Deep Run, to become the principal, which he accepted and the same year removed from Dublin down to Doylestown to take charge of the school. He continued principal of the academy, having especial charge of the classical department, until his death, 1821. In the first announcement of the academy being open for pupils, it is stated, as an inducement for parents to send their children, that "the Bethlehem and Easton mail-stages run through the town twice a week." A notice in the *Pennsylvania Correspondent* invites those, who intend continuing their children at the academy to meet there on Tuesday, October 28, 1806, to "consult on a proper and *certain* plan of furnishing the school with wood." It was both a boarding and day-school, the boarders living in the family of the principal. At that early day there was the usual annual exhibition by the students, consisting of orations, dialogues, and other exercises. From its foundation the Academy was occupied for educational pur-

poses, and, at times a boarding school of considerable celebrity kept in it. Among the principals of these schools may be mentioned the Reverends Samuel Aaron, Robert P. DuBois and Silas M. Andrews, LL. D. In its latter years the Academy was occupied by the public schools of the borough, and until it was taken down in 1889 and a new school building erected on the lot. The Reverend Uriah DuBois, its first principal, something of a politician, was twice appointed clerk of the orphan's court. The first Sabbath-school in the county was organized in the academy, 1815, and a congregational library, 1816. Mr. DuBois commenced preaching in a room of the building, soon after taking charge, and a congregation gradually collected the nucleus of the Doylestown Presbyterian church. Uriah DuBois was the son of Peter and Ann DuBois, and a descendant of Louis DuBois, a Huguenot immigrant to America about 1660, and settled at Kingston on the Hudson. Louis DuBois had another descendant in this county, Jonathan, his grandson, called to the Dutch Reformed church of North and Southampton about 1750, married Eleanor Wynkoop, and died, 1772. A son of Jonathan, and a second cousin of Uriah, was a captain of cavalry in the Continental army. A grand reunion of the family took place at New Paltz, New York, August 25, 1875, to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Louis DuBois at that place, and several hundred of his descendants were present. After the death of Uriah DuBois, Ebenezer Smith, Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, had charge of the classical department for several years. He removed to a farm in Warwick, 1828, where he died January 1, 1829.

The Doylestown Presbyterian church grew out of the meetings held in the Union Academy, a room in the building being set apart for the free use of every denomination that might see fit to occupy it. Mr. DuBois preached there at stated periods. In 1808 he was released from the care of the Tinicum congregation, and from that time held worship alternately at Deep Run and in the Academy. The removal of the county-seat to Doylestown, 1813, and the want of proper accommodations in the Academy, coupled with a general desire for a church in the town, gave birth to the project of erecting a Presbyterian church. It was commenced in August, 1813, and dedicated August, 1815. The building was of stone, 55x45 feet and cost \$4,282.57. The lot was purchased of John Shaw for \$409, and the money principally raised in small amounts, Doctor Samuel Moore being the largest contributor, \$200, and three other gentlemen giving \$100 each. At its dedication there were present, from abroad, the Reverends Jacob Janeway, Philadelphia, and Robert B. Belville, Neshaminy. At this time the united membership at Deep Run and Doylestown was but thirty, and increased to forty-five in 1818. Thomas Stewart, James Ferguson and Andrew Dunlap had been ruling elders at Deep Run for several years, and, with the pastor, constituted the first session at Doylestown.

The graveyard was open for interment several months before the church was occupied. The first person buried in it was John Ledley Dick, a young man much respected and lamented, who died at Doylestown, of typhus fever, February 18, 1815. A young member of the bar,⁶ his intimate friend and associate, who was with him in his last moments, in a letter written to a gentleman in the lower end of the county the day of his death, speaks thus of the sad event: "My friend, John L. Dick, died today at two o'clock, p. m., of the typhus fever. How frail is man! Ten days ago he was in the vigor of health. Alas, how visionary our hopes of earthly happiness; but two months since he

6 William Watts Hart, uncle of the author.

married Miss Erwin, the daughter of the richest man in the county. How soon their fondest anticipations of future bliss and domestic felicity were destroyed." The writer of the letter followed his friend Dick to the grave in a few days, and shortly after his mother, sister and cousin crossed the dark river to the undiscovered country beyond, all dying in the same house, late the residence of Mrs. John Fox, Court street, in the space of two weeks. The widow of John L. Dick married Thomas G. Kennedy, 1819. The Dicks, John L. and three sisters, came from Belfast, Ireland, to Doylestown before 1812. Their father is thought to have been a Presbyterian minister. One of the sisters married Doctor Charles Meredith, Doylestown.

The church was incorporated 1816, and the building enlarged and improved the summer of 1852, at an expense of four thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and three cents, a trifle more than the original cost, and taken down in 1871, and a handsome brownstone church built on its site, at an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars. The Female Bible society, auxiliary to the county society, was organized the same year as the Female Library Society, 1816, both of which are still in a flourishing state. Since the death of Mr. DuBois the pastors of the church have been, Charles Hyde, 1823, resigned in 1829, and died in Connecticut, 1871, was succeeded by Rev. Silas M. Andrews, 1831, who died March, 1881, shortly before completing his fifty years as pastor. At the close of his fortieth year's service, he had baptised 535, received 651 into communion, officiated at 940 funerals, married 848 couples, and delivered 6,875 lectures and sermons. The next pastor was Rev. William A. Patton, 1882-91. He was succeeded by Rev. W. Hayes Moore, who resigned on account of ill health, and went to New Mexico, where he died. Rev. Robert B. Labaree was installed in May, 1899, and in 1904 resigned and returned to Persia, where he was born, the son of a missionary. He was succeeded by Rev. John M. Waddell in 1905.

Doylestown remained a simple cross-roads until 1807, when Court street was laid out and opened thirty-three feet wide on the line of New Britain and Warwick, "beginning at a stone, a corner of land of Nathaniel Shewell and Barton Stewart, in the public road leading from Philadelphia to Easton," now Main street. The land-owners along Court street, at that time, were Barton Stewart, Nathaniel Shewell, the Union Academy, Jonathan and Daniel McIntosh, Asher Miner, Doctor Hugh Meredith and John Pennington on the east side, and Nathaniel Shewell, who owned the Ross property and the court-house grounds, John Black, Samuel Wigton, John Shaw, John Worman, Uriah DuBois, Septimus Evans, Josiah Shaw, Israel Vanlunavee, and John Pennington on the west side, who owned all the land bordering the street or road out to its end. In 1818 Court street was extended to the southwest from Main to intersect State street at the corner of Clinton. Broad street was laid out, 1811, fifty feet wide, and confirmed at the April term, on the line of lands of Septimus Evans, the academy ground and Rev. Uriah DuBois on the east side, and the site for the public buildings, Nathaniel Shewell, and Isaac Hall on the south. Court street was called "Academy street" in 1816. There were no additional streets opened until after the village was incorporated, 1838. Among the later streets opened were Clinton, 1869, Ashland, Maple and Linden avenues, 1870, and Cottage street, from Court to Linden, 1871.

Among the earliest schools in the borough after that held in the Academy, was the one kept by George Murray, in the stone house on East State street now owned by Ellison P. Barber, which was quite noted in its day. Mr. Murray was born in the parish of Keith, Scotland, February 20, 1781, graduated at

New Aberdeen and came to America, 1804. After teaching near Morristown, New Jersey, Bensalem, Hatboro, Hulmeville and elsewhere, he came to Doylestown, 1821, and taught in the Academy until 1829. He then opened a boarding school in his dwelling which he continued until 1842, when he removed it to his farm in the township, where it was kept to 1850. He taught school fifty-five years, and was one of the oldest educators living.⁷ In 1838 the Legislature, at the instance of several prominent gentlemen, incorporated the "Ingham Female Seminary," named after the Honorable Samuel D. Ingham, and intended as a boarding and day school. It received a small annual appropriation from the state, but discontinued after a few years. A frame building was erected at the corner of Broad and Mechanic streets and Doctor C. Soule Cartee, Boston, was called to take charge. After he left, 1843, no further attempt was made to maintain a boarding school. The building was used several years by a school for small children. The Presbyterian manse now occupies the site of the Ingham Female Seminary.⁸

The removal of the county seat to Doylestown in 1813, assured its prosperity and future growth. At that time it was a hamlet of less than two hundred inhabitants.^{8½} Attempts had been made for years to push the village ahead and some of the inhabitants saw promise of future greatness in its beautiful location on the great highway between Philadelphia and Easton, for, at that day, railroads were not dreamed of, and the town that stood on an artery of travel was thought to possess advantages. The first newspaper was published here in 1800, the *Farmer's Weekly Gazette*, printed at the "Centre house," and in 1804 Asher Miner established the *Pennsylvania Correspondent*, which still survives in the *Bucks County Intelligencer*. In 1805 Doylestown had a portrait painter, Daniel Farling, who had his studio over Asher Miner's printing-office, then in the old frame building on north Main street, on the site of N. C. James' stone dwelling. Farling was a versatile genius; the previous year he announced himself a painter, glazier, and paperhanger, "from the cities of New York and Philadelphia," and "orders left at Enoch Harvey's inn" would receive his attention. He probably pursued the limner's art during his leisure hours. The first attempt to sell town-lots was made February 8, 1806, by John Black, "on main road through said village, from Norristown to Coryell's ferry." Doylestown held her first 4th of July celebration, 1806, at the academy, marked by three orations, the reading of the Declaration and drinking seventeen toasts. The senior class of students, with a number of their friends,

7 Mr. Murray died about 1880, nearly an hundred years old.

8 Thomas Hughes, one of the oldest educators in the State at the time of his death, long a resident of Doylestown, died here, 1877, at the age of eighty-six. He was born at Dundee, Scotland, came to America, 1819, and to Doylestown, 1841-42. Himself and wife first opened a boarding school at the Stuart farm, and subsequently moved into town, where he kept school as long as age permitted. Mr. Hughes was an author of considerable repute.

8½ An old map of Doylestown, drawn by George Burgess, in 1810, when the county seat was located here, shows twenty dwellings and the academy, occupied by the families of Magill, McIntosh, Shaw, two by Morris, Gordon, Hall, Enoch Harvey, a second Harvey, N. Shewell, G. Meredith, Isaac Hall, Asher Miner, Saruck Titus, S. Wigton, Elijah Russell, Robinson, another Meredith, Uriah DuBois, J. Wigton, and a family in the academy, twenty in all. Allowing an average of five to each family it would only make a population of one hundred. It is possible all the houses were not put down on the map.

took dinner at Mr. Worman's inn,⁹ where more toasts were drunk. Samuel Fell was president of the day and John N. Thomas vice-president. Doylestown was patriotic in the war with England, 1812-15, and the village and country about sent a volunteer company to the field under Captain William Magill, the uniforms being made in the court house by the young ladies of the neighborhood. Several hundred volunteers and militia from the upper end of the county, en route for camp, staid over night in the town, and Magill's old tavern, Main and State, was filled with them. The 7th of July, 1814, a company of United States infantry under Lieutenant Mann, accompanied by Colonel Clemson, encamped at Doylestown over night.

An effort was made to incorporate Doylestown as early as 1826, but the bill failed in the Legislature because the boundaries were not ascertained. We do not know that anything further was done in this behalf before 1838, when an act was passed the 16th of April, which erected the village into a borough. The charter has been altered and amended from time to time, but the corporate powers have not been materially changed. The local affairs of the little municipality are governed by a council of nine persons, three of whom are elected annually, and a chief and assistant burgess with nominal duties. The incorporation had but slight influence upon the prosperity of the borough, and for a quarter of a century it was doubtful whether it did not retrograde. After the close of the Civil war the improvement was more marked, and in the next ten years the borough made more progress than in the two previous decades. Since then its growth has been gradual, and its history is without eventful episodes. The town was visited by Governor Hiester, 1823, on his way from Philadelphia to Reading, when he staid all night. He was called upon by the citizens and visited the public buildings, the only attractions in the place. Since then Doylestown has been visited several times by the executive of the state, by Governor Shunk, 1844, and more recently by Governors Curtin and Hartranft and Hoyt. The town had a lodge of Masons as early as 1824, Benevolent No. 168, as well as a brass band, and a fire engine.

The oldest families of Doylestown, some represented in the male, and others in the female line, are the Harveys, Stewarts, McIntoshes, Vanlunans, Halls, Magills and DuBoises, whose residence antedate the county seat. The Chapmans, Foxes, Rosses, Pughs, and Morrisises came up from Newtown with the seat of justice, and the Rogers, Mathews, Brocks, and others came at a still later day. The Harveys came from Upper Makefield, where Thomas Harvey was settled about 1750, and, dying 1779, left two sons, Joseph and Matthias. Joseph had six children, Enoch, the immediate ancestor of our Doylestown branch, being born December 1, 1769. He settled here between 1785-90, and married a daughter of Charles Stewart, of Warwick. By 1800 he was the owner of three lots of about fifty acres in Warwick and New Britain, which included where the Fountain House and the lot the Doylestown bank building was first erected on, which had been confiscated in the Revolution. He kept the Fountain House several years, and died, 1831. Joseph and George T. were sons of Enoch Harvey.

The Stewarts were among the earliest settlers in this section. Between 1720 and 1730 Charles Stewart, a young man of culture and some means, immigrated from Scotland and bought a farm near Doylestown. He married a Miss Finney, whose sister was the wife of Doctor Todd, and mother of Mrs. Hugh Meredith. Charles Stewart was a captain in the French and Indian

9 Where the Lenape building stands.

war. He had two sons, Charles and George. The latter married Parthenia Barton, and was the father of Barton Stewart, whom some of our older citizens may remember, while Sarah, the daughter of Charles, married Enoch Harvey. Mrs. Delphine Bissey and her sister were descendants of Charles Stewart, the elder in the fifth generation. But few male descendants are living.

About 1800, John, Jonathan and Daniel McIntosh came to Doylestown, from Martinsburg, Virginia, where they were born. The future county capital was then a hamlet of fifteen or twenty families grouped about the cross roads. The brothers had originally settled in Northampton township, but we do not know how long they were there. The two former died here at an advanced age, leaving descendants. The Shaws came from Plumstead where they were early settlers. The DuBoises we have already mentioned.

The Chapmans are descended from John and Jane Chapman, English Friends, of Stanhope, in the valley of the river Wear, county of Durham. The parish records show he was baptised November 3, 1626, and probably joined the Friends after reaching manhood. Subjected to many persecutions, including confinement in the common jail and castle of Durham, on account of his religious belief, he and his family immigrated to Pennsylvania to escape them, settling in Wrightstown in 1684. The church at Stanhope possesses the richest living of any in the north of England, and has had for its rectors many distinguished divines, including Butler, the author of the celebrated "Analogy." During the time he officiated some of the Chapmans were church wardens. The interior of the church contains a mural memorial commemorative of a valuable legacy bequeathed by one of the Chapmans to the poor of Stanhope and Frosterley. Few churches in the north of England have associated with their early history more interesting incidents. It is among the oldest in Durham county, and one of the most beautiful, though plain and unpretending. In recent days it has undergone some renovation, but enough of the ancient structure still remains to give it an antiquarian interest. Its beauty is partly owing to its situation, almost in the centre of the town, with ample yard, and well-supplied with large and venerable trees. In the graveyard may be found the names of members of many families well-known in this country. The Pembertons, Emmersons, Bainbridges, Madisons and others.

The Ross family are descended from Thomas Ross, Tyrone county, Ireland, who settled in Upper Makefield in 1720, and his grandson, John, came to Doylestown about a century later when he took his seat on our bench as President Judge of our courts. He was afterward appointed to the State Supreme Court. This is a family of lawyers and judges, among others, including Thomas Ross, a leading member of the bar, and two terms in the House of Representatives of the United States; his sons, Henry P. and George Ross, the former Judge of the common pleas of Bucks and Montgomery counties, the latter a leading member of the Bucks bar, and a member of the State Senate; and Thomas and George Ross, sons of George and grandsons of Thomas, the elder, practicing members of the Bucks county bar. Here are four generations of lawyers in a single branch of one family, not very usual.

The Fox family, more than three quarters of a century residents of Bucks county, are descendants of an Englishman born in Ireland, and came to this country when young, the exact time unknown. He was the father of the late Judge John Fox, of Doylestown. General Carleton, in an official letter to his government, 1783, found in the British secret archives, in describing the officers of the state when Joseph Reed was President of Pennsylvania, writes thus:

"Auditor-General, Mr. Edward Fox. This young gentleman is a native

of England or Ireland, I cannot say which, but believe the first. He came to this country some time since, and carried on business in the mercantile line. His present office was conferred upon him since Mr. Morris came into the administration, and has a salary of one thousand seven hundred dollars per year. He is a young man of good abilities, especially in his present line."

Mr. Fox afterward acquired a large fortune, but lost it by loans to and endowments for Robert Morris, Nicholson and Greenleaf. His wife was a sister of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, aunt of John and Thomas Sergeant. John Fox, after his admission to the bar, settled at Newtown and moved with the seat of justice to Doylestown, 1813. He married Margery, daughter of Gilbert Rodman, Bensalem, 1816. He was deputy attorney-general of the county in 1814, and left his business to serve on General Worrell's staff with the rank of major. He was president judge of the court of common pleas from 1830 to 1840, and died in 1849, leaving five children, the late Mrs. John B. Pugh, Doylestown, being the oldest daughter. Edward J., a brother of Judge Fox, fell in a duel with Henry Randall, at Washington, 1821. They were fellow clerks in the treasury department. Judge Fox's children are all dead. The sons read law and were admitted to the bar, two of them becoming distinguished lawyers, the third, Louis, a Presbyterian divine. Of his grandson, four are lawyers and one a Presbyterian clergyman of New York. No member of the family bearing the name now lives in this county.

John B. Pugh, a descendant of Hugh Pugh, born in Wales, received a good education, came to this country about 1725, and settled in Chester county. He married Mary Harris, a daughter of the family which gave the name to the state capital. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters. Later in life he removed with his family to the east bank of the Schuylkill, near Norristown, whence their son Daniel, born January 17, 1736, went to Hilltown and settled about 1750. He married Rebecca, daughter of Rev. William Thomas, January 23, 1760, and died in 1813, she in 1819. Their oldest son, John, father of John B. and Mrs. Rogers, Doylestown, was born June 2, 1761, and died in 1842. His first wife was Rachel Bates, and after her death, 1782, he married Elizabeth Owen, Hilltown, 1800. He became prominent in the county, was elected to the Legislature, 1800, and three times re-elected, and to Congress, 1804 and 1806, but defeated at the third election by five votes. In 1810 he was appointed register of wills and recorder of the county, which offices he held fourteen years. He was commissioned a justice of the peace as early as 1796, and the last office he held was that of justice under a commission of Governor Hiester, dated August 23, 1821.

Matthias Morris, a member of the bar, who was born in Hilltown, in 1787, and died at Doylestown, in 1839, at the age of fifty-two, was a great-grandson of Morris Morris, the first of the name to settle in this county. Forsaking the faith of their fathers, they connected themselves with the Hilltown Baptist church, where Isaac Morris was an elder many years. Matthias studied law with his cousin, Enos Morris, Newtown, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He came to Doylestown with the removal of the county-seat, but practiced in Philadelphia until 1819 when Governor Hiester appointed him deputy attorney-general for Bucks county. He now returned to Doylestown where he spent the remainder of his life. He served a tour of duty at camp Marcus Hook, 1814, was elected to the state senate in 1828 and afterward elected to Congress for one term, 1839-40. In 1829 he married Wilhelmina, daughter of Abraham Chapman. Stephen Brock, the first of the name at Doylestown, was probably a descendant of John Brock, who came to the coun-

ty, 1682, and settled in Lower Makefield. He was a famous landlord in his day, and his popular manners made him a power in the county. He was a great lover of fun, and some of his anecdotes are not yet forgotten. He was twice sheriff of the county. The late William T. Rogers, was the son of William C. Rogers, of Connecticut, was born in Philadelphia, 1799, and his father subsequently removing to Warrington township. William learned the printing trade with Asher Miner, and was several years proprietor and editor of the *Doylestown Democrat*. He became prominent in politics, and was active in the militia. He served two terms, of four years each, in the state senate, and was speaker the last two years. He was brigade inspector of the county and subsequently elected major-general. He was a friend of public improvements. He died at Doylestown, 1867, and was buried in the beautiful cemetery he was instrumental in having laid out.

The Lear family was the last of the period to come to Doylestown, that remained and reached a prominence in public and private life. George Lear, the father, one of the most prominent men in Eastern Pennsylvania, was the son of Robert and Mary Meloy Lear, of mixed Celtic descent, and born in Warwick township, Bucks county, February 16, 1818. He was brought up to work on the farm, and during his leisure, cultivated a taste for reading. He received his education at the country school, with a single term at the Newtown academy. At nineteen we find him teaching school. He was next keeping store in Montgomery county and reading law in his leisure. Having made up his mind to make the law his profession, he came to Doylestown in the spring of 1844, entered the office of E. T. McDowell, the most eloquent advocate at the bar, and was admitted to practice the following November. He opened an office at once and entered upon his career. That fall Mr. Lear entered the field of politics and was a very picturesque stump speaker. He soon acquired a good practice and in time reached the head of the Bucks county bar. Being a fluent speaker, he had frequent calls to lecture and make speeches. He was an active politician, but was never a candidate for but one elective office, a member of the constitutional convention of 1872-73, but declined to sign the constitution he assisted to form. He was twice appointed deputy attorney-general for the county, 1848-50, and filled the office of attorney-general of the commonwealth four years, during the administration of Governor Hartranft, 1875-79. In 1882 Lear presided over the Republican state convention, and was president of the Doylestown National bank from 1865 to his death. Mr. Lear was twice married, his second wife being Sidney Whyte. He died May 23, 1884, and was survived by his widow and three children, two daughters and a son. The latter is a graduate of Yale and a practicing member of the Bucks county bar.

The Medarys came to Doylestown early in the last century. The original name was probably Madeira and came from the island of that name. The family was settled in the Province of Estramadura, Spain, for many years, but during the persecution of the Protestants, in time of Charles V, removed to Holland. How long they remained there is not known, but removed hence to America, settling at Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Isaac B. Medary, born June 11, 1790, and died January 27, 1853, came to Doylestown about the time it was made the county seat and spent a greater part of his life here. He was a tailor by trade, carrying on business in the stone house on the northwest corner of Main and Centre streets. He married Rebecca Child, or Childs, second daughter of Cephas and Agnes Childs, March 10, 1815, of Plumstead township. She was born February 11, 1790. They were the parents of

nine children, six sons and three daughters: Anna Amelia, born November 15, 1815, and died, unmarried, October 17, 1832; Louis B., the eldest son, and Mary Ross, the youngest child, born September 17, 1836. The children were all born in Doylestown. The family removed to Philadelphia about 1840, where the oldest son, Louis, was a shipping merchant, and died in recent years.

Dr. William S. Hendrie, thirty-five years a resident of the borough, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, 1798. His father was a Scotchman and a graduate of the University of Edinburg, but came in early life to America. He read medicine with Dr. Wilson, Buckingham, and, after practicing at Springtown and Hilltown a few years came to Doylestown in 1840 and spent his life here. In 1849 he was appointed Associate Judge, serving two years. He was one of the captors of the murderer Mina when he escaped from jail just previous to the time fixed for his execution. Dr. Hendrie had a family of sons and daughters, two of the sons, James and Dr. Scott, serving on the Union side in the Civil war, the former as regimental quartermaster and the latter assistant surgeon. Both are deceased.

New Doylestown, as the county capital of Bucks may now be called, is a beautiful town of over three thousand inhabitants, with well paved, shaded and lighted streets. The situation is delightful and healthy, on a plateau six hundred feet above tide water, the ground descending on three sides, giving the streets a natural drainage. At the base of the plateau are charming valleys and silvery streams, with gentle hills beyond dotted with well cultivated farms, woodland and comfortable dwellings, and South Mountain can be seen in the distance. No county in the State excels Bucks in her public buildings, nor better suited for their purposes. The court house, on an eligible site about the center of the borough, and erected, 1877-78, almost on the spot where that of 1812 stood, is a model of comfort and convenience. The style is pleasing, the space allotted to the court and the officials all that could be desired in arrangement, and a stately spire crowns the whole, from whose top the eye sweeps the highly cultivated country that surrounds it for miles. The jail, built a few years later, and occupying an equally eligible situation looking to the southwest, is unique in its construction, in that the cells are but one story high, and every door of the fifty-two cells can be seen from a single point in the central corridor. The school building, in keeping with the other public improvements, occupies part of the lot on which the academy was erected, 1804, and is esteemed one of the handsomest in the State. The school is graded, the curriculum being adapted to advanced scholars. One of the handsomest buildings erected in the borough, in the recent past, is that for the accommodation of the Doylestown National Bank, 1896-7, at an expense of \$40,000. It occupies the site of the Ross mansion, an historic dwelling, and facing Monument Place at the crossing of Main and Court streets. The most recent improvement is the Hart block, on the former Harvey property, southwest side of North Main street, extending to the corner of Court. There are two buildings, erected at different times, but the architectural designs are so well blended and carried out in the finish, as to look like a single building. It is three stories high, the floor space being mainly devoted to offices with a handsome drug and other store room, on the ground floor.

Doylestown is supplied with churches of the various religious denominations: Presbyterian, Friends, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Reformed, Lutheran and African. Of the Presbyterian we have already spoken, the oldest in organization by many years. Next is the Friends meeting, 1834, by permission of the Buckingham Quarterly; the Methodist Epis-



copal, 1838, twice improved, and in the sixty-one years of its life has had forty pastors; the Protestant Episcopal church, Saint Paul's, was organized, 1846, the first service held in the church building, April 23, 1848, and twice remodeled at an expense of \$7,200. Saint Mary's, Catholic, grew from a missionary station opened in 1850, and the first church dedicated the same year, is now a strong organization, with a parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Frances. The Baptist church took root from seed sown by the Rev. Samuel Nighingale in 1846; the congregation was started anew, twenty years later, and a church building erected, 1869, at an expense of \$18,000. The Reformed church had its beginning as a missionary station, 1858, congregation organized, 1861, first church built and dedicated, 1865, and a new building erected, 1896-7. The Lutheran congregation, organized 1877, has grown to be a flourishing body with a comfortable church building.

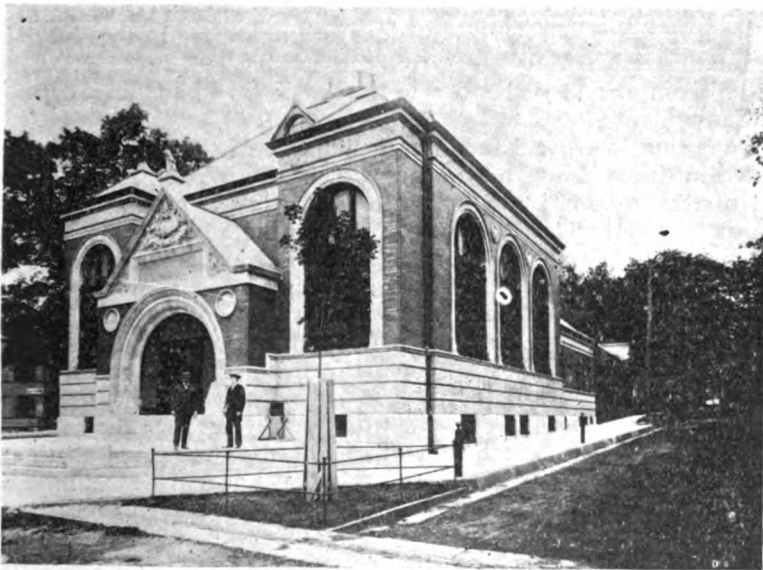
Doylestown possesses what is probably the tallest flag-staff in the United States, presented to the borough in the spring of 1808 by Dr. Frank Swartzlander. It stands 164 feet out of ground, and is buried eleven feet in cement. The mainmast is a single stick of Oregon pine 106 feet long, 34 inches in diameter at the base, and 18 inches at the top. The top mast is Norway pine from Michigan. The main mast came round Cape Horn and lay in the Delaware at Camden, New Jersey, seven years. It stands on the northeast corner of the court house grounds. The gift was accompanied with a large garrison flag that is raised on public occasions.

Among the institutions, industrial establishments and business carried on in the town may be mentioned the following: A national bank, which began its existence as a state bank in 1832; two trust companies, a Masonic hall, in which the Doylestown lodge, No. 245, holds its regular meetings; the Benevolent lodge, chartered, 1819, the first in the town, but dissolved during the anti-Masonic times; four weekly papers and three dailies, in English, and one in German; board and coal yards; planing mill; sash and door factory, a full complement of mechanical trades; two lodges and one encampment of Odd Fellows; a German Aid society; lodges of American Mechanics and Patrons of Husbandry; a village library containing a well-selected collection of books; two drug stores; several for the sale of dry goods, groceries, hardware and fancy articles; several physicians, etc. The dwellings are neat and handsome, if not elegant and expensive, and nearly every house has a well-kept front yard. In May, 1829, the "Bucks County Academy of Natural Sciences" was organized

in a room of the academy, and was kept up until 1838. During its existence quite a taste was fostered for scientific investigation and a number of lectures delivered and essays read.

In 1855 William Beek, a resident of Doylestown, projected an exhibition and erected a handsome building on the western edge of the borough. It drew an immense crowd of visitors at the fair in August, at which Horace Greeley delivered an address, but, unfortunately for the permanent success of the enterprise, the building blew down in the fall. In 1866 a company chartered as the "Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute," purchased the old grounds and erected thereon a large and convenient brick building for exhibition purposes, in which an annual fair was held in October, embracing a display of farm produce, implements and domestic articles of all kinds, and horses and cattle. On the ground was a half-mile track, whereon fast horses were put to their speed. The fair attracted thousands, and cash premiums gave rise to active competition.

Doylestown is fortunate in the possession of water-works supplying the town with pure water in abundance. The enterprise was put on foot, 1850, when a mill property, on the eastern edge of the borough, was purchased and a reservoir partly erected in the cemetery, but a change taking place in the council the work was stopped and nothing more done for many years. Things being again favorable, 1869, work was resumed and completed by the borough under authority of an act of Assembly, at a cost of \$32,000. Water was collected, at first, from several springs on the mill property and raised by steam 157 feet in the distance of 3,200 feet into a basin in the cemetery, whence it is distributed through iron pipes over the town. In recent years the supply has been increased by sinking three artesian wells. The fire plugs are six hundred feet apart. The enterprise has been a financial success, the water rents more than paying the interest on the cost of construction and running expenses.



DOYLESTOWN NATIONAL BANK, 1897.

In the years following the close of the Civil war the educational facilities of Doylestown were much improved. In 1866 a building was erected for an English and classical seminary in a beautiful grove at the southwest edge of the borough. It was enlarged, 1869, for the education of both sexes, with accommodations for one hundred and fifty pupils, boarders and day scholars. In 1871 a large building was erected at the eastern edge of the borough for a female boarding and day school, with an accommodation for seventy-five scholars. The situation was a beautiful one overlooking the country for miles to the southwest. It was known as "Linden Seminary, and met with a reasonable patronage for a few years, but soon ran its course, when the building was put to other uses. This was caused, in part, by the improved condition of the public schools of the borough. In 1856 Philadelphia parties erected gas works in Doylestown, which were rebuilt and enlarged, 1873, but in recent years were largely supplanted by electricity for lighting purposes, and is used exclusively in the streets and public buildings. The handsomest building erected in Doylestown, down to that time by private enterprise, is that known as "Lenape Building." It was built by a stock company at an expense, lot and furnishings included, of over \$50,000. Its features were a market house and six stores on the first story; a convenient hall, seating eight hundred persons, with stage, drop curtain and scenery, dressing rooms and offices on the second, and a lodge room on the third. It is built of brick, with stone trimmings, and is surpassed by few buildings of the kind in the State. The market feature of the building was abandoned several years ago, and that portion of ground floor was used for postoffice and other purposes. The old "potter's field," where several persons were buried, including one Blundin, of Bensalem, hanged for murder about 1838, at the corner of Court and East streets, was sold several years ago by authority of an act of Assembly, and now belongs to a private owner. The first telegraph office in Doylestown was in what is known as the "Shades building," corner of Main and State streets, in the room on the latter street now occupied by Keller's bakery and restaurant, formerly part of the Mansion House. This was in the winter of 1845-46, and belonged to a line from New York to the south or west. In the fall of 1848 a line from Philadelphia to Wilkesbarre was constructed through Doylestown, with an office in the second story of Harvey's brick building opposite the Fountain House.

In the spring, 1868, a handsome monument, of American white marble, was erected in the centre of the town, by their late colonel, to the memory of the dead of the One-hundred-and-fourth Pennsylvania regiment at a cost of three thousand one hundred dollars. One-half the amount was appropriated from the regimental fund, and the balance raised by individual subscriptions and the accumulation of interest. It is a beautiful and appropriate ornament to the town. The height of the monument is thirty-two feet with base of Vermont granite. The shaft is an exact pattern of Cleopatra's needle, and on its face are cut the names of the battles it participated in, running round it from top to bottom.

The most interesting borough event of recent years was the celebration of Doylestown's centennial, March 1, 1878. This date was used as the village birthday because on that day, 1778, General John Lacey wrote an official order at "Doyle Town," the first time the village name is known to have been so spelled; hence there was propriety in fixing upon this day and year as its birth, and from it computing its age. The occasion was everything that could be desired. The day was warm and clear, more like May than March, and attend-

ance large, the number of distinguished persons considerable, including Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg; George W. Childs, John O. James, Count Dassi, Philadelphia; General John Davis, Davisville; Judge Henry P. Ross, Norristown; Hon. I. Newton Evans, Hatboro; Attorney General Lear, Doylestown, and many others. The private houses and places of business were handsomely decorated, and all work suspended. In the forenoon the streets were paraded by a procession representing the trades and occupations of the borough, with some quaintness to relieve the sober side of the picture. In the afternoon Lenape Hall was filled with an appreciative audience to listen to appropriate



BUCKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING.

literary exercises, Attorney General Lear presiding. The programme consisted of the following: An ode, Caleb E. Wright, Esq.; a poem, Miss Carrie Loeb; historical address, General W. W. H. Davis, and an oration by Judge Richard Watson, accompanied by vocal and instrumental music and religious exercises. The celebration was rounded out in the evening by a dramatic entertainment, the program embracing the "Maid of Croissey, or Theresa's Vow," a military drama in two acts, followed by the laughable burlesque tragic opera of "Bombastes Furioso." Brock's orchestra furnished the music. The affair was a success and a pointer for the Doylestown of 1978.

The old academy was torn down in 1889-90, and a handsome public school building erected on part of the same lot, at a cost of \$30,000, in which a graded school is kept, with all the modern appliances of education. Prior to its demolition a number of its friends, including former teachers and pupils, assembled in the large room on the first floor the afternoon of May 3, 1889, to pay a

tribute to its memory and relegate it to history. The exercises, opened with a prayer by the Rev. William A. Patton, consisted of an historical address by W. W. H. Davis, and short addresses by Rev. Levi C. Sheip, John L. DuBois, Elias Carver and William J. Buck, followed by the audience singing "Nearer My God to Thee," and the doxology, and the Rev. D. Levin Coleman pronouncing a benediction. A respectable audience was in attendance and the exercises were interesting.

Doylestown has outlet to the great outside world by a branch of the North Pennsylvania railroad, uniting with the main line at Lansdale, which was opened to travel in 1856, and several lines of stages, and three trolley roads, one connecting with Philadelphia, another with Newtown and Bristol, another to Easton, and others are projected between other points. The first stage through Doylestown was that from Easton to Philadelphia, which John Nicholaus commenced running April 29, 1792, making weekly trips down on Monday and up on Thursday, fare two dollars. Nicholaus was succeeded by his son Samuel, who moved down to Danborough to take charge of the stages. In 1822 he was succeeded by James Reeside, the great "land admiral," who formed a partnership with Jacob Peters, and subsequently with Samuel and James Shouse, Easton. He placed new Troy coaches on the road, the first in this section of country. This line was continued down to the completion of the Belvidere-Delaware railroad, in 1854. In the spring of 1794 Lawrence Erb, of Easton, advertised that he would run a stage between there and Philadelphia. It was to start every Monday morning at five o'clock, from the sign of the Black Horse, near the courthouse, Easton, and to return on Thursday, starting from the sign of the Pennsylvania arms, in Third street between Vine and Callowhill, stopping over night at John Moore's, Jenkintown, going down, and at Adam Driesback's, now Stony Point, returning. The fare was two dollars for each passenger, with ten pounds of baggage. The charge for one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage was the same as a passenger. The stage ran through Doylestown and stopped at Thomas Craig's tavern, Newville, four miles below. It was hardly an opposition to Nicholaus, as the fare was the same. As early as 1800 a semi-weekly stage ran from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, through Doylestown, fare for passenger two dollars and seventy-five cents. A line of daily stages was running from Philadelphia through Doylestown to Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown, 1828. During these seventy years of staging, a number of stages were run between Doylestown and Philadelphia. In October, 1813, the "Doylestown coachee" was advertised to carry passengers between these points for seventy-five cents a week, starting from Hare's tavern,¹⁰ making two trips a week. The same year Israel Michener and Alexander McCalla put on a daily stage, called "Doylestown Pilot," which started from the Indian Queen. In 1815 the "coachee" made trips to and from Philadelphia every other day, fare, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Smith & Kirk, coachmakers, Doylestown, ran a coach to Philadelphia several years, commencing about 1820. Stages from Doylestown to Philadelphia continued to run down to the opening of the branch of the North Pennsylvania railroad, 1856. Our older citizens will call to mind Benny Clark's "Highgrass line," which was afterward driven by John Servis, who used to

¹⁰ In April, 1815, Hare moved to the Ross mansion, which he kept as a hotel under the name of "Indian Queen tavern." Stephen Brock succeeded him in 1816, and William McHenry in 1818. About 1812 the Clear spring in "Germany" was called "Bucks County Farmer," and in 1815 it was occupied by Jacob Overholt, and owned by John L. Dick.

assure timid passengers by calling out to his horses, "Now run away and kill another driver, won't you?"

In 1820 the population of Doylestown was but 360, and about 400 in 1829. One account tells us the population was 800 in 1830, when the first two brick houses were built, of bricks from a kiln burnt by Dr. Charles Meredith. According to the census of 1840 the population was 906; 1850, 974 white and 32 colored; 1860, 1,416, and 1,601 in 1870, of which 139 were of foreign birth; 1880, 2,070; 1890, 2,519; 1900, 3,034.

Among the industrial and artistic enterprises of the county, there is one which deserves more than passing notice. It is the Moravian Pottery and Tile Works at Doylestown, established and conducted by Henry C. Mercer, Esq. The circumstances which led to the development of this industry are quite interesting and involve a brief sketch of the proprietor of the pottery.

Mr. Mercer, a grandson of the eminent jurist to whose memory this volume is dedicated, is a graduate of Harvard College. His taste in youth inclining to scientific and archaeological research, he abandoned his original intention to practice law, after having been admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, and pursued his scientific work with such success that he became, while a very young man, curator of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. While engaged in archaeological research he conducted the Corwith Expedition to Yucatan. Upon his return from that country he employed a period of leisure in making the valuable collection known as the Tools of the Nation Maker, now in possession of the Bucks County Historical Society. It was during this period that he found and became especially interested in the old German stove plates made at Durham Furnace. He conceived the notion of preserving and reproducing, in the form of tiles, the quaint decorations found upon the plates. This led to an exhaustive study of the potter's art, and so fascinating did it prove to the archaeologist that large kilns soon supplanted the experimental devices erected in his studio.

The manufacture of the stove plate tiles led to more general and detailed study of the subject, and ere long the Moravian Pottery was producing duplicates of the best examples of tiles found in the ruined churches and abbeys of England and the Continent, together with those obtained from the choice collections of the museums and private collectors of Europe. But the crowning triumph of Mr. Mercer's efforts was a discovery or invention of his own, known as the clay mosaic. We quote the following concise description of this process published in his catalogue:

"The Mosaics, made and set together by a novel process, patented in 1903, are adapted for the embellishment of pavements or walls on a much larger scale than the tiles. Patterns ranging from one foot to twenty feet in diameter, or even where the figures of men or animals might equal life size, consist of pieces of clay burned in many colors superficially or throughout the body, and either glazed or unglazed. The tesserae, not rectangular as in Roman or Byzantine mosaics, but cut in multiform shapes to suit the potter's process, and whose contours themselves help to delineate the design, are set in cement at the Pottery. After the manner of the leaded glass designs of the earlier stained windows, these novel weather and time proof clay pictures, burned in brown, grey, white, red, black, green, yellow and blue clay, and strongly outlined in their pointing of cement, serve to decorate a floor or wall in the richest and most lasting manner."

The modest reference quoted from the catalogue does not do justice to the subject. Here was a process altogether original, unique and beautiful, affording

the widest latitude for the execution of artistic conception and, moreover, in a medium practically indestructible, and suited for either interior or exterior decoration, something even ancient cunning had never conceived of and yet, withal, perfectly simple and feasible.

The products of the Moravian Pottery have already been employed by America's foremost architects and artists in costly private dwellings and public buildings, but the prediction may be safely made that the mosaics invented and made at Doylestown will be judged by posterity as an achievement of great importance in the domain of industrial art.

CHAPTER XVI.

BRIDGETON.

1890.

The youngest township.—When organized.—The first step.—Petition presented.—Names of petitioners.—Reason for new township, boundary suggested.—Names of commissioners.—Reports submitted with name.—Action of court.—Submitted to vote.—First settlers not known.—The Pursells, et al.—Only village.—Oldest house.—River freshets.—Ringing Rocks.—Bridge over the Delaware.—Population.—Rafinesque, celebrated Swedish botanist.

Bridgeton, the youngest township in the county, the child of Nockamixon, was organized, 1890, one hundred and forty-eight years after the parent township was laid out and given municipal government, in so much as such power is conferred on any county subdivision. The first step toward the mutilation of Nockamixon was taken at the November term of the Quarter Sessions court in 1889, when a petition was presented asking that the parent township be divided into two. The following names were signed to the petition: G. W. Grim, H. H. Younken, Nicholas Younken, Oliver Kimmerer, Clinton Scheetz, Mathias Hier, Enos F. Deihl, J. H. Rupe, John H. Nickel, George D. Fox, H. C. Ott, Josiah Wolfinger, William Rupe, Llewellyn K. Anders, Wilson Kiser, D. R. Pinkerton, B. S. Kohl, Preston Rufe, F. H. Grim, Israel Metzger, L. M. Althouse, Levi Deemer, John Gutekunst, C. F. Schabinger, William Kohl, Edmund Goddard, W. S. Gwinner and William Williamson, all of Nockamixon.

The reasons given for the mutilation of this old township, were the "safety of the public peace, the conditions of the public highways, and the proper administration of affairs of justice." The petitioners asked that the division be made on the line, separating the two election districts of Nockamixon, by virtue of an act of Assembly, passed April 27, 1855; "commencing at the mouth of the creek emptying into the Delaware Division Pennsylvania Canal, at, or near, the Narrowsville hotel in said township, following the several courses of said creek to Boatman's Hill, along the eastern edge of the same to Beaver Creek; thence along the several courses of said creek to where the public road crosses said creek on the property formerly owned by Philip Nice; thence following the said public road to the line dividing said Township from Tinicum township at or near Daniel Rimer's." The court appointed Daniel Gotwals, Jacob Hagerty and William Shepherd commissioners, or reviewers.

The commissioners met at the public house of William Rufe, Nockamixon on Saturday, November 30, 1889, having given public notice of the time and

place of meeting. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties assigned them, the commissioners were duly sworn, or affirmed, whereupon they proceeded to inquire into the prayer of the petitioners, and the propriety of granting it. After due consideration they agreed to lay off a new township substantially on the lines given in the petition, which was duly set forth in a report to the court, accompanied by a plat or draft, saying, among other things, they "are of opinion the creation of a new township, according to the aforesaid lines, would be to the convenience of the inhabitants thereof; that the prayers of the petitioners should be granted, and said new township should be erected to be known as Bridgeton township." The report was signed by Jacob Hagerty and William Shepherd, a majority of the commissioners, confirmed *nisi*, Dec. 4, 1889, and filed. At the same term of court Daniel Gotwals, the third commissioner, presented a minority report against a division of the township, basing his opposition on the testimony offered, "proving that all, or nearly all, the heavy tax payers in Bridgeton district are opposed to a division on that line, it being shown by statistics, said to have been taken from the assessors' books, that the average wealth of the taxables in Bridgeton is \$769, and in Nockamixon \$1,102; for these, and other reasons, it would be unjust to the tax payers in Bridgeton district to force a separation against their consent."

At the following term of the Quarter Sessions, January 14, 1890, Michael McEntee, and other citizens of Nockamixon, by their attorneys filed eight exceptions to the confirmation of the commissioners' report. In order to reach the sense of the people, as to the division of the township, the court, on March 4, ordered a popular election to be held in both election districts of Nockamixon, on March 25, 1890, which resulted as follows: For division, 250, against division, 150, majority for division, 100. The result of this vote was filed March 26, 1890, and settled the question of the new township, and, on May 29, 1890, the court decreed the division of Nockamixon, and ordered elections for township officers to be holden on Saturday, June 28, A. D., 1890, of which fifteen days notice were to be given. The court also fixed the place for holding said elections: that for Bridgeton, in the school house at that place, and appointed Edward Twaddel judge, and David Hilbert and Sloan Lear majority and minority inspectors; for Nockamixon, at the public house of William Rufe, and Seymour Rufe was appointed judge, James H. Trauger, majority, and John S. Hager minority inspector.

It is impossible, at this late day, to give the names, and time of settlement, of the pioneers who located in that part of Nockamixon now embraced within the boundary of Bridgeton. The Pursells were one of the earliest families to settle in the new township whose descendants remain. Recent investigations satisfy us the original name of the family was not Pursell, but "Purslone," and was among the earliest settlers in Penn's Colony. Among the arrivals in the Delaware in the Phoenix, Captain Shaw, August, 1677, was John Purslone, a farmer from Ireland. He probably settled in Bensalem, although his name is not on Holme's map, where it would have been had he been a land owner. On the 9th of 7th month, 1685, he was appointed constable for the "further side of Neshaminah," which brought his residence in Bensalem. He appears as a witness at the court of Quarter Sessions 1 mo. 9, 1689, when his age is given as 60 years. His wife's name was Elizabeth.¹ In the Quarter Sessions docket his name is written Purslone and Pursley. On May

¹ The maiden name of John Purslone's wife was Elizabeth Walmsly, widow of Thomas Walmsly, who died 1684, leaving sons Henry and Thomas.

12, 1726, Thomas Pursell, or "Pursley," Wrightstown, bought 225 acres in that township of John Cooper, on Randall's run. Prior to 1745 Dennis Pursell, or Pursley, father of John Pursell, appears in Musconetcong, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. His wife's name was Ruth, daughter of Henry Cooper, Newtown, married 1728, and her mother a daughter of William Buckman, also of Newtown. She was married twice, the first time to Henry Cooper, and, upon his death, to Launcelot Strawhen. There were *Pursells* in Bristol township early, the will of John Pursell being proved April 8, 1732, leaving a daughter Ann, and the will of Mary, his widow, was proved April 7, 1786. We do not know at what time Dennis Pursell, or Pursley, died on the Musconetcong, but his son John removed to Nockamixon about 1775, and died there. The names of the children of the two generations of Pursells are about identical, as far as they go. All the Pursells of Bucks county are descendants of John the elder, of Nockamixon, now embraced in Bridgeton.

There is a difference of opinion as to the time the Pursells, or Pursleys, removed from the Musconetcong to Nockamixon, the date being fixed between 1750 and 1775, but we think the latter date the nearest correct. About 1773, John Pursell purchased of Dr. John Chapman 100 acres lying on the Delaware below Bridgeton for £450, the deed being witnessed by John Beaumont and Thomas Ross. He had four sons, John, Thomas, Brice and Dennis, and at least six daughters; Ruth, who married Daniel Strawhen, Elizabeth, Benjamin Holden, Ann, Margery, Jane, married John Houseworth, and Mary who married a Henry. John Pursell died 1805, and his wife, Anna, 1820. Thomas Pursell, who located at Narrowsville in the last century, and had a ferry there, is thought to have been a brother of the first John. Of the sons of John, Thomas settled at Bridgeton and held the first Methodist service there. Brice M. Pursell, a man of influence in his day is well remembered by many friends. We regret we have not more reliable data concerning other settlers who came early into Bridgeton, for doubtless this part of Nockamixon had its pioneers when the country was a wilderness and their descendants are still with us, but we have no means of telling when their ancestors settled here. The first family we strike is that of Stull or Stoll, and of them but a single member has come down to us, the son Andrew Stull. His patriotism probably saved the name from oblivion. After the Revolution was under way he enlisted in the Continental army, a private in Captain John Davis' company, Colonel Nagle's regiment, Pennsylvania Line. He entered the service March 6, 1777, and was discharged at Philadelphia, June, 1783, after serving more than six years. Among the historic battles he was in, were Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and the siege of the British at Yorktown, followed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. This was October 19, 1781. He received a pension of eight dollars per month, and died in 1846. He lived in Haycock, at one time, and we believe died there. The author has a piece of his certificate of discharge, signed by the Adjutant of his regiment.

The Williams family are said to have come into the township at a very early day and to have bought land of the Indians, the farm subsequently owned by Jacob Stover; while such purchase was possible he doubtless took title from William Penn when the colony came into his possession. The Anders, Smiths, McTerrents, Heavnors, Scheetz, Ruples, Rynard, Wimmers, Trumbore, Templetons, Coxes and Majors. Jacob Scheetz died in fifties and Hugh Major in the thirties. Jacob Stover, a successful farmer, was a member of the Stover family of Tinicum, and father of Albert, Kintnersville, and Lewis, attorney at law, Philadelphia. Peter Lear, who bought a farm of John

Pursell, 1816, died on it, 1866. Peter DeRoche, a Frenchman, brother-in-law of Peter Lear, was drowned in Philadelphia, 1836. A number of the early settlers on the Delaware front, were watermen, among them Henry Sigafoos and John Fisher. Jacob Harwick was a potter and lived to a very great age, dying in 1866. The disuse of the canal, and building of the Belvidere-Delaware railroad, have almost entirely destroyed the occupation of "watermen." In its day, quite a fleet of Durham boats and coal arks were seen on the Upper Delaware. The first public house licensed at Bridgeton was that owned by Thomas Gwinner, subsequently kept by Thomas Elton, who died 1834. John Adams was justice of the peace at Bridgeton for many years under the old order of things, first by appointment from Governor Wolf and subsequently elected 1840-45. The bridge across the Delaware was built 1842, the year after the great freshet. Tradition says the river road through Bridgeton was never laid out by order of court, but the Indian trail was only widened and constant use wore it into a highway.

The only village in the township is the one it was named after, Bridgeton, on the bank of the Delaware, with a population of a few hundred. A post office was established here 1830, and David Worman appointed the first postmaster. It was called "Upper Blacks Eddy," retaining that name until the new township



PURSELL HOMESTEAD.

was erected, when it was changed to the name it now bears. The oldest house in Bridgeton is the one occupied by William Gwinner, a half tone of which illustrates the chapter. The easterly frame end of the main building to the right in the picture, was built by John Pursell, who died 1808, over one hundred years old. The stone part was built by his son Brice in the first decade of the last century, and the lower attached building to the right, 1853, by the late Brice M. Pursell. The figures in the photo are the late Brice M. and his wife, Martha Poor Pursell, standing outside the fence, and their niece, Ollie Poor Bachman, inside. This house, the home of three generations of the family, is one of

the oldest dwellings in the upper end of the county. A member of the family was a remarkable mathematician, John M. Pursell, son of the second Brice. He worked out problems of the most complex character, and the calculation of time, latitude, eclipses and other astronomical phenomena, were common with him. It is said no solvable problem was ever given him of which he did not find the solution. The river freshet of January 8, 1841, was nine inches higher at Bridgeton than ever known before or since, except that of June 4, 1862; both were very destructive of property, the latter leaving the canal banks in such a condition that boating was not resumed until late in the fall. The "Pumpkin freshet," 1808, was so destructive it was much talked about by people of that period.

On the eastern side of the township, near the Delaware, on the farm formerly owned by a Mr. Lippincott, is a peculiar geological formation known as "Ringing Rocks," occupying a space of about four and a half acres, of irregular shape, branching out as it were from a common centre in four directions. The rocks vary in size from a few pounds to several tons in weight, and, when struck with a hammer, give out a peculiar metallic sound, the tone of each differing from the other. They are doubtless of igneous origin. The Eastern part of the formation is several feet higher than the western. The rocks are piled on each other to an unknown depth, not a particle of earth being found between them, nor is there a tree, bush or a spear of grass to be seen. A moderate-sized dog could easily creep down among them to the depth of ten or fifteen feet. The formation inclines to the north and west, and no other rocks of the same kind are to be found in that vicinity. About three hundred yards east of the Ringing Rocks is a beautiful waterfall thirty feet high and fifty wide. The course of the creek, for a short distance above the falls, is north 22 degrees, 30 minutes west, but changes at the falls to due north and continues in that direction some distance. Bridgeton township is connected with the New Jersey shore at Milford on the Delaware, by a wooden bridge built 1842. The following statistics relating to Bridgeton will be read with interest. The area is 4,419 acres of which 4,068 are cleared land and 351 timber; assessed valuation of real estate, both houses and lands, \$151,483; occupations at \$36,400; horses and cattle, 251, and money taxed for state purposes, \$70,520. The population of Bridgeton is about 1,100, and the voters, 222, or one in five; number of children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, 194, and the township has five schools. The following was the vote of Bridgeton, beginning with its organization; 1890, 179; 1891, 146; 1892, 181; 1893, 171; 1894, 154; 1895, 137; 1896, 170; 1897, 87; 1898, 125, and in 1899, 121. In 1836 Rafinesque, the celebrated Swedish botanist and naturalist, visited the river front of Bridgeton and Nockamixon, to study some of its remarkable plants and admire the beautiful prospects from the top of Prospect Rock, which he describes as follows: "But the greatest natural curiosity on the Delaware are Nockamixon Rocks in Pennsylvania, where they give name to the township. This ledge is nearly perpendicular, two and one-half miles long and four hundred feet high. The base is red shell, or paleopasenite, but overcapped by a brown trap. They face the south and have a level top with only two fissures, made by rain falling in cascades. The road and canal have been made by cutting and banking. The river is full of little islands. Opposite in New Jersey there are gravel hills, the highest seven hundred feet high. It is a romantic spot. I found here adoumia and many other rare plants."

CHAPTER XVII.

CLEARING LAND; FARMING; DRESS; MODE OF LIVING, &c.

County heavily timbered.—Land cleared.—Labors of men and women.—Primitive farming.—Horse trains.—Meadow land.—Golden age.—Grand religious festival.—Indian corn.—Produce carried to Philadelphia.—Privit-hedge.—Settlers lived well.—Luxuries introduced.—Professor Kalm's account.—Costume.—The fashions.—Social customs.—Marriage.—Manners.—Spinning-wheels.—Price of land and produce.—Wages.—Pennsylvania currency.

Bucks county was heavily timbered at its settlement, and much of the land was cleared by co-operative labor.¹ On a given day a number of neighbors would assemble, armed with grubbing-hoes and other implements, the ground was staked off, and at a signal they fell to work grubbing up the saplings with great skill. They were felled with the tops together, so they could be more easily fired. The trees were girdled and left to fall in course of time, when the trunks were rolled together and burned. The bodies and branches of the saplings were hauled off, but the ground was plowed with the trees standing. The log-rolling was made another season of fun and frolic. At these times the amount of labor done was prodigious, which the descendants of the early settlers are hardly equal to. A great deal of the other hard labor of that day was done by companies, which made the heaviest job comparatively light. While the fathers and sons cleared the land and made the crops, the mothers and daughters attended to in-door work. They picked, carded and spun the wool for clothing, and swingled, hatcheled and spun the flax, quilted, and did many other things that fall to the lot of woman in a new country, besides frequently assisting the men in their farm work. The beginning of the seventeenth century saw the children of the first settlers entering upon the stage of life. They were accustomed to hardship and noted for their strength and vigor. In that day there were few or no barns, the grain was stacked and threshed with the flail on the ground.

For many years, while it was a question of bread for themselves and families, our Bucks county ancestors farmed in a primitive way. Wheat, the main crop, was carried a distance on horseback to mill through the woods along Indian paths. The horses traveled in trains, tied head and tail, like pack-mules

¹ DeVries, who sailed up the Delaware, 1631, says the trees on the banks were not close together, and there was very little underwood. At that early day the Indians cultivated corn, peas and beans, and grapes grew wild along the river.

among the Andes, with a man riding or leading the foremost mule. Wheat was the only article for market until there was a demand in Philadelphia for butter, cheese and poultry. By 1720 most of the original tracts were settled, and, to some extent, improved. The farms were divided into large fields, and pretty well fenced. Low and swampy ground was always cleared for meadow, but the plow was seldom used to prepare new land. But little grass was raised for years, and then red and white clover were propagated to the exclusion of all other kinds. The domestic animals were so badly housed and fed in winter, by spring they were in almost a starving condition. In the summer they lived in the woods, and, in the spring, were not infrequently lost in the bogs hunting for early pasture. Cows were scarce and high for a number of years, selling for thirty or forty dollars a head when wheat was only thirty cents a bushel. The horses used for all purposes were of the "Wood breed," raised from those brought originally from New England, gentle, hardy and easy keepers. The English horse, introduced at a later day, was larger and more elegant in carriage.

During the quarter of a century, from 1735 to 1760, times were so prosperous it was called the "golden age," and said to have been the happiest period since the settlement of the Province. Industry, fertile fields, and favorable seasons blessed the farmer's labors with large increase, and while richly increased, the people lived without any appearance of luxury. Good dwellings and comfortable barns had been built, and comforts and conveniences were added by degrees, but dress and furniture were plain. The wooden trencher and pewter spoon were used by the wealthiest, and simplicity prevailed everywhere. For pastime men hunted and fished, while women, who married young and raised large families of children, were principally occupied with household duties. During the "golden age" a grand religious festival, lasting three days, was held at the Wrightstown meeting-house to give thanks for the bounties of Providence. People came to it from a long distance, and were known to travel ten or twelve miles on foot to attend. The intercourse with Philadelphia was then limited, and the luxuries of the cities had not yet found their way into the country.

There was no rivalry in dress, nor did the people strive to acquire money to purchase superfluities, but as fashions and luxuries gradually spread into the country, manners and customs changed. Indian corn was not raised in large quantities before about 1750, when it became an article of trade, and the grain-cradle and grass-scythe were introduced about this time.

Down to the Revolution much of the transportation was done on horseback, and that was the most frequent way of traveling. Produce was carried to Philadelphia market in wallets, or panniers, slung across horses, and, in early days, jurymen attending court at Newtown carried forage for horses and rations for self in the universal wallet. Carts were in general use by the middle of the century, and a few had wagons for one and two horses. There were wagons in the north-west part of the county as early as 1739. Their introduction did much to increase the wealth and comfort of the early farmers, as they were enabled to do their work with greater convenience, while the labor of going to market decreased. John Wells was the only person in Buckingham and Solebury at that day who owned a riding-chair, said to have been the first in the county, a vehicle that remained in use about a hundred years.² John

² At this time there were only eight four-wheeled carriages in the province, one of which was owned by Lawrence Growden of this county.

Watson tells us the building of the new stone meeting-house in Buckingham, about 1731, stimulated the erection of a better class of dwellings in that section, and several of the old log houses gave way to stone, or frame and clapboard, and an occasional one is standing to this day. At the settlement of the county many of the farmers planted the privit-hedge around their fields, like their ancestors in England, but in the summer of 1766, from some unexplained cause, it all died, and was never replanted. The old Watson property, Buckingham, had upward of two miles of this hedge planted upon it.

The early settlers lived well in their log cabins as soon as the era of necessity had passed. They were well-fed and well-clothed, but not in fine garments. The woman manufactured the clothing of the family from wool and flax, and milk, butter and cheese became plenty for domestic use when fodder could be procured to keep stock through the winter. Hogs were raised and fattened and the forest furnished game. Mush and milk were an universal dish. Pancakes made of a thin batter of flour and eggs and other ingredients, baked in a pan over the fire, were in every house. The housewife, or maid, prided herself on the dexterity with which she could turn the cake by tossing it up the wide chimney and catching it in the pan as it came down. But little tea or coffee were drunk for the first seventy years, and they did not come into common use until between 1750 and 1760. At first they were only used by the wealthy, and then on Sunday. In their stead a tea was made of garden herbs and a coffee of rye and wheat burned to a brown. Children went barefooted half the year and farmers through the summer. Indian meal was first exported to the West Indies and wheat to France, about 1767, which stimulated their production. About this period potatoes began to be raised in quantities, and fed to both cattle and hogs. The destructive Hessian fly made its appearance about 1780, and previous to that time the wheat crop was seldom, if ever, known to fail.

The war between France and England, 1754, changed the situation of things in several respects. A more plentiful supply of money stimulated trade and improvements and raised prices. Wheat went up to a dollar a bushel. Taxes were raised to pay off the war debt, but the burden was not felt because of the increased ability to pay. The importation of foreign goods was largely increased, and many luxuries brought into the country, among them calicoes and other expensive articles for women and men's wear. Fashion now intruded itself among the rural population, to change with each year, and household furniture was increased in quantity and improved in quality. With this improved style in living and taste in dress was introduced the distinction, between rich and poor, which grew up almost insensibly, and was maintained with considerable rigor in colonial times. Those who had the means now bought foreign goods and homespun was discarded. Habits of luxury were thus introduced, and the simple, virtuous, society of our ancestors split upon the rock of fashion.

From accounts handed down to us, this county at the middle of the seventeenth century was a land literally "flowing with milk and honey." A distinguished foreigner,³ who traveled through the lower part of Bucks between 1748 and 1750, and elsewhere in the Province, gives a glowing account of what he saw, and the picture is a delightful one to contemplate at this day. He says: "Every countryman, even a common peasant, has commonly an orchard near his house, in which all sorts of fruits, such as peaches, apples, pears,

3 Professor Peter Kalm, Sweden.

cherries, and others are in plenty." Peaches⁴ were raised in great quantities and of delicious flavor, and were cut and dried for winter. The stock had greatly degenerated, and the professor mentions there was great decrease in the water in streams, because the country had been cleared of so much of the timber. Seed-time and harvest were the same time of year as now, and the manner of putting in crops the same where machinery is not used. Land being plenty and not manured, it was cultivated until the virtue had gone out of it, when another piece was seized upon and the former allowed to lay fallow to recuperate. In the fall of 1748, the professor traveled through the river townships, en route from Philadelphia to New York. He crossed the Neshaminy by ferrying, paying three-pence for each person and his horse, and, continuing up the river, he says: "About noon we came to New Bristol, a small town in Pennsylvania on the bank of the Delaware, about fifteen English miles from Philadelphia. Most of the houses are built of stone and stand asunder. The inhabitants carry on a small trade, though most of them get their goods from Philadelphia. On the other side of the river, almost directly opposite New Bristol, lies the town of Burlington. We had now country-seats on both sides of the roads. Now we came into a lane enclosed with pales on both sides, including pretty great cornfields. Next followed a road, and we perceived for the space of four English miles nothing but woods and a very poor soil. In the evening we arrived at Trenton, after having previously passed the Delaware at a ferry." The Professor described, with minuteness, how the farmers trailed the water of springs upon their meadows to raise grass, a practice followed seventy-five years later. Hay was not then raised upon upland, and the value of farms was rated according to their quantity of meadow land.

The first settlers of the county brought with them the costumes prevailing in England at that day, each according to his station, but their hard life in the wilderness obliged them to change their dress to suit the circumstances, and they adopted coarse and strong clothing. There was but little alteration in the first fifty years. Buckskin and coarse tow-cloth were in universal use for trowsers and sometimes for jackets, hemp and tow-cloth for shirts, wool hats, and strong shoes, with brass nails in them, made up the common dress, and, in winter, linsey jackets and leathern aprons and trowsers were added. Among the wealthy, and in the towns, the style was more pretentious. Cloth was the material in use by them, while velvet, silk and satin with embroideries, were reserved for great occasions. The men wore the square-cut coat and long flap waistcoat; wigs were universal, and those who wore their own hair were considered mere nobodies. There were various styles of beaver hats, much trimmed with gold lace; with the wide brims looped up on both sides, and knee-breeches, long stockings and shoes with broad buckles. The skirts were wadded, almost as stiff as a coverlet to keep them smooth, and the cuffs, open below, reach up to the elbow. Ladies wore hoops. The silk gown was much plaited in the back, the sleeves double the size of the arm, and only coming down half way to the elbow. The rest of the arm was covered with a fine Holland sleeve, nicely plaited, with locket buttons and long-armed gloves. Aprons were fashionable and much worn, large or small, according to the taste of the wearer.

About 1750 a fashionably-dressed lady carried an elegant snuff-box with a looking-glass in it, wore a watch, bracelets, chains and necklace, and black

4 Kalm tells us the peach was introduced by Europeans, while Mr. Bartram says it is an original American fruit.

patches were worn upon the face as beauty-marks. The hair, an object of great care, was elaborately done up over a framework of wire, with mountains of curls, flowers, feathers, etc. Cloth bonnets and caps were in vogue. A bride wore a long black veil without the bonnet. Fashionable people wore articles, the very names of which, with the material they were made of, have long been forgotten.⁵ Breeches, made of plush, were worn in the country until after the Revolution, and buckskin breeches in Philadelphia as late as 1760. Horse jockeys wore gold binding on their hats. Country people began to adopt Philadelphia fashions about 1750, when women indulged in silk and linen handkerchiefs, silk for gowns and fustians and cotton-velvet for coats. They who could afford it, wore silver shoe-buckles. Men carried muffs to keep their hands and wrists warm, and, among the coats in fashion about the middle of the last century, we find the names of shamokums, hussars, surtouts, and wraprascals. The bonnets were monstrous, high, silk affairs, called wagon bonnets, from their resemblance to a Jersey wagon. Prior to the Revolution people dressed according to their position, and classes could be distinguished by their costume. Hired women, and the wives and daughters of tradesmen, wore a short-gown and petticoat of domestic fabric, and other parts of their dress to correspond. This period called peddlers into use, who traveled the country to sell the more expensive goods now required. Between 1750 and 1760, society had undergone a revolution almost without the knowledge of those who were affected by it. The traveling costume of a minister among Friends, an hundred years ago, consisted of a coat with broad skirts reaching below the knees, and low, standing collar, waistcoat without collar, coming down on the hips, with broad pockets and pocket-flaps, breeches with an opening a few inches above and below the knee, closed with a row of buttons, and a silver buckle at the bottom, shoes with silver buckles, and woollen yarn stockings and boots to the knee in the winter. On the head was worn a black beaver with broad brim turned to a point in front and rolled behind. Now place him on horseback, with a pair of leathern saddle-bags containing his wardrobe slung at the back of his saddle, oiled-silk cover for his low-crowned beaver, oil-cloth cape over his shoulders reaching nearly to the saddle, and stout overalls to protect his breeches and stockings, and one has a good idea of a traveling Friend as he went about the country preaching.

Among the early settlers of this county, which is the case with the inhabitants of all newly-settled countries, great social intercourse was kept up. The old and young of both sexes, met together in frolics to pull flax, gather grain and hay and to husk corn. When all the grain was cut by the sickle, it was the custom for a large company to assemble in the field and contend for victory. Women sometimes became dexterous in the use of that implement and strove in competition with the men. John Watson tells us, in his History of Buckingham and Solebury, that about 1741 twenty acres of wheat were cut in Solebury by sickle in a half day. In imitation of the custom in England, weddings were made the occasion of great festivals, a large number of guests invited and a good dinner and supper provided. The festivities were frequently continued the next day, and plays and sports of various kinds were practiced. Some of them were rather rough, but sanctioned by the social customs of the day. For many years, from the settlement of the county, persons about to be

5 Here are the names of some of these almost forgotten materials: "Paduasoyes, ducapes, colored persian, pins and nuns, nonsopretties, scarlet, lettered and rose garters, alopeens, camlets, camblettes, durants, florettas, silk saggathies, and hairbimes."

married were obliged to put a notice of it upon a meeting-house door for thirty days before it was to be consummated, in the presence of three witnesses, and the marriage must be performed by a justice of the same county. This applied to marriages out of meeting. The bride rode to meeting on a pillion behind her father or a near friend; but after the ceremony the pillion was transferred to the husband's horse, behind his saddle, and with him she rode home. The coffins of the dead were carried to the grave on the shoulders of four men, swung on poles so they could travel more easily along narrow paths. The birth of children was likewise made the occasion of festival, and the guests were served with wine and cordials. The tender infant was loaded down with clothing, and, when sick, spirits and water stewed with divers spices were administered to it. The manners of the period were rough, sometimes lewd, and fist-fights were of common occurrence—but the inhabitants grew up a healthy, vigorous race, with few diseases and those but little understood. At that day tailors and shoemakers traveled around among their customers and worked at their houses. The farmers laid in a stock of leather for shoes, and stuffs for clothing, which these wandering tradesmen came twice a year to make up, boarding with the families they worked for. There was scarce a house in town or country that did not contain a spinning-wheel. It was the boast of the women of the Revolution, that without foreign aid they kept the whole population clothed, while their husbands, fathers and sons fought the battles of the country. No young lady's marriage outfit was complete without a big wheel and foot-wheel, and it was the pride of all, that they knew how to use them. Now these wheels are unknown unless found in a museum of curiosities, or stowed away in some old garret as useless relics of the past.

Land was first fenced on the Delaware, under municipal regulations, in 1656, to protect the crops. Goats were to be guarded by a herder, under a penalty, or the owner to pay the damage done; hogs were to be yoked or killed by the soldiers. Under the Swedish government no deeds were given for lands unless granted by the Queen, but the Dutch issued many deeds subsequent to 1656. When the country was first settled land was plenty and cheap, and one could get a farm almost for the asking. Shortly after John Chapman's death, 1694, his widow traded one hundred acres in Wrightstown to William Smith for an old gray mare. There is a tradition that William Penn offered his coachman, whose name is said to have been Moon, the half square in which Lætitia court is situated, Philadelphia, in lieu of a year's wages, £15, but he refused this, and accepted a tract of land in Bucks county. As the country was settled up, and the inhabitants increased, land gradually appreciated in value. By 1700 improved land was generally sold by the acre, the nominal price being the value of twenty bushels of wheat, and continued with little variation for several years. When wheat was two shillings six-pence per bushel land was sold at fifty shillings per acre, equivalent to about \$12.50, without allowing for the increased value of money. The price, however, depended on the price of wheat, and it fluctuated in a sliding scale. When wheat brought 33 cents land was \$6.67, wheat 40 cents land \$7, wheat 46 cents land was \$9.33, wheat 56 cents land was \$13.31, wheat \$1 land was \$20, and with wheat at \$1.12 land sold for \$26.62 an acre. As a rule rye sold for a shilling less per bushel, and Indian corn and buckwheat two shillings. At this era of low prices beef sold for two and a half cents per pound, and pork for the same. The books of Richard Mitchel, who kept store in Wrightstown, from 1724 to 1735, give these prices, and wheat for the period ranged from three shillings to four shillings—forty to fifty-three cents. The land being strong and new

produced from fifteen to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. The crops failed in the summer of 1705, when wheat was under four shillings the bushel, fifty-three cents, and goods of all kinds very dear. This year money was so scarce that Penn asked the passage of an act making bonds assignable and current as money, and he wanted a "land bank" chartered. This was a season of trial to the settlers. Logan writes to Penn on the 17th of May, that it had been the hardest winter, with the deepest snows, known to the oldest settlers, and that the Delaware was still closed. There was great sickness, especially among children, in the winter, 1705. Previous to December 27, 1762, the government price of unseated land was fixed at £15. 10s. per hundred acres, about \$40. From that time down to the commonwealth, in 1784, the price fluctuated from \$24 to \$41.33 per hundred acres. There was no fixed price in the manors or the Proprietary surveys, these being private property. For several years after the county was settled, warrants were issued on credit, and notes and bonds given for the purchase money. The land sold to immigrants by William Penn was charged with a quit-rent of one English shilling to every hundred acres, due him as lord of the soil, made payable at his manor-house, Pennsbury, the 1st day of March, yearly, where James Steele held the office of receiver for many years. James Logan, who went to Bristol to receive the rents, 1705, complained that he went three times into one township to settle with the purchasers, but could not get more than one-half to come in, as they had no money and were ashamed to appear.

Wages have fluctuated from the settlement of the county, for many years being governed by the price of wheat, and afterward entirely independent of it. From 1699 to 1701 William Penn paid laboring men from 2s. 6d. to 4s. a day. In 1775 the price of labor was 8s. 6d. At, and after, the Revolution, when wheat was 5s. a bushel, the price of labor in the harvest field was 2s. 6d. for men and 1s. 3d. for boys. The wages of hired men were from £16 to £20 a year, and from £8 to £10 for women. In 1719 wheat flour was 9s. 6d. per cwt.; in 1721, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; 1748, 20s.; 1757, 12s. 6d. In 1774 flour was 18s. 6d. and wheat 7s. 9d. In 1812 carpenters received but 80 cents a day with board. Fifty years after the arrival of Penn, beef sold at 4 cents per pound.⁶ At the Durham furnace, 1780, sixty Continental dollars were equivalent to one hard dollar, and potatoes were sold at 2s. 6d. bushel, hard money, or £5 Continental. Down to about 1830 female help in the house was paid 62½ cents a week.

⁶ Pennsylvania currency, 7s. 6d., \$1; £1, \$2.66 2-3; 1s., 13½ cents, and 1d., 1 1-9 cents.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE COURTS; COUNTY SEATS; DIVISION OF COUNTY; BUILDING OF ALMS HOUSE.

Justice under Swedes and Dutch.—Earliest courts at Upland.—First lawsuit in Bucks county.—Penn's courts.—First court in the county.—Our quarter sessions.—Derrick Jonson.—First execution.—A verdict by lot.—Attorneys.—Pleadings.—County seal.—Our early judge.—Bird Wilson and successors.—Members of the bar.—The Chapmans, father and son.—Fox, Ross, et al.—Griffiths.—Early court houses.—County seat at Bristol.—Removed to Newtown.—Public buildings.—County-seat changed to Doylestown.—The opposition.—Buildings erected.—Attempts to divide county.—Erection of alms house.—Previous care of the poor.—New court house, 1877.—Bicentennial celebration, 1882.

Under the Swedes and Dutch, the administration of justice on the Delaware was very simple. The population was sparse, offenses few, and some of them punished in a summary way. When the possession of the river fell into the hands of the English, 1664, Governor Lovelace attempted to establish their system of court, but found so many difficulties, the machinery of civil administration was not fairly in operation until 1670. Three judicial districts were organized, that of Upland extending up the Delaware to the falls and embracing Bucks county to that point. Down to the arrival of William Penn the few inhabitants of the county were obliged to go down to Upland, now Chester, to transact their legal business. Upland is first mentioned as a settlement, 1648, but was probably settled by the Swedes as early as 1643, and named after a province in Middle Sweden. The earliest court held there was in 1672. Sir Edmund Andros remodeled the judicial system of Governor Lovelace, and to him we are really indebted for the introduction of English jurisprudence on the Delaware. His courts, held at Upland, New Castle and Whorekill, had the power of courts of sessions, and could decide all matters under £20 without appeal, and under £5 without a jury. An appeal could be had to the court of assize where the matter in dispute was £20, and, in criminal matters, where the punishment extended to loss of life or limb or banishment. The courts met once a month, or oftener if there were occasion. Constables were chosen annually in each community to preserve the peace, and there was a justice in each vicinity to hear and determine small cases. Previous to February, 1677, all wills had to be proved, and letters of administration granted at New York. The Upland court now petitioned Governor Andros to clothe it, or the commander on the Delaware, with this power, on the ground that the

estates were too small to bear so great expense. The court was allowed to grant letters where the estate was under £30, but where it was of more value it had to go to New York as formerly.

The first action to recover a debt, brought by an inhabitant of Bucks county, was by James Sanderling, of Bensalem, who sued John Edmunds, of Maryland, November 12, 1678, for the value of twelve hundred pounds of tobacco, and the scales of justice inclined to the plaintiff's side. In 1679 Duncan Williamson and Edmund Draughton, also of Bensalem, were parties to a suit. Draughton, who was something of a schoolmaster, and probably the first of that honorable calling in the county, agreed to teach Williamson's children to read the Bible for two hundred guilders, and was allowed a year to complete the task, if that length of time be required. When the work was done Williamson, refusing to pay the bill, was sued by Draughton before the Upland court and recovered his wages. The regulations relating to the ear-marks of cattle were adopted by the court under Andros's administration, and we find that at the session held at "Kingsesse," June 14th, 1681, Claes Jensen brought in the ear-marks of his cattle, and desired they might be recorded which was done.

The "Frame of government," adopted by Penn before leaving England, empowered the provincial government and council to erect courts, from time to time as they might be required. This was changed in 1683 so as to give the Governor the right to appoint to office, but, at the Proprietary's death, it was changed back as it stood at first. The courts were modeled after those of England: A supreme court, with law and equity jurisdiction, courts of common pleas, with the same double authority, and courts of quarter sessions holden by the justices of the peace or any of them. Courts of oyer and terminer, for the trial of capital cases, were frequently held by commissioners specially appointed. The permanent foundation of the colonial judiciary was established by act of 1722, which differed little from the courts as now constituted.¹

The first court held in Bucks county, of which we have any record, was at "ye new seated towne" on the Delaware below the falls, not far from where Morrisville stands. The place was called "Crewcorne," and the court the "Court of Crewcorne (spelled Creekehorne) at the falls." The court was opened prior to April, 1680, but how much earlier we have no means of telling. William Biles was a member of the court. On April 12th the court sent to the Governor of New York, under whose jurisdiction the settlements on the Delaware then were, the names of four persons for magistrates "according to order," but the names are not given.

The first court held in this county was an orphans' court at the house of Gilbert Wheeler, who lived just below the falls, March 4, 1663.² There were present on the bench, William Penn, James Harrison, John Otter, William Yardley, William Biles and Thomas Fitzwater, with Phineas Pemberton as clerk, which office he held to his death. Pemberton was clerk of all the courts of the county. His commission, dated at Pennsbury the 5th of second-month, 1686, and issued by Thomas Lloyd and directed "To my loveing friend, Phineas Pemberton, near Delaware Falls." The first business transacted was the making disposition of the estate of John Spencer, a settler lately deceased, and binding

¹ In the course of our investigation, an old commission turned up, appointing Mahlon Kirkbride, John Watson, Jr., Langhorne Biles, William Yearly and Joseph Kirkbride justices of the first court of common pleas, under the date of 1759 "for establishing courts of judicature."

² The records from that day to this are complete in the office at Doylestown.

out his children. The next term of the court, March 3, 1684, was held "in the court house of said county." The first court of common pleas was held the 11th of December, 1684, and the first case called was Robert Lucas against Thomas Bowman, "for withholding seven pounds, wages due to the said plaintiff in the third-month last past." The summons was served by Luke Brindley, the deputy sheriff, who was "Ranger" at Pennsbury, and judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff with costs. The fourth case was that of Ann Wilson, who sues Edward and William Smith for "one pound nine shillings unjustly detained from her," which she recovered. The first court of quarter sessions was held eleventh-month 12th, 1684,³ with the same justices that held the orphans' court but the business transacted was unimportant. The first punishment inflicted, by virtue of a sentence pronounced the 11th day of the fourth-month, 1685, was on Charles Thomas, who received "twenty lashes upon his bare back well laid on," and, after sentence, was fined five shillings for behaving rudely to the court. The 10th of twelfth-month, 1685, a special term was held by order of the provincial council to try David Davis, under arrest for killing his servant, the first murder trial in the county, but the records do not give the result. The first grand jury was empaneled at the June term, 1685, and consisted of twenty-two men. At the September term Gilbert Wheeler was presented for "turning of the high road where it was laid out, and fencing it up."

At that early day our infant quarter sessions was hard on negroes guilty of larceny. At the December term, 1688, a runaway from Virginia, named George, indicted for stealing two turkeys, worth six shillings, from Thomas Janney, Jr., was found guilty on three indictments and sentenced to pay the value of the goods, to be sold into servitude and whipped with forty lashes on his bare back in presence of the court. He was bought by Stephen Howell and was to serve fourteen years, but if his master should make demand he was to be returned to him at the end of ten years. The first coroner's inquest was the 15th of May, 1692, on the body of Elizabeth Chappel, who was drowned by falling off her horse into the Neshaminy.

The first judicial execution in this county, and probably in the State, was in the month of July, 1693, when Derrick Jonson, alias Closson, was hanged for murder. On the 8th of May, 1692, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Neshaminy, near its mouth, and bore evidence of foul play, on which an inquest was held on the 12th, and returned into court on the 8th of June. It appearing from the evidence, before the coroner, that a considerable quantity of blood was found on the wall of Jonson's house, and on his bed, he was arrested. He and his wife Brighta were examined at the August term. He tried to explain the appearance of the blood, saying that it came from a man's nose three years before, and that he had mentioned it about the time. Although there was strong circumstantial evidence that a murder had been committed, the court discharged Jonson on his own recognizance of £100, and his wife on security in the same amount, to answer at the next term. A true bill was found against him at April term, 1693, and he was tried and found guilty of murder at the June term, and sentenced to be hanged. His wife and neighbors petitioned for his pardon or commutation of sentence, but without avail, and he was executed about the middle of July, by the sheriff, Israel Taylor.⁴ A few days after Taylor appeared before the provincial council and asked to be

³ January 12, 1685, new style.

⁴ It is believed Jonson was hanged at Tyburn, Falls township, which gave the name to the place, after its English namesake.

relieved from office, and it was done.⁵ The convict was a person of considerable property and the council looked after his crops, allowing Robert Cole £7. 15s. for securing them, to be paid from the estate. Jonson had been in the courts before, having been bound over at the June term, 1685, for striking his servant, Jasper Lun. He was a Swede, and had probably been in the country several years.⁶ There is a tradition, but a cruel one, that he was confined in the old jail, at the Falls, then in a very dilapidated condition, and it was hoped he might break out and escape, but not doing so, it was hinted the authorities hung him to get rid of him.⁷

A case was tried at September term, 1698, that deserves a passing notice. Francis White sued James Alman to recover the value of a horse, and a verdict was rendered for defendant. On complaint of illegal proceedings in the jury room, the jury was bound over to answer at December term. On examination the jurors confessed that not being able to agree on a verdict they concluded to see how it would go by lot, and ordered John Dark, the constable, to cast a piece of money into his hat, and on that agreed upon a verdict and brought it into court. The jury told the court the casting of the lot had given them great trouble, but they had paid both plaintiff and defendant money enough to satisfy them and all parties concerned. The court fined each juryman £2. 10s., Constable Dark being let off with ten shillings.⁸

The attorneys practicing at the Bucks County Bar at that early day were not always "learned in the law," but neighbors and friends, ignorant of the legal profession. Patrick Robinson was one of the very earliest whose name appears on our dockets. He lived in Philadelphia and was some time clerk to the Provincial Council, but giving offense, was dismissed, when he turned his attention to the law.

In 1698 Mahlon Stacy, who lived across the Delaware where Trenton stands, and Henry Ackerman, appeared for the plaintiffs in a suit of ejectment. The same year William Biles appeared as attorney for Thomas Hudson, and likewise Joseph Chorley, Samuel Beakes and Samuel Carpenter, none of whom were professional lawyers. In 1705 one J. Moore, was attorney for Thomas Revel, executor of Tatham, of Bensalem, in a suit of ejectment against Joseph Growden. Then the pleadings were very simple, the English common law system not being in force in this province, and the declaration contained only a concise statement of the plaintiff's cause of action. At the settlement of the State, when the court gave judgment contrary to law, it was fined by the coun-

5 Israel Taylor, son of Christopher Taylor, was appointed sheriff April 29, 1693. A man of the same name was the first surgeon mentioned as living in this county.

6 Derrick Jonson was brother of Claus Jonson, mentioned in the early annals of the Delaware. Among other employments he was overseer of highways from the Poquessing to Bristol prior to the arrival of William Penn.

7 Doctor Buckman is of opinion the murder was committed in an old house that formerly stood on Neshaminy above Schenck's ferry.

8 An early capital trial in the county was that of negro Dick, at Bristol, 1709, before Thomas Stephenson and John Rowland, two justices of the peace, appointed special commissioners to try him. The jury was composed of six freeholders. The prisoner was the slave of William Williamson, Bensalem, and his offence burning his master's barn and outbuildings. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on a tree, but there is no evidence on record that he was executed.

cil. Among the practicing attorneys, in this county, was the celebrated James Logan, the friend and confidant of William Penn. In March, 1702, we find him at court when a suit in ejectment between Thomas Revel and Joseph Growden was being tried. He was not always a lawyer, by profession, but a man of great learning and ability.

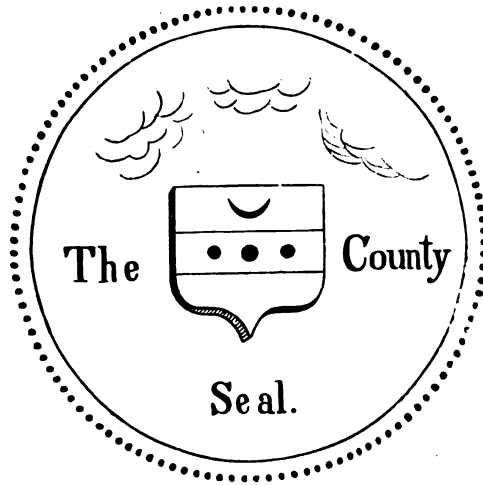
Much curious learning confronts the student, in his attempt to investigate the history of our county seal or seals.⁹ After Penn had divided the settled parts of the province into counties, he authorized a seal for each, and was granted a meeting of council, held at Philadelphia, "ye 23d of ye 1st month, 1683." These were, respectively: The "Anchor" for Philadelphia; "Tree and a vine" for Bucks;¹⁰ the "Plow" for Chester; a "Castle" for New Castle; "Three ears of Indian corn" for Kent, and "one wheat sheaf" for Sussex. Charles II conferred on William Penn the right to use his own arms on the Proprietary seal, and it formed the basis of the Colonial seal. The Proprietary and his officers had their own seal, using them in executing documents of importance and value. In making treaties with the Indians the latter made use of curious heiroglyphics for seals attesting their faith. After a careful examination of old documents, Judge Yerkes came to the conclusion that the Bucks county seal, "A tree and a vine," designated by the executive council, 1683, and ordered by the Assembly, was not in use as such after the outbreak of the Revolution. In this connection he cites two impressions as specimens of "A tree and a vine" seal, one in wax, attached by Jeremiah Landhome to a writ in partition between Thomas Stackhouse and Robert Cobbert, dated December 15, 1729; the other to a similar writ, impressed on paper, and attested by Gilbert Hicks, March 17, 1774. Both are clear and distinct. In technical heraldry the seal is thus described: "Argent, on a fesse sable, three plates; a crescent for difference, above the shield (in position of a crest) a fruit tree; in support of a vine; in exergue, the legend: William Penn, Proprietary and Governor, Bucks." The impression of the original county seal, a "Tree and a vine," inserted in this work, vol. i, p. 44, was taken from a cut made by Mr. Charles Young, who has charge of the Heraldry Department of Bailey, Bank & Biddle, Philadelphia, and is a very fine specimen.

During our investigation for the first edition of *The History of Bucks County* we found an impression of a seal attached to a document in the prothonotary's office, as given below. The document, to which it was attached, bore the date of 1738. Bearing the name "The county seal," although not the "Tree and the vine," we had a cut made and an impression inserted in the book, and again present it in the second edition, because it belongs to the history of the county. Despite the evidence in its favor, some discredit it. As will be noticed, the shield is the same as that of 1683, corresponding with that of the Penn coat-

9 We are indebted to an interesting paper Judge Yerkes read before the Bucks County Historical Society, on the "Original County Seals," at the midsummer meeting, July 16, 1895, for information on this subject.

10 The Tree and the Vine seal is thus described: "The original seal of Bucks county is the size of a silver half dollar, with the escutcheon or shield of the Penn family as the central figure. The background of the shield is white, with a black band and three plates thereon, and above a half moon. A low, broad tree having rather a heavy trunk, surmounts the shield, with thickly clustered branches. From the base of the tree, around the shield, is a distinctly defined vine, resembling the old-fashioned trumpet vine, common about the old homes of Bucks. Within double dotted lines, on the outer circle, is the inscription, William Penn, Proprietor and Governor, Bucks."

of-arms. The legend "The county seal," was on the impression as given below. We vouch for nothing but the simple fact that we found the impression of such a seal, and had a cut made of it. Because others have never seen it, among the court papers, is no evidence it never had existence.



During our investigations for this edition of *The History of Bucks County* an impression of the seal of the register's office came into our possession, on letters of administration granted by the register of the county to Sarah Searle, widow of Thomas Searle, husbandman, dated October 14, 1714, and signed by Jer. Langhorne, deputy register, Phineas Pemberton being then register. The seal is the size of an half dollar. Starting at the top of the circle and reading round by the right, we make out: W. P. P. & G., of Pennsylvania—gestry offis, meaning "seal of register's office," etc. The date is 1683. The wax is much broken. In the center is the Penn escutcheon, with a vine on either side; on the face three bolts between chevrons, and above them a plate. The seal is surrounded by a double dotted line. As a matter of fact, Bucks county has no county seal at this time and may not have had one since the "Tree and the vine" passed out of use. Instead of a "county seal" each county office has a seal of its own, six in number. We have them all before us. Each has a facsimile of the Penn escutcheon, surmounted by an eagle; under the eagle, at the top of the escutcheon or shield, is a ship under full sail; at the bottom three sheaves of wheat; on either side of the shield is what resembles a sprig of a bush and a vine. Between the sheaves of wheat and the ship is a plow. Within the circle, in raised letters, and surrounding the shield, is the name of the respective office. There is nothing like a "tree" on either of these seals. By using the "plow" and the "wheat sheaf" they combine the insignia of Chester county and Sussex.

The courts of Bucks county were not presided over by judges "learned in the law" prior to 1790. The first of these was James Biddle, of Philadelphia, appointed 1790, and served until 1797, dying in office. He was succeeded by John Cox, of Philadelphia, same year, and died in 1805; William Tilghman, of Philadelphia, 1805-6; Bird Wilson, Philadelphia, 1806, resigning, 1818, to enter the church, accepting the rectorship of St. John's Episcopal church, of Norris-

town the following year. He removed to New York, 1821, and died in Connecticut. The district, then the Seventh, was composed of the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware. Of these four early president judges: Biddle, born February 18, 1731, died June 15, 1797; Cox, born ———, died, 1805; Tilghman, born August 12, 1756, died April 30, 1827, and Wilson, born January 8, 1777, died April 4, 1859. He was a son of James Wilson, signer of the Declaration and member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. Washington styled him the "Father of the Constitution."¹¹ Judge Wilson was succeeded by John Ross, of Bucks, who took his seat January 13, 1818, and served until 1830 when he was appointed to the State Supreme court.

A little episode in Judge Ross's career, shows the bright side of the human character. When a young man he went up to the Durham furnace, then owned by Richard Backhouse, and took charge of the school. At the expiration of his time he was about to leave and go South, but Mr. Backhouse persuaded him to study law at Easton, pledging himself to pay his expenses, and afterward to support him until able to support himself. Young Ross accepted the proposition, and the poor schoolmaster became a distinguished lawyer and judge, this little incident, no doubt, changing his destiny. Judge Ross was succeeded by John Fox, a member of the Bucks County Bar, who was president judge of our courts for ten years. The adoption of the constitution of 1838, making the appointment of new judges necessary, Fox was succeeded by Thomas Burnside, Centre county, who took his seat April 27, 1841. He was raised to the Supreme bench, 1844, when David Krause, Dauphin county, was appointed his successor taking his seat in February of the same year. He was the last of the appointed judges to sit on our bench, and went out of office before his commission expired to make way for Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams county, who was elected the fall of 1851. Smyser was followed by Henry Chapman, who served out his full term of ten years from 1861, but declined re-election. Mr. Chapman first went on the bench about 1847, by appointment as president judge of the Chester-Delaware district, and served until the election of 1851, when he declined the nomination. He was likewise the recipient of political honors, being elected a member of the State Senate, 1843, serving one term, and to the House of Representatives of the United States, 1854, to which he declined re-election, 1856. Judge Chapman was succeeded as president judge, 1871, by Henry P. Ross, who had been elected additional law judge of Bucks, 1869. The promotion of Judge Ross left a vacancy in the office of additional law judge, which the Governor filled by the appointment of O. G. Olmstead, of Potter county. At the October election, 1872, Stokes L. Roberts, of this bar, was elected to the office, resigning shortly. Richard Watson, Doylestown, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and elected for the full term, 1873. Meanwhile Bucks and Montgomery were each created a separate judicial district, and the president judge having the right to elect in which he would preside, Judge Ross chose Montgomery, leaving Judge Watson in Bucks. Harman Yerkes succeeded Judge Watson and served two terms.

Between the Revolution and the adoption of the constitution of 1900, our county courts were presided over by "lay justices"—men not learned in the

¹¹ In 1734, Dr. Thomas Græme was appointed a "Justice of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties." At the same time he was one of the three Justices of the Supreme court of the Colony, a position he occupied for nearly twenty years.

law—appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of the State, and commissioned for seven years or “during good behavior,” and associate judges sat with them. The first to be appointed for this county was Henry Wynkoop, of Northampton township, who was commissioned December 2, 1777. He was president, and re-appointed in 1784. Among the other lay judges who sat on our bench were James Benezet, John Long, Joseph Hart, John Chapman, Andrew Long, John Barclay, President Judge, Andrew Long, Richard Backhouse. These sat on our county bench, in the long past, but others filled that honorable position who will be remembered by the present generation. Among them are Francis Murry, Samuel Hart, William Watts, John Ruckman, Michael H. Jenks, William S. Hendrie, Stephen N. Bartine, Andrew Apple, John S. Bryan, John Wildman, Joseph Morrison, William Godshalk, and others that could be named. These latter were associate judges. Henry Wynkoop, and a few others named, were really the president judges of the period. It was the practice, at the middle of the eighteenth century, for the outgoing constable to return the names of their successors, but whether there was any law for it we are not informed. At that day the stave carried by the constable of the court was a more significant badge of authority than at present. At the September term, 1784, the court recommended the grand jury to take into consideration “the device on the constables’ stave, and the jury said, in their report, that the present ‘devize’ ought to be obliterated and that the arms of the State of Pennsylvania, with such additions as the court shall think fit, be placed in the room thereof.” The court concurs with the grand jury, with the addition that a “buck be added, by way of a crest, to denote the county.” (Signed) Henry Wynkoop, president.

We regret we have not the information at hand to give the Bucks County Bar the notice it deserves. It ranked for many years as one of the ablest in the State, and its members the equals of their fellows in legal learning. When Fox, Chapman, DuBois, Ross and McDowell were in their prime it was hard to find their equals, or superiors, while those who have succeeded them maintain the prestige of their fathers. The families of Chapman and Ross have each produced three generations of lawyers, some of whom still have the harness on.¹² Many now living remember the late venerable Abraham Chapman, admitted March 9, 1790, for many years the father of the Bucks County Bar, a lawyer of the old school, who practiced long at Newtown, and came to Doylestown with the removal of the county seat. He is the author’s earliest recollection of a man “learned in the law,” and at that day he was about the close of a long and successful career at the bar. Of the Rosses, grandfather and grandson have worn the ermine. Several of the name were bred to the law. William Ross was a practicing attorney at Newtown, 1767. George Ross, a son of John, was admitted to the bar, 1819, and Thomas Ross, a brother of John, a fine lawyer in his day, died at Norristown, October 20, 1822, at the age of sixty-six, and his widow in Solebury, aged ninety years. The late Thomas Ross, admitted to the bar in 1829, served two terms in Congress, and died, 1865. Judge Fox had two sons at the bar in neighboring counties, and Charles E. DuBois had a son at our bar to keep up the father’s reputation. Eleazar T. McDowell, the contemporary of Fox, DuBois, Chapman and Ross, an eloquent advocate and a man of fine social qualities, died early, and fate probably cheated him of honors that should have been his. The late Abel M.

¹² Since the above was written another generation of the Ross family has given two lawyers to our bar.

Griffith, well remembered by a few of the present generation, missed his opportunity by deserting the dignified profession of the law for the noisy arena of politics. He was elected to the Legislature and served one term, 1841, but that unfitted him for the companionship of law-books and clients. Some may call to mind the cane he walked with, called the "peace-maker," with which he used to frighten unruly boys. He read law with Thomas Ross; had many excellent qualities, and would have made a respectable figure in the world had he not wrecked his fortunes on the rock that has proved fatal to so many.

Ex-Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson read law with Judge Chapman, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He practiced here some little time prior to settling in Philadelphia, which has since been his home. George Lear, born in Warwick township, and admitted to the bar, 1844, had been forty years at the bar at his death, 1884. He was several years at the head of the Bucks County Bar, and reached the honorable station of attorney general of Pennsylvania. He was an excellent lawyer and eloquent speaker. The present bar, in the main, is composed of young men who have their spurs to win. Of them we do not purpose to speak further than to say there is talent enough among them, if properly directed and cultivated, to enable them to reach distinction. The father of the bar was Elias Carver, admitted 1845, and who practiced until his death in 1904. Since 1790, 151 young men have read law here and been admitted to practice in our courts, while a number, admitted elsewhere, have settled here. Our bar and county have furnished five judges to the State Supreme court, named in a subsequent chapter. The Bucks County Legal Association, organized almost fifty years ago, has done considerable to advance the professional *esprit de corps* of the bar. Nathan C. James, admitted, 1853, was the next oldest member in active practice, and president of the association at his death.^{12¼}

Bucks county has furnished a number of judges to other counties and states besides those mentioned. Charles Huston, born in Plumstead township, State Supreme Court; J. Pringle Jones, born in Durham, president judge Common Pleas of Berks; Judge Strong, United States Supreme Court, is said to have begun practice here, though his name is not on the roll of admissions. In addition the following may be named: Judges Briggs, Bregy and Biddle, Philadelphia Common Pleas; Watson, brother of Judge Watson, of Bucks; Small, read with Mr. Lear, on bench in Wisconsin; James R. Slack, born in Newtown township, circuit judge, Indiana; Edward Harvey, Common Pleas, Lehigh county; Henry W. Scott, born Newtown, Common Pleas, Northampton; Alfred Shaw, born Buckingham, on bench in Louisiana; John Titus, born Solebury, United States District Court, Arizona, and died there, 1877.

Next to our courts, the changes and removals of the county seats are of interest. As the settlements extended into the interior from the Delaware, the county seat sought the center of population. It is difficult to locate the first court house. It was built by Jeremiah Langhorne about 1686, and was probably in Falls township, for, in July of that year, it was proposed to hold Falls meeting for four months in the new court house and pay the county ten shillings.

^{12¼} Mr. James, born, 1825, was a member of the largest and influential Welsh family of New Britain, and died at Doylestown August 9, 1900, after a long and painful illness, at the age of seventy-five. He read law with the late George H. Michener, and was in practice forty-seven years. He was the only member of the Bucks County Bar who filled two consecutive terms of the District Attorney's office, both by popular election.

rent, but it was not done because there was "no convenience of seats and water." Several points claim the honor of the parent court house. Dr. Edward Buckman places it on the farm, late of Jacob Smith, below Morrisville and near the mouth of a creek that empties into the Delaware at Moon's island, where an old building was lately standing, twenty by thirty feet, two stories high. Tradition tells us the first court house stood at the angle of the Newtown and Fallsington roads. Falls meeting was frequently held in William Biles's kitchen, on the river just below Morrisville, and we know that court was held there a few times. On the east end of the new building are "W. B., 1726." The elections were held at the falls down to 1705, and it was the custom of that day to hold them in the court house. When the first group of townships was organized, 1692, court was held in Friends' meeting house, Middletown. At April term, 1700, the grand jury presented the necessity "of the placing a court house near the middle of the county, which we esteem to be near Neshaminy meeting house," now Langhorne. In 1702 court was held at the house of George Biles, probably in Falls.^{12½} In 1705 the county seat was changed to Bristol, the new buildings erected being on a lot one hundred feet square on Cedar street, the gift of Samuel Carpenter. Court was first held at "New Bristol," as the place was then called, June 13th, that year, but the buildings were probably not finished at this time. The old court house and jail, wherever situated, were sold at public sale. The new court house, Bristol, was ordered to be a two-story brick, and stood nearly opposite the present Masonic hall, with court room above, prison below, and whipping-post attached to the outside wall. A new house of correction, with whipping-post, was erected 1722.^{12¾}

When the removal of the county seat from Bristol to Newtown was agitated, 1723, in the petition presented to the Assembly it is stated Newtown was about the center of the inhabitants of the county. The 24th of March, 1724, an act was passed authorizing Jeremiah Langhorne and others to purchase a piece of land at some convenient place in Newtown township, in trust for the use of the county, and to build thereon a court house and prison, at an expense not to exceed three hundred pounds. They purchased five acres where the village of Newtown stands, on which the public buildings were erected shortly after. This lot embracing the heart of the town, in the vicinity of the National Bank and on both sides of State street, was purchased of John Walley the 17th of July, 1725. It was part of two hundred acres Israel Taylor located, 1689, and sold the same year to John Coat, thence to his son Samuel, 1699, who sold it to Shadrack Walley, 1702, from whom it descended to John Walley, his son and heir.¹³ A new prison was erected 1745, when the old one was taken for a

12½ We doubt if the exact location of the first court house is known. Some say it stood three hundred yards below the line of Morrisville borough, on property owned by Thomas Van Hart, 1881, that it was a log house, torn down 1860, that the previous owner was Jacob Smith, who bought it of John Carlisle, that the latter had bought it some eighty years ago, and the old wall could be seen in the cellar that had not been filled up.

12¾ In the early days some branches of the court business were very meagre, especially that pertaining to the sheriff's office. From 1734 to 1750 only six sheriffs' deeds were acknowledged, from 1750 to 1776, one hundred and seventy-six, and but one to, and including, 1784. The number of deeds acknowledged from 1782 to 1882, was three thousand and forty-five.

13 The last court held at Bristol was March 17, 1725, and the first at Newtown, June 16, 1726, both old style.

workshop for the prisoners, and opened about December, 1746, with Benjamin Field, of Middletown, president of the board of managers. Samuel Smith, Newtown, was at one time keeper of the workshop. A portion of the lot, over and above that required for public purposes, was disposed of for a yearly rent, to be paid to the trustees named in the act of Assembly, or their successors, "for the public use of the said county forever." Within recent years John Bond and one other paid ground rent, but it would be well to know who should account to the county in this behalf. The act authorizing the removal of the county seat provided for holding the elections in the court house, where they were holden for the whole county until 1786. In 1796 the handsome stone building, formerly occupied by the First National Bank, Newtown, was erected for a public record office, and had two rooms for offices on the south and two vaults on the north side. Down to 1772 the county officers kept the records at their dwellings, where they transacted their official business, but in that year a strong fire-proof building, twelve by sixteen feet, with walls two feet thick and arched with brick, was built near the court house, where the records were to be kept under a penalty of three hundred pounds. This venerable little building was torn down, May, 1873. The only data about it was the name, "H. Rockhill," cut on a facestone without date. During a portion of the Revolution this little building was occupied as a magazine for powder and other warlike stores. The last trace of the old jail is the stone wall on the east side of State street, opposite the National Bank. The kitchen of D. B. Heilig stood against the end of the jail, and tradition hands it down as the office and bar-room of that institution, where everybody, within and without the jail, could get rum if they had the money to pay for it. Patrick Hunter, a hard case, who was jailor and bar-tender during this laxity of morals, found it difficult to keep the prisoners in jail. At his death Asa Carey, who succeeded him, stopped the sale of rum and the escape of prisoners. He was the last jailor at Newtown and the first at Doylestown. On his return to Newtown, he married Tamer Worstall and moved to the Bird-in-hand tavern. When the old Phillips house was torn down, 1877, there was found in the wall a stone that had stood at the corner of the jail wall. The upper part, only, was left, and on it were the following figures and letters in the order given below:

176I
24M.
64P.
To P.

The stone was broken off across the last P, as shown above. The figures and letters, doubtless, stood for "twenty-four miles and sixty-four perches to Philadelphia."^{13¼}

^{13¼} The ancient courts of the county, relatively speaking, were much more largely attended than at the present day. This is indicated by the large number of eating and drinking booths set up about the court house during the sessions. At that day there were no local newspapers and paragraphers to go over the field of gossip and small talk and rake in the last shred of information. The news of that period was carried by word of mouth, and court time was the great occasion to trade bits of news afloat in far off neighborhoods. Court time was the exchange where the man from the wilderness of the Blue Ridge, and the more highly-favored citizen, living along the lower reaches of the Delaware, traded the twaddle of the widely sundered localities. We

Newtown remained the county seat for nearly a century. The cutting off of Northampton county, 1752, had a good deal to do with keeping the county seat at Newtown for so many years. The more distant inhabitants were now brought within easy reach of a seat of justice, and many of the complaints, of the great distance to go to court, ceased. By the beginning of the last century the population had become so well distributed over the county that those in the more remote townships felt it a hardship to be obliged to go down to Newtown to attend court. The inhabitants of the middle and upper townships now began to agitate the removal of the county seat to some point nearer the center of population. Petitions for the removal to a point higher up were presented to the Legislature as early as 1795. The project of building a new jail and court house at Newtown, in 1800, gave shape to the removal question, and, on December 25th a meeting was held at John Shaw's inn, Bedminster, to protest against the erection of new public buildings at Newtown, and "thereby permanently fix the seat of justice at that place." Their principal objection was because Newtown "is about thirteen miles from the center of the county, and because the roads through the place are so unpopular as never to support a sufficient number of public houses to accommodate the many that will be obliged to attend court." A committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislature for the removal of county seat. A meeting was held in the upper end in the fall of 1808, and an adjourned meeting at John Ahlum's in Haycock, Robert Smith, chairman, and Paul Apple, secretary, at which a form of petition was reported, and a committee recommended in each township to procure signatures favorable to the removal. At a meeting held at Cornelius Vanhorne's tavern, Buckingham,^{13½} Samuel Johnson in the chair, and Thomas Walton, secretary, it was recommended that petitions in favor of removal be sent to the Legislature, and that the new site be selected by ballot.

The agitation for removal was continued, and, at the following session of the Legislature a bill^{13¾} was introduced, which passed both houses, and was signed by the Governor the 28th of February, 1810. The act authorized the Governor to appoint "three discreet and disinterested persons" not holding any real estate in the county, to select a site for the public buildings, which shall not be "more than three miles from Bradshaw's corner,"¹⁴ where the road leading from Wilkinson's tavern to the Cross Keys intersects with the public road lead-

blush to add that old Newtown was frequently the scene of many a downright matter-of-fact spree on these interesting occasions. A good deal of metheglin and rum were sold on the sly. In October, 1755, fifteen booth keepers were "scooped in" by the faithful Dogberry of his time, Constable Tom Doughty, for selling liquor without a license. Sad to say, five of these people were foremothers, who figure in the old records as Jane Neale, Hannah Stackhouse, Susannah Stokes, Jane Lachiel, Mary Stephens and Elisha Welsh. The grand jury made these arrests the subject of a presentment to the justices, who broke up the business, and the fifteen bar-rooms disappeared."

"Iron Mask." *Germantown Telegraph*.

^{13½} Centreville—now kept by John L. Righter.

^{13¾} The bill was offered by Joseph Hart, who then represented Bucks county in the Senate. Mr. Hart was of Warminster, and a member of the Senate as early as 1804. His father was Col. Joseph Hart, same township, who was conspicuous in the Revolution and had also been a member of the Senate.

¹⁴ Now Pool's corner, at the toll-gate, a mile from Doylestown on the New Hope pike. Wilkinson's tavern was at Bushington.

ing from Doylestown to Vanhorne's tavern." The governor appointed Edward Darlington, Chester county, Gabriel Hiester, Jr., Berks, and Nicholas Kern, Northampton, commissioners to locate the site for the public buildings, their commission bearing date March 30, 1810. They met at Doylestown the 12th of May following, and viewed all the locations recommended. Strong influence was brought in favor of Bradshaw's corner and the Turk, but Doylestown, already a considerable hamlet, with an academy and a newspaper, and near the geographical center of the county, was chosen. They selected the lot of two acres and one hundred and twenty-one perches owned by Nathaniel Shewell, then lying in New Britain, on which the public buildings stand. It was surveyed by George Burges, and was part of thirty acres Joseph Fell bought at sheriff's sale in 1788, and whose administrators sold it to Shewell in 1802, and he conveyed it to the county commissioners May 12th, 1810, for one dollar. Work was begun as soon as practicable, but was not finished until the spring of 1813, the first court being held the 12th of May, three years from the time the lot was selected.^{14 1/2} The carpenter work by Levi Bond, of Newtown, the mason work by Timothy; the wages a dollar a day and worked without regard to hours. On the marble block, in front of the portico; were cut the letters and figures, 1812. The plans were drawn by Jonathan Smith, of Mount Holly, New Jersey, and he was allowed \$349.28 for his services, and one hundred and thirty-one days for personal attendance; the whole cost of the court house and jail being \$43,700.02, a considerable sum for that day. The records of that day give little information of the building of the court house and jail of 1812. Samuel Q. Holt, a journeyman carpenter, was the only known survivor, in 1876, of those who worked at the buildings. Robert Smith and Francis Murray were the associate judges, and Samuel Sellers, sheriff, when the county seat was changed. The old buildings were sold at public sale in January, 1813, reserving the bell, iron doors to the office, stoves, books, chairs, etc., and among the bidders were John Hulme, of Hulmeville, and William Watts, who bought to the value of \$2,500.

Immediately after the removal of the county seat those opposed to it began agitation for a division of the county, hoping, in case of success, to fix the seat of the new county at Newtown. The change was very distasteful to many in the lower end and efforts to divide the county were made for many years. In January, 1814, John Fox and John Hulme went to Harrisburg with petitions, bearing one thousand five hundred and twenty-two signatures in favor of division. They were presented on the 12th, and referred to a committee, but probably never heard of afterward. An opposition meeting was held in Doylestown, January 18th, Derrick K. Hogeland in the chair, and a committee of five in each township appointed to get signers to a remonstrance against a division. A second attempt was made, 1816. A meeting in favor of division was held at Attleborough, now Langhorne, November 6th, John Hume in the chair, which resolved that "Bucks county ought to be divided," and appointed a meeting at Newtown on the 16th, to consult on the most efficient means of accomplishing it. A meeting in opposition was held in Bensalem on the 30th, Gilbert Rodman, chairman, which declared the project of a division "inexpedient and

^{14 1/2} April 28, 1813, President Judge Bird Wilson issued a proclamation, from Newtown, for a criminal court to be held at Doylestown, May 11, 1813, the first court in the new Court House, the regular term probably beginning on the 12th. The last business transacted at the public office, Newtown, was on May 10, the records being immediately thereafter removed to Doylestown.

improper," and committees were appointed to get signers to remonstrances. At the following session, 1816-17, numerous petitions in favor of a division of the county, and fixing the county seat at Newtown, were presented, and on the 2d of January, 1817, Dr. Phineas Jenks, member from this county, chairman of the House committee, to which the petitions were referred, obtained leave to bring in a bill for a division, the new county to be called "Penn." The line was to start at a point on the Delaware, "at or between Upper Makefield and Centre Bridge," and run across to the Montgomery line, but the bill never came to a vote. The question was now allowed to rest until 1821, when the dividers again tried their strength and meetings were held at Attleborough, December, 1821, and in the old court house at Newtown, January 14, 1822. The proposed division line was to begin at the northeast corner of Upper Makefield and Solebury, thence on the northern line of Wrightstown, North and Southampton, to the Montgomery line, and down that to the Delaware. A bill was introduced into the senate in February, which proposed, among other things, that the new county should be called "Penn," with the county seat at Newtown, and the business to be transacted in the old court house, which was to be purchased for the purpose. The almshouse was to be owned by both counties jointly. The attempt was renewed, 1827, and again 1836, the division to run on about the former proposed line. The new county, according to the census of 1830, would have contained a population of thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and an area of ninety-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-five acres.

The division of the county was agitated several times, subsequently, the last time, 1855, when a strong effort was made on the part of friends to compass the division. Meetings were held, the question discussed, petitions for, and remonstrances against, circulated for signatures and sent to Harrisburg. The new county limits were to be enlarged by including several townships of Philadelphia. The part to be taken from Bucks was the same as heretofore, and the question of county seat left open. The following townships and population were to form the new county of "Penn.:"

FROM BUCKS.			FROM PHILADELPHIA		
Upper Makefield.....	1,701	Middletown.....	2,223	Hyberrv.....	1,130
Wrightstown.....	821	Bensalem.....	2,239	Moreland.....	472
Lower Makefield.....	1,741	Falls.....	1,788	Dublin.....	4,202
Newtown borough....	540	Morrisville.....	685	Oxford.....	1,787
Newtown township....	842	Bristol Borough....	2,570	Bridesburg.....	915
Northampton.....	1,843	Bristol township....	1,810	Whitehall.....	480
Southampton.....	1,416				
		Making.....	20,274	Making.....	9,107
				Add.....	20,274
				Population.....	20,381

The bill passed the House of Representatives, but the Senate committee reported against it, and it was not brought up again.¹⁵

15 This defeat of the county's division, which was final, was effected by the late General Simon Cameron at the instance of his friend General John Davis. The latter went to Harrisburg at the persuasion of Prizer and Darlington who had recently bought the Bucks county *Intelligencer*, as the question was of some moment to them. When Davis got to Harrisburg, late on a Sunday evening, preceding the Monday the Senate committee was to vote on it and the friends of the measure expecting it would carry, he called

No doubt the previous erection of the alms house near Doylestown had some influence in locating the county seat. The question of erecting such an institution was agitated as early as 1790, the main argument in its favor being that the poor could be maintained at less expense and greater convenience, but it was several years before it was accomplished and then only after violent opposition. The Germans were generally opposed to it, because they furnished few paupers. The bill was signed by the Governor April 10th, 1807, approved by the judges, grand jury and commissioners at the next term of court, and Thomas Long, William Ruckman, David Spinner and William Watts elected commissioners to select a site at the following October election. Several townships were exempt from the provisions of the bill, but they were authorized to share its benefits by paying their pro-rata of the cost of erection, eighteen being named in it, all below, and including, Plumstead, New Britain and Hilltown. The alms-house war was now waged with greater bitterness than ever, and every possible influence used to prevent the purchase of a site, and a meeting at Hough's tavern, Warwick, February 13, 1808, denounced the unlawful combination to defeat the action of the commissioners.^{1-1/2} But it was of no avail. On the 20th of December, 1808, the commissioners purchased the Spruce hill farm, Warwick, of Gilbert Rodman, three hundred and sixty acres, at twenty pounds per acre, the same which the county now owns. A large portion of it was then covered with timber. The purchase appears to have renewed the opposition, and John Watson wrote several violent articles against it over his own signature. Meetings were held and lampooning hand-bills circulated. One objection was there was not enough water to be had to supply the inmates and stock. A meeting to sustain the purchase was held at the public house of Septimus Hough, Warwick, when several depositions were taken to prove that the farm was well-watered, well-timbered, and the soil fertile. All the opposition failed to set aside the purchase which the court confirmed. The corner-stone of the new building was laid the 4th of May, 1809, in the presence of a number of persons, the directors and two other gentlemen providing liquors for the company at their private expense. The entire cost of erecting the building, furnishing it and stocking the farm, was \$19,029.13, which, added to the price of the land, \$19,280, made in

on Cameron, explained the situation, and asked him to assist. Cameron assented, promising to "see his friends," and told General Davis they must not be seen together. Cameron was on the "Hill" early, saw his friends, and when the vote was taken, the Senate committee was solid against division.

15½ The fight for the erection of the Alms House was bitter as that for a change in the county seat, but not so long. Joseph Hart, Warminster, Senator from Bucks was chairman of committee and reported the bill, 1805. His nephew, Dr. Wm. Hart, wrote his uncle, at Lancaster, where the Legislature was in session, under date of January, 1810, an account of the excitement over the matter at home: "The Poor House purchase has caused great uproar in some sections of the county; the discontent and opposition originated in Buckingham. Handbills, memorials, etc., are circulating, tending to prejudice the public mind, and truly, if the purchase is, as represented, it is by no means judicious. The soil is stated to be sterile, and incapable of improvement adequate to the object; destitute of a sufficiency of good water, the well and spring, in certain seasons of the year going nearly dry, generating animalcules, worms, tadpoles, etc., etc., in such quantities as to render it necessary to filter the water before using it. Such, say they, is the place humanity sought for the reception and accommodation of the unfortunate poor."



BUCKS COUNTY ALMS HOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

all, \$38,309.13. The directors paid \$94.77½ for whiskey for the workmen during its erection.

The first board of directors was John McMaster, James Chapman and Ralph Stover. Mr. McMaster resigned in his third year to accept the office of steward. He came to an untimely end the very night of his election to the steward's office for a second term, being thrown from his wagon on the York road between Hatboro and Hartsville, returning from market, by which his neck was broken. Mr. McMaster, a man of very respectable talent and position in life, lived in Upper Makefield, on the farm owned by the late Samuel M. Slack, was justice of the peace and transacted much public business. James McMaster, his father, was an officer in the Revolution, and his grandfather, Alexander McMaster was living in the Wyoming Valley at the time of the massacre, whence he fled into Maryland, and then came to Bucks county. John McMaster was cousin to the late venerable Edward McMaster, of Newtown.

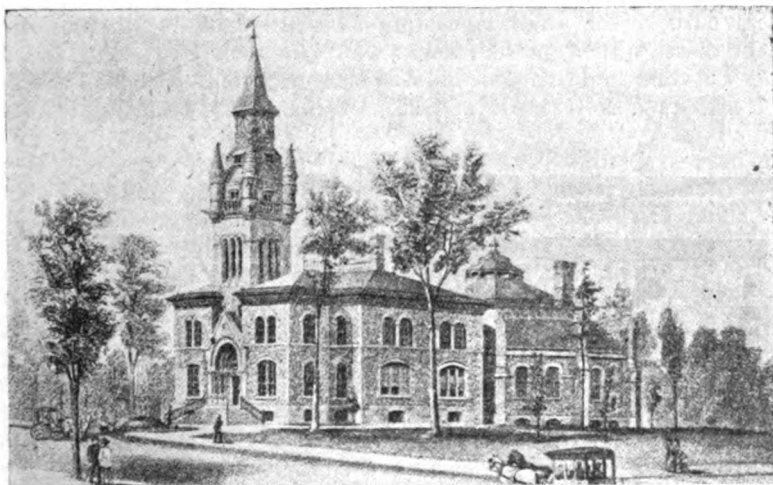
Before the erection of the alms house the county was divided into poor districts, and each maintained its own. June 16, 1806, Amos Gregg, one of the guardians of the poor, announced he had organized "a house of employment" for the poor of his district, where he can accommodate forty or fifty more, on moderate terms, each township to have the profit of its own pauper labor, where it can be ascertained. Peter Sine, a German, an inmate of the alms house, died there April 2, 1820, at the age of one hundred and ten. On April 24, 1826, there was another death in the building of more note, that of Dr. William Bachelor, at the age of seventy-six, and buried in the Vansant graveyard, near the county line, Warminster. Another account of Dr. Bachelor's death says he died September 14, 1823. See Warminster township.

The first marriage in the alms house was that of Jacob Moore and Jane Brown, colored paupers, March 27, 1810, by the Rev. Nathaniel Irwin. The accommodations have been greatly increased in recent years, including the erection of an hospital shortly after the closing of the Civil war.

The Asiatic cholera visited the alms house in the summer of 1849 when it was prevalent in the country. It broke out in July, and, in less than two weeks some 120 deaths occurred in a population of 150 inmates. Among the dead were the steward, William Edwards, Lafayette Nash, Line Lexington, a medical student under Dr. Hendrie, Doylestown, and a few of the nurses. It created great alarm, and for a time travel on the Easton road was almost suspended. There were but four cases outside the institution and only one or two in Doylestown. The dead paupers were hauled out by the cart load and buried in a trench behind the orchard, and after the disease was over the infected clothing was burned and the house thoroughly fumigated. A small band of faithful men, led by Davis E. Brower, Bridge Point, nursed the sick and buried the dead. The cause of this terrible visitation was never investigated, but is thought

to have been mainly caused by want of proper sanitary care. One of Mr. Brower's most efficient co-workers was Nelson MacReynolds, of the Turk, a man of courage and intelligence.

The present court house, erected, 1877, was built almost on the site of the old one, the second grand jury recommending it at the previous April term. The contract was awarded to James B. Doyle, Philadelphia, (but born in the county) July 9 and executed on the 17th. The contract price was \$71,375, but, including heating, lighting and furnishing the entire cost was \$100,000. Hutton & Ord, Philadelphia, were the architects. The last public gatherings in the old court house were a temperance meeting the evening of July 16, a cotillion party the evening of the 20th, and a meeting to recruit a company for the State militia, to assist in putting down the railroad riots, Friday evening the 27th. The west wall of the jail yard was set in twenty-five feet to make room for the new building, and ground was broken the last of July. The corner-stone, in the southeast corner of the front projection, was laid with appropriate ceremonies October 3, Judge Ross presiding, W. W. H. Davis delivering the address and Judge Watson laying the stone. The building was finished during the summer of 1878, the first court held in it September 9. During its erection a laborer was killed by falling from the square to the hallway below. On breaking ground for the new building the first shovel full of earth was thrown out by George Lear, a member of the bar, and, at that time, attorney general of the State. During a severe rain storm, shortly after the building was finished, some of the heavy glass around the dome was broken and fell through the stained glass skylight over the court room to the floor below. The damage was about \$300. The building is a model of convenience and comfort for the court and its officers, and not excelled in the State.¹⁶



DOYLESTOWN COURT HOUSE, BUILT 1877-78.

16 No one person, probably, had as much to do in giving Bucks county her elegant and commodious court house as the late Henry T. Darlington. At that time he was proprietor and editor of the Bucks County *Intelligencer* and exerted a wide influence. He labored assiduously in favor of giving Penn's old county a court house befitting its

One of the most interesting public affairs in the county in the century just closed was the Bi-Centennial celebration of its settlement held 1882 at Doylestown, August 31 and September 1 and 2, and was largely attended. It was first publicly suggested in a paper read by W. W. H. Davis, at a meeting of the Bucks County Historical Society, held at Newtown, October 1, 1881. A committee was appointed with Josiah B. Smith, Newtown, chairman, to take the matter into consideration. It made a favorable report, and from that several committees were organized, with a general committee, of which Hugh B. Eastburn was chairman. Work was immediately begun, and did not cease until its close. Besides the literary features attending the celebration there was an exhibition of the industries of the county and a display of the manners and customs of the past and present, including many curios and relics brought over by the first settlers. To accomplish this families gave up their most priceless treasures to add to the attractions of the occasion. The day exercises were held on the fair grounds, morning and afternoon, and in Lenape Hall in the evening. The instrumental music was furnished by bands from Sellersville, Newtown and Bristol.

The literary features opened at 2:30 p. m., Thursday, August 31, in a large canvas pavilion, Judge Richard Watson presiding and delivering the opening address, followed with poems by Dr. Joseph B. Walter, Solebury, and Miss Nellie D. Graham, Upper Makefield. In the evening there was a concert in the hall, several noted vocalists taking part, Brock's orchestra furnishing the instrumental music. The audience was larger on Friday than the day before, the Hon. George Lear presiding, and, among those present was Governor Hoyt. The exercises consisted of an historical address by W. W. H. Davis, the reading of a poem by Samuel Swain, Bristol, an ode by C. E. Wright, Esq., Doylestown, and an oration by Justice Edward M. Paxson, State Supreme court. A banquet took place in Lenape hall in the evening, at which Mr. Lear presided, the intellectual part of the affair consisting of toasts and five minute speeches. Among the distinguished guests present were Governor Hoyt, wife and daughter, Judges Biddle and Briggs, and General B. Frank Fisher, Philadelphia; Jerome Buck, Esq., New York, and Hon. William Godshalk, upper House of Representatives.

The interest in the literary features of the occasion reached its climax Saturday afternoon when an audience of 3,000 persons gathered about the speakers' stand, Dr. Isaac S. Moyer, Quakertown, presiding, with the following exercises: Papers read—"Bucks County Abroad," by John A. Burton, Philadelphia; "Our Quaker Ancestry," Miss Anna Eastburn, Langhorne; "Domestic Women," Mrs. Cynthia S. Holcomb, Newtown; an address on "Agriculture," Eastburn Reeder; a poem on "Grandfather's Spectacles," Miss Laura W. White, Newtown; and a declamation by Miss Alma Sager. In the evening eight hundred persons assembled in Lenape hall to participate in "Ye Ancient Tea Drynke," properly costumed and served with music. It was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever held. All subscribers to the Bi-Centennial fund to the amount of \$5 received a handsomely engraved certificate.

wealth and history. He was equally anxious to provide it with proper jail, but, unfortunately did not live to see his wish gratified. The author knows, however, it was built on lines he approved while living.

CHAPTER XIX.

ROADS.

Roman maxim.—Roads like the arteries and veins.—Our great highways.—Path from the falls down.—No roads before Penn.—Penn's system of roads.—North-west lines.—Road from Falls to Southampton and Philadelphia.—Ancestor of Bristol turnpike.—Poquessing to Neshaminy.—Durham road.—Begun, 1693.—Extended to Tohickon and Easton.—The York road starts at Willow Grove.—Opened to the Delaware.—Easton road.—Opened to Point Pleasant.—The Street and Bristol roads.—County Line.—Old and New Bethlehem roads.—River road.—Middle road.—All lead to Philadelphia.—Post-roads.—Turnpikes.—Philadelphia and Trenton railroad.—When opened.—North Pennsylvania railroad.—Pennsylvania railroad.—Early stage-lines.

They, who settled the wilderness west of the Delaware, both understood and practiced the maxim of the Romans "that the first step in civilization is to make roads," for the opening of highways was one of their first concerns. The roads of a country, in their uses, are not unlike the arteries and veins of the human body, and a properly arranged system of the former is as necessary to a prosperous condition of society as the latter to the life and health of man. Through the one the blood courses to the common centre giving health and vigor to the system, while along the roads the products of labor are carried to the marts of commerce and brings prosperity to the state.

If the palm of the hand be laid upon the site of Philadelphia, and the thumb and fingers extended, they will mark five of the great highways of the county; the Bristol turnpike, the Middle, or Oxford road, the York, Easton and Bethlehem roads. These are intersected by other highways, parts of the same system, the Durham, Bristol, Street and North Wales roads, and the Bucks and Montgomery county line, feeders to the former. These mostly connect objective points, and may properly be considered the great arterial highways of the county. The local roads that cross them and lead from point to point in the same, or adjoining, neighborhoods may be compared to the smaller veins of the human body but are, nevertheless, an indispensable part of the system.

There was a traveled route from the falls down the west bank of the Delaware to the lower settlements many years before the English came, but was no more than a bridle-path through the woods. Prior to Penn's arrival, there was little use for roads, as the Dutch, Swedes and Finns lived on the river and creeks emptying into it, and went from place to place in boats, and there were no wheeled carriages to require opened roads. With the English came vehicles, and then arose a necessity for roads along which they could travel

through the wilderness. The earliest mention of a public road in this county was, 1677, when the "King's path," or "highway," was laid out up the river to the falls through Bensalem, Bristol and Falls to Morrisville. It started at Upland, crossing the streams at the head of tide-water, and, through this county, had the general direction of the Bristol turnpike. It was repaired, 1682. In 1678 the Upland court ordered roads laid out between plantations under a penalty of twelve guilders, and Duncan Williamson, Edmund Draughton, John Brown and Henry Hastings, of this county, were on the jury to open them. At the first court held at Philadelphia, 1683, the grand jury ordered the King's road, from the Schuylkill to Neshaminy, "be marked out and made passable for horses and carts where needful." This road was often changed and improved, but down to 1700 it must have been an indifferent highway, for, in August of that year, the council ordered it to be cleared of trees, logs and stumps so that it "may be made passable, commodious, safe and easie for man, horse, cart, wagons and teams."

William Penn intended to have a liberal and uniform system of roads in Bucks county, and in the original survey, there was an allowance for them of six acres in every hundred. He projected a series of highways on north-west lines parallel to each other, running back from the Delaware into the interior, to be intersected by others at nearly at right angles as circumstances would permit. Before 1695, the county line, the Street and Bristol roads, the road from Addisville by way of Jamison's corner and alms-house to New Brittain, the road from Churchville to the Neshaminy at Wrightstown, and a number of others were projected on this plan. But Penn's plans were interfered with. When the early settlers came to enclose their lands, before the roads were laid out, they were encroached upon by the fences, and the system could not be carried out, and gradually the country become covered with a net-work of crooked roads. Down to 1700, the Provincial council and court exercised concurrent jurisdiction in the laying out and opening of roads, but that year an act authorized and empowered the justices of each county to lay out and confirm all roads, "except the highway and public roads," which remained in force until repealed in 1802. Penn took great interest in the roads of Bucks county after his return to England from his first visit. In his instructions to Lieutenant-Governor Blackwell, 1688, he desires that "care be taken of the roads and highways of the county; that they may be straight and commodious for travelers, for I understand they are turned about by the planters, which is a mischief that must not be endured." A few of our roads were laid out straight as Penn desired, and have so remained. In 1689, in consequence of the badness of the roads leading to Philadelphia, the farmers of this county were in the habit of taking their grain and other produce to Burlington. Prior to 1692 but two roads are on record, the King's highway, and a cart-road laid out in 1689, from Philadelphia on the petition of Robert Turner and Benjamin Chambers, possibly the beginning of the Oxford or Middle road. That from Philadelphia, via Bristol, to Morrisville, the ancestor of the present Bristol turnpike, is the oldest road in the county laid out by law. At a meeting of councils, November 19, 1686, was taken into consideration, "ye unevenness of ye road from Philadelphia to ye falls of Delaware," and Robert Turner and John Barnes, of Philadelphia, and Arthur Cook and Thomas Janney, of Bucks, with the county-surveyor were ordered to meet and lay out a more convenient road "from ye Broad street in Philadelphia to ye falls aforesaid." Probably the first road running up the river to and above Bristol was that laid out in 1697 from the Poquessing, crossing the Neshaminy at Bridgewater, where the

ferry was kept by John Baldwin, and thence up to Joseph Chorley's ferry¹ over the Delaware below the falls. A bridge was ordered to be built over Poquessing by Bucks and Philadelphia. This road was turn-piked to Poquessing, 1803-4, and finished to Morrisville, 1812, at a cost of two hundred and nine thousand three hundred dollars. The milestones were set up in 1763, by an insurance company at a cost of thirty-three pounds. The bed of this road was probably changed before it was piked.

In 1693 a road was laid out from the falls to Southampton, and, the same year, continued to Frankford and Philadelphia—no doubt the origin of the road from Morrisville, via Fallsington, Attleborough and Feasterville to Bustleton and Holmesburg to the city. This afforded an outlet to market for the farmers who lived in the upper part of Middletown, and the lower parts of North and Southampton. It was turnpiked, by authority of an act of Assembly of March 5, 1804, as far up as the Buck tavern, Southampton township. Two years later a road was laid out from Richard Hough's plantation, near Taylorsville, via the falls and Cold Spring to the Bristol ferry marked by blazed trees through the woods. It may have followed the line of the back River road part of the distance, although that is not known definitely, and was opened, 1695, but had a jury on it in 1692. In the summer of 1696 a road was laid out from Newtown township to Gilbert Wheeler's near the falls, by the way of "Old man's" or "Cow creek" and "Stony hill," no doubt the original road to the falls, via Summerville and Fallsington, striking the Bristol turnpike near Tyburn. The road laid out by the council, 1697, from the Poquessing to Neshaminy, and thence to Bristol, turned at right angles near Galloway's house, then crossed the creek, and, after passing Langhorne's mansion, turned to the left and went on through Attleborough and Oxford to the falls. At one time it was the stage-road from Philadelphia to New York, the stage being advertised to leave Philadelphia in the morning and breakfast at Four Lanes End. The eighteen-mile stone is on Galloway's hill, and the nineteen stone at the top of Langhorne's hill. A road ran along by Langhorne's house and mill, meeting the Bristol road at the foot of the hill on the road from Attleborough to Newportville. The part of this road to Galloway's ford was vacated about 1839, and the Bensalem part about 1851 or 1852.²

The Durham road, in olden times, was one of the most important highways in the county. It was begun in 1693, when the court, at the June session, appointed a jury to lay out a road from Newtown to Bristol ferry. In 1696 the grand jury presented the necessity of a road from Wrightstown to Bristol, which was opened, 1697, by Phineas Pemberton and this became another link. From Attleborough it ran to Joseph Growden's where it branched, one branch running to Duncan Williamson's at Dunk's ferry. About 1703 the inhabitants of Buckingham and Solebury petitioned for a road from William Cooper's, Buckingham, to Bristol, and was opened about 1706, but the streams were not bridged. It was in tolerable order to the west end of Buckingham mountain. In 1721 it was opened up to Fenton's corner, being surveyed by John Chapman, and in 1726 the bed of the road was somewhat changed up to Thomas Brown's plantation, Plumstead. These were all sections of the Durham road, opened as the wants of the people required. In 1732, on the petition of the owners of Durham furnace, the road was extended up to the ford on Tohickon, near John Orr's, Plumstead. It was laid out to the furnace, 1745, and, ten years after was extended to Easton. This gave a continuous highway from

1 Probably Bordentown. 2 Doctor Buckman.

Bristol, up through the best settled portions of the county to the Lehigh. But it was far from being a good road, and jury after jury was summoned to review straighten and widen it. Round the western base of Buckingham mountain there were two roads, for a time, the people refusing to travel the one the court laid out. In 1797 a jury resurveyed and changed that portion from Newtown to Bristol, and, 1798, the bed of the old road, between Newtown and the line of Plumstead and Buckingham, was somewhat changed and recommended to be opened forty feet wide. That portion of the road from the Plumstead and Buckingham line, to the line of Northampton county, was reviewed, 1807. In 1733 a road was laid out from the Durham road, in the upper part of Buckingham, down through Greenville and across the mountain, falling into the Durham road again at Pineville. It met a violent opposition from the inhabitants of the township, but it was asked for by the proprietors of Durham furnace to give them a more convenient way down to Wrightstown.

The York and Easton roads, which branch from a common trunk at Willow Grove, were opened to connect the upper Delaware with Philadelphia and give the inhabitants a more direct route to the city. Like our other great roads, they were opened in sections. That part from Cheltenham to Philadelphia, up to Peter Chamberlain's, about the county line, was granted and confirmed by council, August, 1693, but we do not know how soon after it was opened. The 27th of January, 1710, the inhabitants of Buckingham and Solebury petitioned the council for a convenient road, "to begin at the Delaware opposite John Reading's³ landing; from thence the most direct and convenient course to Buckingham meeting-house; and then through the lands of Thomas Watson, by the house of Stephen Jenkins, and Richard Wells, and so forward the most direct and convenient course to Philadelphia." The jury, composed of Thomas Watson, John Scarborough, Jacob Holcomb, Nathaniel Bye, Matthew Hughes, Joseph Fell, Samuel Cart, Stephen Jenkins, Thomas Hallowell, Griffith Miles, Job Goodson, and Isaac Norris, were to lay out the road and return their report to the secretary in six months. It was twice reviewed in the next two years and some alterations made. Sarah Eaton, Abington, protested against the road because it "mangled" her plantation. The whole distance was set down at thirty-one miles. Down to 1740, five miles of the road next the Delaware were not in a condition for travel, and the court refused to put it in order. The road from New Hope, then Wells' ferry, to Buckingham meeting-house was opened a few years afterward. After the York road was laid out and opened, it was several times reviewed for the purpose of changing the bed, widening and straightening. Juries were on it, 1752, 1756, 1790, 1811, and 1820.^{3½} Before this road was opened the people of Solebury and Buckingham went to Philadelphia down the Durham road and crossed the Neshaminy at Galloway's ford a mile above Hulmeville.

The Easton road begins at the Willow Grove. In 1721, Sir William

3 Reading's landing was on the New Jersey side of the river opposite Centre Bridge, and now the flourishing village of Stockton.

3½ The York road was relaid in 1790, from Samuel Johnson's corner at the foot of Buckingham Meeting House hill to low water mark at Coryell's ferry, and confirmed by the court 50 feet wide. In the past 50 years the York road has been turnpiked the whole distance in four sections, and by that many companies; Willow Grove to the Street road, 1848, Street road to Centreville, 1856, Centreville to Lahaska, and Lahaska to New Hope, 1853. Two miles of the Centreville-Lahaska pike runs over the roadbed of the Buckingham and Doylestown, chartered, 1843.

Keith, Governor of the Province, purchased eight hundred acres on the county line, in Horsham and Warrington, where he built a country house, still known as Græme Park and a mill. In March, 1722, he asked the council to open a road through the woods from his settlement to Horsham, and from there down to the bridge at Round Meadow run, now Willow Grove, and was laid out April 23, confirmed the 28th of May, and surveyed by Nicholas Scull. In 1723 a road was laid out from Dyer's mill, now Dyerstown, two miles above Doylestown, down to Governor Keith's plantation, making the second link in the Easton road.⁴ An effort was made, 1736, to have the course of the road changed between Neshaminy and Alms-house hill, because it ran through the middle of John Bewley's farm but it was not successful. In 1738 the Dyer's mill road was extended through Plumstead, commencing at Danborough to which place it had already been laid out, to the Delaware at Enoch Pearson's landing, now Point Pleasant, to meet a road coming to the river on the New Jersey side. The road to Point Pleasant was afterward extended westward to Whitehallville to meet the Butler road and is known as the Ferry road. It was surveyed by John Chapman. The Easton road was called the Dyer's mill road for many years, and was only changed to Easton road when it was extended to the Lehigh. It was turnpiked from Doylestown to Willow Grove, 1839-1840, and some years subsequently the turnpike was continued up to Plumsteadville under a new charter. After the York and Easton roads were opened, the want of a road from the Delaware across the county toward the Schuylkill was felt. This was met, 1730, by opening one from what is now Centreville, although it is said to have commenced at Buckingham meeting-house, to the Montgomery line at Ross Gordon's corner, to which point a road had already been opened from the Schuylkill. When the State road was opened from New Hope to Norristown, 1830, it was laid on the bed of the old road as far as it extended, and is now known as the Upper State road.

The Street road, through Southampton, Warminster and Warrington, was to start at Bensalem and run on a northwest line, and land was reserved for it; nevertheless it was commenced at the Delaware, and the first section laid out, 1696, from Dunk's ferry landing up to the Bristol turnpike, less than a mile long and sixty feet wide. This was opened at the request of Governor Andrew Hamilton, New Jersey, postmaster-general, in order that the mail might be able to get from the ferry to the King's highway. The justices of the peace of the county were directed to have the road opened, and it was probably the post route from New York to Philadelphia at that time. For convenience, a ferry was established on the Jersey side of the river, and the mails, passengers and goods here crossed the river for Philadelphia and then followed the king's great road. The 10th of June, 1697, the council directed William Biles and Phineas Pemberton to "discourse" the people of New Jersey about laying out a post-road from that side of the river for New York. Like other roads this was laid out in sections and at various times. The lower part, as far as Feasterville and probably higher up, was opened early. In April, 1737, a jury laid it out from the Buck road nearly its entire length, although portions of it had been laid out before, as between Johnsville and York road, 1731. The jury of 1737 deflected the road to the left to Neshaminy after it crossed the Easton road, up which it was laid until it crossed the county line. This part has been vacated many years. The names of the land-owners, on the line of the road in Southampton and Warminster, 1737, were, Jones, Jackman,

4 In 1753 there were beaver dams along the Dyer's mill road.

Duffield, Vandike, Leedom, Banes, Morris, Watts, Longstreth, Scout, Craven, Rush, Dungan, Todd, William Tennent, Cadwallader, Inyard, R. Gilbett, S. Gilbert and J. Comly, who owned three-quarters of the land in the two townships. As the road was not originally laid out on the land reserved, a jury was appointed, 1793, to review it but their action is not known. In 1807 the portion from Feasterville down to Dunk's ferry was reviewed and confirmed. The Street road was projected four poles wide, but was laid out two poles, the road crossing the line at Davisville. In 1794 it was resurveyed and confirmed thirty-three feet wide from Warrington to the Bensalem line.

The Bristol road, the line between Southampton, Warminster and Warrington, and Northampton, Warwick and Doylestown, is another northwest line road. It, too, was laid out at various times and in sections. The first jury on it was April, 1724, on petition to have the road continued from Robert Heaton's mill in the lower corner of Southampton, probably on Nesahminy, up "to ye upper inhabitants." It was viewed and laid out to the Warrington line, and in May, 1737, another jury continued it to the upper part of Hilltown, but if opened it was not on the northwest line. There were several subsequent juries on it before it was made straight from end to end as we now see it, in 1766, from the Philadelphia and Attleborough road to Hartsville, and in 1772, from Warrington to the Butler road which straightened and confirmed it thirty-three feet wide.

The Montgomery county line road, also on a north-west line, was opened by piecemeal between 1722 and 1752. From the Easton road to four miles above it was opened, 1722, apparently to accommodate Governor Keith. It was laid out to Jacob Chamberlain, at the York road, 1731, and above that to the extent of the two counties, 1752. The opening was objected to because it was not needed, as there was a road on either side about a mile distant. It was improved by subsequent juries. That part of it from the Byberry and Wrightstown road, up to the Middle road was probably not opened until 1773, and the stretch from Craven's corner to the York road in 1774.

The Old Bethlehem road, another of the arteries of travel and traffic, was for years the great highway from the Lehigh to Philadelphia, and into which numerous roads led on either side. It was gradually extended northward as settlements reached up the country, and, 1738, terminated at Nathaniel Irish's stone quarry in the Hellertown road at Iron hill, Saucon township. It was continued to Bethlehem and Nazareth, in the summer of 1745, and beyond the latter point it had connection by bridle-paths with DePui's settlement at the Minisink. The road crossed the Lehigh a short distance below Bethlehem at the head of the island now owned by the Bethlehem iron company.⁵ From the Minisink the bridle-paths tapped the Mine road to Esopus on the Hudson. The Bethlehem road was turnpiked, the second in the county, 1805-6, and the books were opened for stock at the taverns of George Weaver and William Strawn, at Strawntown, the 11th and 12th of June of that year. The first settlers on the Lehigh traveled the well-trodden Indian paths that led northward from Philadelphia, crossing the river a mile below Bethlehem, the route of the Minsi Indians in returning from below to

5 Among the roads opened at this period, north of the Lehigh, then in Bucks county, now in Northampton, was one from the "Forks of Delaware" to the settlement of the Moravian brethren in the township of Bethlehem, now the road from Easton to Bethlehem. The road was applied for by D. Martin in the fall of 1744; the jury appointed Dec. 12, road viewed and return made out March 12, 1745-6. See Ch. VIII, Vol. II.

their homes beyond the Blue mountains. When Daniel Nitchman led his company of one hundred Moravians to Bethlehem, 1742, they traveled this path on foot with pack-horses carrying the necessary implements to commence the new settlement. This mode of travel was retained some years after public roads were laid out. The Old and New Bethlehem roads unite at Line Lexington, the former via Hellertown, Pleasant Hill, and Applebachsville, and the latter via Coopersburg, Quakertown, and Sellersville. The New Bethlehem road leaves the county line at Reiff's store, and the trunk road below Line Lexington to Philadelphia is the bed of the Old Bethlehem road. An old road ran through the upper part of the county, from North Wales to Allentown, via Trumbauersville and Milford Square, and is called the Old Allentown road. It was the "King's highway," but all trace of the royal road has disappeared.

The road along the river bank above the falls at Trenton, and known as the River road, had its origin in the order of court at April term, 1703, when, by order of council to the justices, a jury was appointed "to lay out a road leading from the King's road ending at the falls of Delaware, to the upper plantations situate higher up and near the said river." Under this order the upper River road, as it is called, was probably laid out, for the road on the river bank from Trenton ferry was not laid out up to Yardleyville until 1794. It was met by a road from New Hope many years later, while the upper River road between the same points, was laid out, 1773. From New Hope up to Mitchell's ferry it was laid out, 1803, and from Williams's through the Narrows to Pursell's ferry, 1792.

The road from Philadelphia to Oxford, the first link in the Middle, or Oxford road was granted about 1693. Some years after it was extended to the Delaware at Yardleyville, via Newtown. It was next opened up to the Anchor from Addisville, to intersect the Durham road, and give those who traveled down it a nearer and more direct route to Philadelphia. In 1803 it was resurveyed from Newtown to the Montgomery county line, eight and one half miles. It was called the Middle road, because it lay about midway between the road that led to the Trenton ferry and the York road to Wells' ferry, now, New Hope.

No road in the county has led to so much controversy as the Street road between Solebury and Buckingham, and it was not permanently laid until 1825, after a century and a quarter of dispute. This is one of the northwest line roads, and was projected at the time the lands along it in the two townships were first surveyed. The Surveyor-General marked off, on the return of surveys, a strip of land four poles wide for the road, and, on the return of Cutler's resurvey, 1703, a road was located between the two townships. The land along this road was surveyed as early as 1700 by Phineas Pemberton, and it was all taken up by 1702. The road has been surveyed and reviewed a number of times.

It will be observed, that the great highways, namely; the road from the falls at Trenton, and the Middle, Durham, York, Easton, and the two roads from Bethlehem, led toward Philadelphia, the great objective point of the Province, whither the wealth, produced by labor and capital flowed in its course to the sea.

We do not know when the first post road or mail route was established in, or through this county, but by the beginning of the present century the mail facilities were very much extended. At the session of Congress, 1805, post-routes were established from Bristol to Quakertown via Newtown and Doylestown, and from New Hope via Doylestown to Lancaster there and back once a

week. These routes appear to have been arranged to facilitate the distribution of Asher Miner's paper, and the mails were carried for several years by the late John McIntosh, Doylestown. In addition to the turnpikes already mentioned, we have the Byberry and Bensalem pike, chartered March, 1848, and opened for travel, 1852. The length is five and a quarter miles, and it cost \$11,442; the Byberry and Andalusia turnpike, two miles in length was chartered, 1857. The road-bed is composed of gravel eight inches deep, and the cost was \$5,000. The turnpike from the Easton road, half a mile north of Doylestown, to Dublin, in Bedminster township, about six miles long was completed in the fall of 1875 at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars.

In addition to turnpikes and country roads traversing the county, it is well supplied with railroads. The first to be constructed was that from Philadelphia to Trenton via Bristol which did much to develop Eastern Pennsylvania. It was chartered in 1833, and completed to Philadelphia in 1835. The first rails were flat iron bars and occasionally a "snake head" killed a passenger. The cars were first drawn by horses. The road is now a part of the Reading system to New York, and splendidly equipped. In 1871 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained possession of the United Railroads of New Jersey, including the Trenton bridge and the road from Kensington to Trenton, and since then it has been greatly improved, the tracks multiplied, and an immense number of passengers carried and freight transported. It is part of one of the great trunk lines between the Pacific, the Gulf and the Atlantic.

The building of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, between 1853-7, from Philadelphia to the Lehigh at Bethlehem, gave a lively impetus to the upper section of our county through which it runs. The main line enters the county at Telford and leaves it at Hilltop, the distance between these points being about fourteen miles—the towns on this part of the line being Sellersville, Perkasio, Telford, and Quakertown. The construction was begun in June, 1853, and the road was opened through to the Lehigh the first of January, 1857, and trains ran regularly the whole length of the main line by July 8. It was opened to Gwynedd July 2, 1855, and to Lansdale twenty-two miles from Philadelphia and the branch road to Doylestown, ten and two-thirds miles, October 9, 1856, the entire length of the main line being fifty-five and one-half miles. The tunnel near Perkasio when the road was constructed was 2160 feet, but much of it was cut away. The entire cost of the road and equipment was \$8,733,120.09. The earnings of the road for the fiscal year was \$1,424,463, and carried 18,859 passengers, and 902,322 tons of freight. Since then the business has largely increased.

Besides the railroads already mentioned, there are others in Bucks county that assist in travel and the transportation of goods. The Philadelphia and Newtown road under lease to the Philadelphia & Reading, was opened for travel May 1, 1876, and since then passed into the Reading system. Following this the Pennsylvania Company built a road across the Delaware-Schuylkill peninsula from a point on the Schuylkill river to Morrisville, on the Delaware. In common parlance it is known as the "cut off," and relieves the congested freight condition of the Pennsylvania. More recently a branch road was built from Quakertown on the North Penn, to Reigelsville, on the Delaware, where it taps the Durham furnace, and enables it to transport its output to market, and receive coal and iron ore at less expense. The last on the list is the trolley road, the poor man's railway, which is rapidly traversing our county in all directions, several roads being in running order and others projected. Doylestown, the county seat, is rapidly becoming a trolley centre, and

this convenient mode of travel already taps our neighboring cities and towns on the North, East and South, and it will not be long before the Schuylkill is tapped by a direct line.

When we compare the present, cheap, safe and pleasant modes of travel, and compare them with that of the early settlers, the change is marvelous indeed.

Bucks county had been settled many years before any public conveyance was run through it or along its borders. The country was newly settled, the roads bad, and the few travelers rode on horseback along Indian trails. Public conveyance for several years was confined to the river and its banks. The route of early travelers was mainly on the western bank of the Delaware through the river townships, crossing at the falls and thence to New York. Some of these early vehicles were given the name of "flying machines," but judging from the speed they made, their flight was not very swift. About 1752 a line of "stage wagons" run between Burlington and Amboy and return once a week, by Solomon Smith and Thomas Moore, connecting at each end of the line with water communication for Philadelphia and New York. In 1734 a line was run to Bordentown, where passengers and goods were transferred to "stage boats" for Philadelphia. A new line was put on in 1750, which promised to make the distance between the two cities in forty-eight hours less than any other line. In 1752 passengers were carried between these points twice a week. The success of this line started opposition from Philadelphia, which promised to make the trip in twenty-five or thirty hours less time, but failed to keep it. In 1753 Joseph Borden, Jr., started with his "stage-boat" from the "Crooked-Billet wharf," Philadelphia, every Wednesday morning and proceeded to Bordentown, where passengers took a "stage-wagon" to John Clark's house of entertainment, opposite Perth Amboy. This route was claimed to be ten miles shorter, and was announced to arrive at New York twenty-four hours earlier than by any other conveyance.

The first stage-coach between Philadelphia and New York was set up in 1756, by John Butler, who had kept a kennel of hounds for some wealthy gentlemen of that city fond of fox-hunting. When the population became too dense to indulge in this sport the hounds were given up, and the old keeper established in the business of staging. The stages ran up and down the west bank of the Delaware, crossing at the falls, and three days were required between the two cities. Three years later Butler ran his stage-wagon and stage-boat twice a week, settling out from his house "at the sign of the Death of the Fox, Strawberry alley," on Monday morning, reaching Trenton ferry the same day. He received the return passengers at the ferry, taking them to Philadelphia, Tuesday. In 1765 a new line was started to run twice a week, but the speed was not increased. The following year a third line of stage-wagons was put on. They were improved by having springs under the seats, and the trip was made in two days in summer and three in winter. They, too, were called "flying machines." They struck the Delaware at the Blazing Star ferry a short distance above Trenton bridge, where the old ferry-houses were standing in recent years. This ferry was the thoroughfare down to the building of the Trenton bridge, 1805. The fare, in Butler's flying machine, was three pence per mile, or twenty shillings for the whole distance.

In 1773 Charles Bessonett, a resident of Bristol, started a line of stage-coaches, the first of their character to run through from Philadelphia to New York; the trip was made in two days, and the fare was four dollars for inside, and twenty shillings for outside passengers. These stages were probably made

like the English post coaches. In 1781 Johnson and James Drake advertised to run a four-horse "flying stage-wagon" between Philadelphia and Elizabethtown, making two trips a week. It was to leave the city "every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at the rising of the sun, breakfast at Four Lanes End (now Langhorne), shift horses, cross the new ferry just above the Trenton falls, and dine at Jacob Bergen's, at Princeton." The fare was forty shillings, or five dollars and thirty-three cents of our present currency.

From time to time lines were started with increased accommodations or made better time. In 1801 Thomas Porter ran a two-horse "coachee" from John C. Hummill's tavern, now City tavern, Trenton, to John Carpenter's, Philadelphia, down one day and back the next. In 1802 Peter Probasco and John Dean ran a coach between Trenton and Philadelphia daily, except Sunday. In 1807 John Mannington put on a line of "coachee stages," leaving Philadelphia at eight a. m. and reaching Trenton to dinner, fare one dollar and fifty cents. The first line of stages, to connect with a steamboat, was 1819, when John Lafaucherie and Isaac Merriam ran a line of coaches with the steamboat Philadelphia, at the Bloomsbury wharf, starting from the Rising Sun hotel. In 1828 there were three boats on the Delaware between Philadelphia and Trenton—the Trenton, Captain Jenkins, Burlington, Captain Martin, and the Marco Bozzaris, Captain Lane. In 1840 the Hornet commenced to make regular trips between Philadelphia and Trenton, for twenty-five cents each way. The Edwin Forrest began to run between the same points, 1850. The stages continued to run until the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad was opened, when they were withdrawn forever. In the spring of 1828 John Besonett, James Hacket & Co., carried passengers and mails from Philadelphia to Bristol by steamboat, where they took coaches to Easton via Newtown, Lumberville, Point Pleasant and Erwinna, arriving at Easton about six p. m. The first stage up the River road was probably that run by John Hellings, about the time the canal was dug. It was afterward run by Hammet and Weartz, from Trenton to Easton and carried the mails.

The first "stage-wagon" from the Lehigh to Philadelphia, which started September 10, 1763, by George Klein, the pioneer of numerous lines from that time to the introduction of steam traveled down the Old Bethlehem road. The driver was John Hoppel, at £40 per annum. It carried both passengers and goods. The stage left Philadelphia every Thursday morning and returned the following Tuesday. The first year the proprietor lost £82. 12s. 7d. by his venture. and, November, 1764, Klein sold out to John Francis Oberlin for £52, Pennsylvania currency. Passengers were charged ten shillings either way. Three-quarters of a century ago the stage from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, running down through this county over the Bethlehem road, was driven by John Feuerabend. He sounded his bugle as he left the village in the morning, and approached it on his return in the evening. He was born in Wurtemberg, 1786, and, when young, served as a soldier under Bonaparte. He was severely wounded several times, survived the hardships of the Russian campaign, and at one time, was coachman for the great Napoleon. He was a mail-carrier and stage-driver in several states. He spent his last day in the Northampton county alms-house, where he died in the winter, 1874. Stages were running between Philadelphia and New York on the York road as early as 1805. In 1831 there were two daily lines between Easton and Philadelphia. These stages ran over the Durham road until the River road was opened in 1815-16, and along that until the Delaware Division canal was commenced, when they

changed back to the Durham road, until the canal was finished. When the Belvidere-Delaware railroad was opened to travel, 1854, the stages to Easton were taken off, and passed into history.⁶

6 Prior to the completion of the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad, the only means of reaching Easton from Trenton, by stage, was up the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, leaving Trenton 11 A. M. and, with five changes of horses, reaching Bellis' hotel, Easton, 7 P. M. Returning, the stage left Easton at 5 A. M. and arrived at Trenton at 11. The Delaware was crossed at Yardley, going up and returning. Hammet and Weartz were proprietors for many years, and one of the best drivers was James Gafney, of Trenton.

CHAPTER XX.

OUR POETS AND THEIR POETRY.

William Satterthwaite.—Comes to Bucks county.—Pellar and John Watson.—Satterthwaite at Durham and Lumberville.—Domestic troubles.—His death and poetry.—Doctor Jonathan Ingham; Doctor John Watson; Paul Preston; Samuel Johnson; Eliza Pickering; Ann Paxson; Nicholas Biddle, and "Ode to Bogle."—Samuel Blackfan; Samuel Swain.—The Lumberville "Box."—Cyrus Livezey; George Johnson; Jerome Buck; Thaddeus T. Kenderdine; Isaac Walton Spencer; Allen Livezey; Sidney L. Anderson; Catharine Mitchel; Lizzie VanDeventer; Octavia E. Hill; Rebecca Smith; Laura W. White; Emily F. Seal; Elizabeth Lloyd; M. A. Heston.—John C. Hyde.

There was little outgrowth of poetic feeling among the first settlers, their life in the wilderness being too hard for any display of sentiment, but there was great proclivity for rhyming by the middle of the century, and from that time our county abounded in writers of verse. This talent was stimulated by the establishment of a county newspaper.

William Satterthwaite, classed among the "early poets of Pennsylvania," was probably the earliest, as well as the most distinguished of our domestic versifiers, but only a few of his effusions have survived him. He was born in England the early part of the eighteenth century, received a good classical education and settled in Pennsylvania while a young man. It is difficult to tell at what time he first came to Bucks county. He is said to have been a school-teacher in England, and that one night a school girl, benighted on her way home, was offered the hospitality of his school house. The evening was long enough for their courtship and marriage. Satisfied of the false step they had taken, they sailed for Pennsylvania in quest of better fortune and here resumed his old employment. He taught Greek and Latin for a while in Jacob Taylor's celebrated classical school, Philadelphia, and probably went from there to Durham furnace where he taught the company's school several years at a fixed salary. At that time John Chapman was clerk at the furnace. When John Watson was surveying in that neighborhood he stopped at Satterthwaite's house, standing near a fine spring, where the two amused themselves reading, and talking poetry in praise of his spotted trout. Watson and his surveying party made their headquarters at the house of Cruikshank, a settler near the mouth of Saucon creek. At such times Satterthwaite would go up to see him and Pellar, when work was suspended, and the poets would indulge their fancy

for the muse. The following are the last four lines of an extempore ode, with which Watson woke some of the laggards in the morning:

"The sun peeps o'er the highest tree,
Ere we have sipped our punch and tea;
So time rolls on from day to day,
That it's noon before we can survey."

From Durham Satterthwaite moved down into Solebury and lived several years near Lumberville, then known as Hamilton's landing. Through the influence of friends he obtained several schools in the county where he taught English and the classics—in Solebury, Buckingham, and elsewhere. Some hundred and thirty years ago he taught in the school-house on the southwest side of the Street road between Buckingham and Solebury townships, nearly opposite the lane that leads into the old Blackfan homestead. He was appointed deputy-surveyor for Bucks by Jacob Taylor, when the latter became surveyor-general. Mr. Satterthwaite found warm patrons in Lawrence Growden and Jeremiah Langhorne, Growden inviting him to Trevoise, and offered to maintain him as long as he lived, but he went to Langhorne park where he ended his days. It is said that while Satterthwaite lived at Langhorne's two of the latter's negroes had a fight, and, in consequence, one of them determined to hang himself. Satterthwaite said it would be wicked to take his own life, and persuaded the negro to let him be the executioner, and he performed this service so effectually that the negro was cured of a second attempt. He was unhappy in his conjugal relations, and after one of his disputes with his wife, it is said she tried to poison him. He had but one child, a son named George, of whom John Watson was very fond, but what became of him is not known.

Mr. Satterthwaite gave free rein to his fancy when he paid court to the muse, and he wrote on many subjects. A good deal of his poetry was of the heroic stamp, while a pious strain runs through some of his productions. Among his works are a poem on "Mysterious Nothing,"¹ written about 1738, another, entitled "Providence," and "A Religious Allegory of Life's Futurity," addressed to the young, but never published. His poem entitled "Providence" begins with:

"O, gracious power, divinely just and great,
Who rules the volumes of eternal fate;
Thou guard of thought, inspirer of my song,
My thanks to Thee, kind Providence, belong;
Thou wing'st my genius and inspir'st my soul
To sing Thy praise, Great Ruler of the Whole."

A verse addressed to a young lady, in reproof for singing, ran:

"Though singing is a pleasing thing,
Approved and done in Heaven,
It only should employ the souls
Who know their sins forgiven."²

¹ One of his female scholars requested him to write her some poetry, and on his asking her for a subject, she answered, "Oh, nothing."

² This was contained in a pamphlet that was in the possession of John E. Kenderdine many years ago.

He composed a poem on "Free Grace," which he called "Excellent Mortal," beginning:

"Hail, Excellent Mortal, all blooming and gay,
Serene as the morning, and fair as the day;
Thy garments unspotted, and free from a stain
Of sinful pollution, so let them remain."

While ascending Coppernose,³ he was bitten on the finger by a rattlesnake, and his life is said to have been saved by Nutimus, the old Indian doctor of Nockamixon. He anathematized the serpent in verse, beginning:

"Thou pois'nous serpent with a noisy tail,
Whose teeth are tinctured with the plagues of hell."

Mr. Satterthwaite's eccentricities cropped out in various ways. His wife kept him poor by her extravagance, and to rebuke her pride he wrote an epic poem entitled the "Indian Queen," the scene being laid in New Jersey on the creek that empties into the Delaware opposite Paxson's island. He describes an Indian princess who lived delightfully on her domain, dressed in buckskin, etc., but was not satisfied until she had a calico gown and a looking-glass. Being dressed fine she must go abroad to show her clothes; while passing a fire her calico dress caught the flames and she was burned to death, while her buckskin dress would have enabled her to pass the fire in safety. The last two lines read:

"Thus, like Alcides on his flaming hearse,
The princess dies, and I conclude my verse."

The poetry did not reclaim his wife, who deserted him and he became a poor, forlorn old man. It is said of him that one bright Sunday afternoon, he strolled down to William Skelton's mill, at the mouth of Cuttalossa, and, finding him absent, wrote with chalk, the following couplet on the door:

"Here Skelton lurks, and an unkind refuge seeks,
On Delaware's doleful banks, between two awful peaks."⁴

On referring to the attempt of his wife to poison him, he remarked to some friends that he had been poisoned by a snake and poisoned by a woman, and that now he defied all the devils in hell to do it. Among his eccentricities was that of calling his mare to him by repeating to her Greek verses, which she appeared to understand, at least she knew what he wanted. When Satterthwaite grew impatient of teaching, he would repeat to himself:

"Oho! what stock of patience needs the fool
Who spends his time and breath in teaching school;
Taught or untaught, the dunce is still the same;
But yet the wretched master bears the blame."

3 A bold hill near Lumberville.

4 Now known as "Indian" and "Quarry" hills.

On the death of his great friend and patron, Jeremiah Langhorne, Mr. Satterthwaite wrote an elegy on his character, from which we copy the following lines:

"He stood the patriot of the Province, where
Justice was nourished with celestial care.
He taught the laws to know their just design,
Truth, Justice, Mercy, hand in hand to join,
Without regard to fear, or hope, or gain,
Or sly designs of base, corrupted men."

The date of Mr. Satterthwaite's death is not known.

Doctor Jonathan Ingham was one of the ablest and most useful men the State ever produced. He learned Hebrew, when well along in life, of Samuel Delezenna,⁵ a Jewish rabbi, and spent much of his time in reading the Hebrew Bible. He talked and wrote in meter with great ease. He wrote a journal in elegant verse, descriptive of a journey up the Delaware to buy logs for his mill, and translated the Aphorisms of Hippocrates into poetry at the request of Doctor Bond, Philadelphia. He communicated the death of a young British officer, whom he attended in his last illness, to Washington, in poetry, in the style of an elegy, beginning:

"Ah, gentle reader! as thou drawest near
To read the inscription on this humble stone,
Drop o'er the grave a sympathising tear,
And make a stranger's hapless case thy own.
* * * * *
"Flushed with ambition's animating fires,
My youthful bosom glow'd with thirst for fame,
Which oft, alas! but vanity inspires,
To these inclement, hostile shores I came."

Doctor Jonathan Ingham, Jr., who learned Greek at a school in Southampton, in the old school house at the Baptist church, was as learned as his father. He was a scholar in Greek, Latin, French, German and Dutch, learning the latter of a hired man. Satterthwaite left him some of his Greek books at his death, and he succeeded to the practice of Doctor Joseph Watson, who was likewise a poet.

Doctor John Watson, whose genius adorned our county a century and a quarter ago, a son of the above named Doctor Joseph Watson, was born in Buckingham township, 1746, and died there, 1817, in his seventy-third year.⁶ He married Mary Hampton, Wrightstown, 1772, who died, 1778. He devoted the latter years of his life to literary culture, indulging his native taste for poetry, and some of his productions are much admired to this day. He was a poet of no mean parts, and his verse is noted for being written on American subjects, devoted to home-life and characteristics, and in sweet-flowing stanzas. He drew no inspiration from antiquity. He wrote considerable in prose, and, among his productions, are the History of Buckingham and Solebury town-

5 From whom Samuel D. Ingham got his initial "D."

6 He was a descendant of Thomas Watson, who, with his wife and two sons, immigrated from Cumberland, 1701, and settled on four hundred and fifty acres in Buckingham valley, 1704. Doctor John Watson was the grandfather of the late Judge Richard Watson, of Doylestown.

ships and a pamphlet on the "Customary Use of Spirituous Liquors," published in 1810. The few of his poetical productions within our reach exhibit genius. His ode to "Spring," written in 1777, but re-written and changed twenty-five years after and published in Asher Miner's *Correspondent*, in 1805, is esteemed one of his best pieces. A few verses will show its merits:

"The jolly boatman down the ebbing stream,
By the clear moonlight, plies his easy way,
With prosp'rous fortune to inspire his theme,
Sings a sweet farewell to the parting day.

His rustic music measures even time,
As in the crystal wave he dips his oar,
And echo pleas'd returns the tuneful chime,
Mixed with soft murmurs from the listening shore.

The lamp of love pursues the day's decline;
And wearied nature seeks a soft repose;
The stars bright shining, and the sky serene,
Silence seems list'ning as the water flows.

From all around the inspiration comes
As the mild breezes of the spring advance,
The op'ning buds dispense their sweet perfume,
And trembling light beams on the eddies dance.

So when the tide of life serenely flows
And health's sweet gales the prosp'rous voyage attend,
With nature's charms th' enraptured fancy glows,
And these gay scenes the poet's themes befriend.

The morning's fragrance, the refreshing shade,
The murmur'ing waters and the cooling breeze,
The lofty mountain and the rough cascade
Delight the senses and the fancy please."⁷

In Doctor Watson's "Pastoral View on the Advance of Spring," written a year before the foregoing was published by Asher Miner, there runs the same charming rural feeling and sentiment:

"Though the weather be broken it yet is the spring;
The frogs make a croaking and chirping birds sing;
The wheat and the rye are arraying in green,
The clover is growing and soon will be seen,

The nights are a shortening to add to the day,
The waters are flowing and hastening away,
The bees are a flying, the lambs are at play,
Old April is passing, it soon will be May,
The trees are a budding and merry birds sing—
All nature revives at the coming of spring."

* * * * *

7 The first five stanzas are part of those originally written an hundred years ago, the sixth a verse of the new composition. The ode sings the praises of the "Flowing Delaware."

Some of Doctor Watson's admirers believe the verses he wrote on the misfortunes of Elizabeth Ferguson are his best. She was the daughter of Doctor Græme, and her husband, a Scotchman, went off with the British at the evacuation of Philadelphia, 1778, leaving her to fight the battles of life alone. She was a poetess, and a lady of distinguished literary abilities, writing under the *nom de plume* of "Laura." He wrote:

"Can the muse that laments the misfortunes of love
Draw a shade o'er the sorrowful tale,
That Laura was cheated, and fully could prove
That Scotchman have honor that sometimes may fail."

At the death of Doctor Watson a friendly hand wrote:

"He is gone, who the lyre could awaken
To ecstasy's magical thrill,
Laeskekikie,* thy mount is forsaken,
And the harp of thy poet is still."

Paul Preston,⁹ as well as his two daughters, wrote considerable poetry. His production entitled "Solomoncis," was of considerable length. The following is all of the fifth book of this unfinished poem:

"Now let the muse in meditation deep,
With humble awe, disturb the silent sleep
Of David's harp, and sweep the sounding strings
Till notes harmonious utter wondrous things.
That harp whose awful music would recall
That holy sense which had forsaken Saul,
Whose powerful charms had often disposses't
And drove the evil spirit from his breast,
Now be employ'd a nobler theme to raise,
Blest with the clearer light of gospel days,
The fields of heavenly wonder to explore,
And sing of matters never sung before,"

He translated the works of Torquatus on the "Consolation of Philosophy," from the Latin, which his friends had published as a tribute to his memory after his death—printed by Asher Miner, Doylestown, 1808. Among his productions in verse was a narrative of "The Captivity of Benjamin Gilbert and Family," who were taken by the Indians, 1780, which had considerable celebrity at the time. He left behind him a manuscript work on surveying, and another that teaches the uses to which a straight stick and compass can be applied. In 1787 his friend, and former pupil, Jonathan Ingham, dedicated to him an English translation of the Epitaph of Theocritus on Hipponax, which is "humbly inscribed to my well-esteemed friend and tutor, Paul Preston."

Samuel Johnson, Buckingham, in his day, was one of the most cultivated and scholarly men of the county, and fond of poetizing. His manners were popular, and he had political influence. One hundred years ago he owned and lived on the farm (now Colonel Henry D. Paxson's), on the New Hope

8 Buckingham mountain.

9 He died about 1804 or 1805.

pike. The following written in a young lady's album, is given because its length best suits our limited space :

"Lady, I thus meet thy request,
Else should I not have deemed it best
To scribble on this spotless page,
With the weak, trembling pen of age.
I've written in *Time's* album long,
Sketches of life with moral song,
Blotted in haste full many a leaf,
Whose list of beauties might be brief.

Could I some pleasing views now glean,
'Twould make at best a winter scene;
On the *bleak* side of seventy years
How scar the foliage appears;
And frost-nipt flowers we strive in vain
By culture to revive again;
The snows of time my temples strew,
Warning to bid the muse adieu."

The lines addressed to his wife on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, and those on the "Harp," are considered among his best productions. His "Vale of Lahaseka," a charming valley in Buckingham, written about 1835, is too long to be inserted, but we give a few verses to show its pleasant, flowing meter :

"From the brow of Lahaseka, wide to the west,
The eye sweetly rests on the landscape below;
'Tis blooming as Eden when Eden was blest,
As the sun lights its charms with his evening glow.

Flow on, lovely streamlets, in silvery pride,
From the hills on the west send your bounty afar,
As you brightly burst forth from their dark sylvan sides,
And fancy delight with your crystaline car.

Ere civilized Man here exerted his power,
The Native had cultured this spot on its plains.
To freedom and joy had devoted the hour,
And love lit his torch in their happy domains.

* * * * *

As our vale rose in beauty, refinement began,
Taste touched and retouched tho' simple her art;
Then more intellectual Youth rose up to Man,
And the civilized virtues embellished the heart.

* * * * *

To Friendship and Virtue may long be devoted
The Vale of Lahaseka, pride of the plains;
For charms intellectual her daughters be noted,
And Wisdom and Science enlighten'd her swains."¹⁰

¹⁰ Lahaseka, a mountain in Buckingham, lying nearly north-east and south-west, about two miles in length near the middle of the valley. This is the Indian name.

Mr. Johnson's humorous poem, entitled "The Banking Rats; a Fable," portraying the disastrous failures of a bank, is one of his best, and as applicable now as when written.

The two daughters of Samuel Johnson, Eliza, who married Jonathan Pickering, both now deceased, and Ann, wife of the late Thomas Paxson, of Buckingham, inherited the poetic fire of their father. Of Mrs. Pickering's verse we copy a few stanzas of her lines addressed to Halley's comet, (1835), after it had disappeared from this hemisphere:

"Thou hast gone in thy brightness thou beautiful star,
With the train of refulgence that streamed from thy car;
Where Philosophy's eagle flight never may soar,
Nor e'en Fancy's bold pinion attempt to explore.

* * * * *

When the stars of the morning triumphantly sang,
And the shouts of archangels in joyfulness rang,
Was *then* thy glad orb launched on ether's vast deep,
Unchanging for ages, its pathway to keep.

What spheres has thy lamp's rich æfulgency warmed,
'Mong suns and through systems, unharmed, unharmed?
In safety and peace was thy swift career bent,
Or in fearful concussion to rend or be rent?

Was thine the dread task in rude fragments to shiver
Some world like our own into new worlds to sever?
Such, philosophers tell, might the Asteroids be—
Do *these* owe their separate existence to thee?

* * * * *

Speed on, glorious one, in thy wonderful course,
From the beams of our sun gain new light and new force;
Still roll on through ether thy chariot sublime,
Till Eternity springs from the ruins of Time."

Mrs. Paxson wrote considerable poetry, and although we dare hardly trust our uncultivated judgment to make a selection, we venture to present our readers her stanzas entitled "A Thanksgiving," as not unworthy the reputation of the writer

"For the morning's ruddy splendor,
For the noontide's radiant glow;
For the golden smile of sunset,
Illuming all below;
For flowers, thou types of Eden,
That gem the verdant sod,
And seem to ope their petals
To tell us of our God.

They flood the silent wilderness
With beauty and perfume;
They bloom around our pathway,
They blossom on the tomb;

They are alphabets of angels,
 Though written on the sod;
 And if man would read them wisely,
 Might lead his soul to God.

For the Spring, with all its promise,
 For the Summer's boundless store;
 For Autumn's richer treasures,
 And the Winter's wilder roar;
 For the joyous evening fireside,
 By thought and feeling awed;
 For the loving hearts around it,
 I thank Thee, Oh, my God.

For the memories that encircle
 The happy days gone by;
 For the holy aspirations
 That lift the soul on high;
 For the hope in brighter regions,
 By seraph footsteps trod,
 To meet the lost and loved ones,
 I thank Thee, Oh, my God."

Mrs. Paxson was born in January, 1782, and married to Thomas Paxson, 1817.

Nicholas Biddle, in his life and death a Bucks countian, was a poet of wide reputation. A man of large and careful cultivation, he devoted a portion of his leisure, at his beautiful home on the Delaware, in courting the muse. Of his productions, "An Ode to Bogle"¹¹ became popular on its appearance and is still remembered and quoted. It was written July 16, 1829, and dedicated, "with a piece of mintstick," to Meta Craig Biddle, his granddaughter, aged four years. We have only room for a few stanzas of this ode:

* * * * *

"Hail! mayest thou, Bogle, for thy reign
 Extends o'er Nature's wide domain,
 Begins before our earliest breath,
 Nor ceases with the hour of death;
 Scarce seems the blushing maiden wed,
 Unless thy care the supper spread;
 Half christened only were that boy
 Whose heathen squalls our ears annoy?
 If, service finished, cakes and wine
 Were given by any hand but thine,
 And Christian burial e'en were scant
 Unless his aid the Bogle grant.

¹¹ Bogle, the subject of the ode, whom Mr. Biddle calls a "colorless colored man," was a light mulatto, and a well-known character of the day, who resided on Eighth, near Sansom street, Philadelphia. He united the vocations of public waiter and undertaker, frequently officiating at a funeral in the afternoon, and at a party the evening of the same day, presenting on all occasions, the same gravity of demeanor.

* * * * *

Death's senechal, 'tis thine to trace
 For each his proper look and place;
 How aunts should weep where uncles stand,
 With hostile cousins hand in hand;
 Give matchless gloves, and fitly shape
 By length of face the length of crape.
 See him erect, with lofty tread,
 The dark scarf streaming from his head,
 Lead forth his groups in order mete
 And range them grief-wise in the street;
 Presiding o'er the solemn show
 The very Chesterfield of woe.

* * * * *

No jot of honor will he bate,
 Nor stir toward the churchyard gate
 Till the last person is at hand
 And every hat has got its band.
 Before his stride the town gives way,
 Beggars and belles confess his sway;
 Drays, prudes, and sweeps, a startled mass,
 Rein up to let his cortege pass;
 And death himself, that ceaseless dun,
 Who waits on all, yet waits for none,
 Now bears a greater waiter's tone,
 And scarcely deems his life his own.

* * * * *

Nor less, stupendous man! thy power
 In festal than in funeral hour,
 When gas and beauty's blended rays
 Set hearts and ball-rooms in a blaze.
 Or spermaceti's light reveals
 More inward bruises than it heals.
 In flames each belle her victim kills,
 And sparks fly upward in quadrilles;
 Like icebergs in an Indian clime
 Refreshing Bogle breathes sublime—
 Cool airs upon that sultry stream
 From Roman punch and frosted cream."

The *jeu d'esprit* closed with a stanza addressed to the little granddaughter of the author:

"Meta, thy riper years may know
 More of this world's fantastic show,
 In thy time, as in mine, shall be
 Burials and pound-cake, beaux and tea;
 Rooms shall be hot and ices cold,
 And flirts be both as 'twas of old.
 Love, too, and mintsticks shall be made,
 Some dearly bought, some lightly weighed;
 As true the hearts, the forms as fair,

An equal joy, and beauty there;
 The smile as bright, as soft the ogle,
 But never, never such a Bogle!"

Samuel Blackfan, a farmer and minister among Friends of Solebury, a man of many eccentricities, wrote considerable poetry seventy-five years ago. He was the son of Edward Blackfan, and born on a farm on the Windy Bush road, lately owned by Mahlon Atkinson. He introduced poetry into all his sermons. He was found dead in his wagon on the road from Philadelphia, between the Fox-chase and Sorrel Horse. We make the following extracts from his "Ode to the Winter Sun:"

"Fair fountain of heat,
 In bleak winter so sweet,
 Every sensible person w'd perish;
 Yes, rather expire
 Than to witness thy fire,
 Discontinue, creation to cherish.

How cheerful and warm
 Coming after a storm,
 Is the heat from thy orb emanating;
 To the people of earth,
 Animation and mirth
 In the room of despondence creating.

When thy sister, the moon,
 At the brilliance of noon,
 Eclipses thy splendor awhile;
 Every creature is sad,
 Till thy countenance glad
 Re-creates it again by its smile.

How stupendous and grand,
 The adorable Hand
 That created The Luminous Ocean,
 To brighten our eyes
 As thou coursest the skies,
 While thy beams kindle warmth by their motion."

The following, from the same author, the first two verses of lines to "The Belles" are not too old to be appreciated at the present day:

"I apportion a part of each week
 To dressing my hair with a comb,
 And the rend'ring it tidy and sleek,
 Even when I continue at home.

But when I determine to visit
 The house of a neighboring girl,
 I adorn it, and trim it, and friz it,
 In front, into many a curl."

The meter of the following, by the same, is charming:

"Meandering streams, romantic glades,
And winds that pass thro' twilight shades,
Retiring from the west;
The saffron moon, the vernal grove,
Have still the magic pow'r to move,
And harmonize the breast."

His lines addressed to "The Carter" are probably among the best he ever wrote—beginning:

"The carter that crosses the tall Allegheny,
Is happier than Jews with their gold;
He matters not whether the weather be rainy,
Or keen-blowing, frosty and cold.
When he quits his dear Pittsburgh companions awhile,
And from Anna prepares to depart,
He perceives by the sorrow that saddens her smile,
That he hath a high place in her heart."

Among our later poets, the late Samuel Swain,¹² of Bristol, probably stood at the head. He was born on his father's farm, Bensalem, but removed into Bristol at ten years of age. A sickly boyhood and a retired place of birth had something to do in shaping his after life, and he learned early to love Nature and Harmony. His cottage-home overlooked the beautiful Delaware, and there he courted the muse in sweet retirement and cultivated the affections. Quoting from one of his productions, it may with truth be said, that years left no frost upon a heart

"That throbs for beauty and for truth
And divine in art."

Mr. Swain was the son of exemplary members of the society of Friends; was married, 1850, and his taste for divine art did not disqualify him for contact with the world, and the rougher routine of making a living. He was the author of so many good things, we hesitate in making a choice, but present the following:

FROM "LAUREL HILL."

"When I must leave the hearts I fondly love
And all the beauty of this bright green earth,
I ask no labored stone this form above
With words that tell a doubting world my worth.
The only monument my soul desires
Shall be the rainbow bent o'er falling tears—
The blessed radiance from the kind heart's fires
My love hath kindled thro' departed years!"

¹² Samuel Swain descended from Quaker ancestry, his great-grandfather, Benjamin Swain, coming here from England about 1725. He was born May 7, 1820, and died at his home in Bristol, April 17, 1900, survived by his widow and a married daughter. He was married, 1850, to Martha Frost, and they celebrated their golden wedding a week before his death. He was a man of strong intellect and deep convictions, with a high standard of duty. He wrote much in verse and many beautiful poems came from his pen. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Swain was a minister among Friends.

FROM "THE FRONT DOOR."

"The love of beauty grows with love of home,
 And as they fill the soul
 They draw us nearer to that love Supreme,
 Whose presence makes us whole.
 From all the beauteous and the dear of earth,
 We frame the amaranth bowers,
 And fill the glory of the angel's home
 With the lowlier sweets of ours!"

We close the selections, from Mr. Swain, with "By the Sea," written at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, August, 1873, and esteemed one of his best productions:

"Day after day I weary not of thee,
 Blue wonder of the world! and tune my ear
 Morning and evening with a fresh delight
 To thy unbroken hymn. My fitful heart
 Takes home the lesson of thy constant praise
 Ashamed of its poor worship. I feel my soul,
 With all its wavering purposes ascend
 To nobler range of power while gazing out
 O'er the green desert of thy liliated waves
 Climbing toward Heaven. My life and care
 Grow paltry in thy light of visions born
 At thy mysterious verge! *Out from myself*
 I travel on thy breast in search of Him
 Who holds thy waters in his forming hand,
 For no such causeway to the invisible world
 As thine, is mapped on matter! Evermore
 Moving to purification, powerful,
 Unchanged thro' centuries, what can lead like Thee
 To Thought's great Father?"

The messengers

Of Commerce whitening o'er thy perilous waste,
 The nerves of lightning trembling 'thwart thy deep
 Foundation floors, bearing the messages
 Of hope and fear, of joy and sobbing grief
 From heart to parted heart, attune thy psalm
 With the sweet triumphs and divine advance
 Of human love and peace! The waves roll on
 The progress of the World. They waft the fair
 Kind messengers of Truth from land to land,
 And link the fortunes of all climes!

Father of being

And Arbiter of earth for evermore,
 Bring into harmony all nations round
 The borders of Thy deep. Speed on the day
 When murderous war and servitude shall cease
 To crimson these pure waves, whose choral tones
 Lead human hearts to Thee!"

Some eighty years ago, a few persons, inclined to letters, organized "The Lumberville Literary and Debating Society," which stimulated the poetic talent of the neighborhood. In the society's book of record are found several effusions of the local poets dropped into the "box," and read at the next meeting. We print two of these—the first "An Acrostic on Music," by Henry Greatorex: ^{12½}

"'Midst the dark ruins of despair,
Unhappiness and woe—
Securely bless'd by Thee while there,
In time of need, in time of care,
Can ceaseless pleasures flow."

"THE ROSE."

BY WILLIAM C. ELY.¹³

"Look yonder," says Harry, "that full, blushing rose,
How delightful it is to our view;
Its stem gently bends as the soft zephyrs blow,
'Tis an emblem, dear Anna, of you.

Its sweet-scented fragrance spreads an odor around,
'Tis delicious to soul and to eye;
But, now look again—it lies on the ground,
It has lost all its rubicund dye.

Such, Anna, is life, a day, and we're gone,
To-morrow we yield our last breath;
That rose has once bloomed, but its blooming is done,
And its beauties are shrouded in death.

Our life is a barge on the gulph-stream of woe,
(This rose is a typical view;)
Tho' pleasures may beam for awhile here below,
They will flee from the stalk where they grew.

This barge may be wreck'd on the quicksands of youth
Ere they double the cape of "Old age;"
Then here let us learn from the lesson of truth
That true modest virtue's a blessing forsooth
That will bear us thro' life's latest stage."

^{12½} Henry Greatorex or Greatrake, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, about 1800, resided in Solebury, 1823-24, and was a frequent contributor to the Lumberville Society. A number of his pieces are preserved. He left the neighborhood about 1825 or 1826, and his subsequent career is unknown.

¹³ Was a son of Jesse Ely, born near Carversville the beginning of the last century. He was fond of music, literature and poetry from his youth, and was a frequent contributor to the "box," while he taught school in the neighborhood. He went West and died there. "The Rose" was written in March, 1823.

ON THE "DEATH OF HENRY CLAY."

BY MARTIN J. HEAD.¹⁴

"A glorious orb has fallen! but fallen like the sun
 Who sinks to rest in splendor when his daily task is done;
 Yet whose brightness, never dying, lends to other orbs the light
 That breaks with lesser radiance on the gloomy brow of night.

He has passed away forever! but his genius liveth on
 Like the light that lingers with us when the god of day has gone;
 And other orbs that follow in the coming lapse of time
 Will borrow from the brightness of this leading light sublime."

"THE COMING OF MAY."

BY CYRUS LIVEZEY.¹⁵

"The storms of winter are over and gone,
 And the sun gently smiles o'er hill-top and lawn;
 The bright streams are murmuring on every hand,
 'And the voice of the turtle is heard in the land.'

The trees are all budding in beauty again,
 The wheat fields enliven the hill-slope and plain—
 In the meadows the violets are dripping with dew,
 And cloth'd in their vestments of heavenly blue.

The birds sing their lays in the forest once more,
 Rejoicing that winter's stern reign is o'er;
 The children are merry and lustily play,
 While the old folks rejoice at 'The coming of May.'"

George Johnson, son of Edwin E. and Anna E. Johnson, Upper Makefield, where he was born March 5, 1845, was a gifted young man. He was brought up on a farm and obtained his education at a common school, except two terms at the Carversville high school. From birth to manhood he was surrounded by rural influences, which ministered to the contemplative in his character. He developed a taste for literature, and especially poetry, at an early age, but his

14 Mr. Head was the son of Joseph Head, Lumberville, born August 11, 1819. He exhibited great talent for drawing in his youth, and was a pupil of Edward Hicks, at Newtown. He afterward spent several years in Italy, studying and practicing art, and also in Brazil. On his return he established himself in New York, where he took high rank as an artist. He contributed a good deal to the public press and paid some attention to poetry.

15 Mr. Livezey, storekeeper and postmaster at Lumberville, was a member of the old literary society at that place, and patronized the "box," but "The Coming of May" was written in a young lady's album. He was a frequent worshiper at the feet of one of the Nine, and died some years ago.

modesty hid him from publication until the age of eighteen, when some of his early effusions were published in the *Bucks County Intelligencer*. Having a taste for journalism he went to Philadelphia, 1871, and engaged as news editor on the *North American*, and was subsequently on the *Saturday Evening Post* and other papers. His literary labors broke down his health, and he was obliged to retire to Solebury to recuperate, where he died May 20, 1875, at the early age of thirty. In June, 1874, he married Miss Mary Shoemaker, of Philadelphia. Since his death a volume of his poems have been issued from the press. Of Mr. Johnson's verse we have only room for one production:

"TEARS."

"Long ago, long ago,
 Ah, Earth remembers well,
 On the dews of Paradise
 From our mourning mother's eyes,
 The first tear fell—
 The first of human woe!
 Since then, since then,
 From the eyes and hearts of men,
 How full has been the flow!

Tears of joy, tears of pain,
 Some as sad as on the leaf
 Drops the dreary autumn rain,
 With a patient, meek despair;
 Some like April showers brief,
 When the opening heavens again
 Show even more fair.
 O! delicious, balmy grief,
 A kind of bliss thou art!
 Thy drops destroy no bloom.
 Tears that never outward start,
 But fall inward on the heart,
 These sear and consume.

Alas! the tears we see
 Are not the half that fall.
 We hide our misery—
 God only knoweth all.
 The face puts on a smile,
 Yet all the weary while
 The heart tastes gall.
 We mask our deepest woes,
 For bitterer tears are shed
 For the living than the dead
 That no one knows.

O, Earth! there comes a day
 When a sweet voice from on high
 Shall beam downward through the sky,

Fresh from Heaven, and say:
'Weep no more! Weep no more!
For the living nor the dead.
Sorrow's long, long night is o'er,
The last tear is shed!'
But how many years,
But how many tears
Before those words are said!"

Jerome Buck,^{15½} eldest son of Samuel and Martha Buck, was born at Doylestown, 1835. He was a pupil of George Murray, and finished his scholastic education with Rev. Samuel Aaron, at Norristown. He afterward studied law, and, on being admitted to the bar, settled at New York. Mr. Buck found time to tread the paths of literature, and with a natural love of poetry his pen not infrequently wandered into that region. In 1865 he was married to Miss Kate McGrath, Kentucky. Of Mr. Buck's poetry we give the following:

"THE WISH."

"The bird will e'en its broken wing
Re-wound to find its mate,
Must then this heart, so hurt by love,
Be scarred and desolate?"

The wave tho' marred upon the sands
Will distant seas explore,
Is it then sure this injured heart
Must venture love no more?

The rose, though torn, with odor sweet
Its debtor makes the wind,
Doth love owe naught to this poor heart
Which is to love so kind?.

The harp whose strings are mutilate
Sweet strains doth yet retain—
It will! this heart, so silent, will
Vibrate with love again!"

^{15½} Jerome Buck, who died at New York, February 21, 1900, in his sixty-fifth year, was a descendant of Nicholas Buck, who came to this country from Thionille, Loraine, 1752, landing at Philadelphia and shortly settling in Springfield township, Bucks county. His mother was a daughter of Josiah Y. Shaw, Doylestown, a woman of great beauty, and from whom the son inherited his brilliant qualities. On the death of his father his mother married John Titus, Esquire, with whom Mr. Buck read law. Mr. Titus reached the Supreme bench of Arizona and died while there. Mr. Buck was one of the most brilliant men born in Bucks county, in the past century.

"CHRISTABEL."

"Where the zephyr softly breathes
 And gold seeds burst their golden sheathes,
 Where birds no chorus leave unsung
 Her ear to charm against his tongue—
 To kiss lips riper than the grain,
 Long sues he Christabel in vain.

Where the frost makes silver tips
 Of stubble-tops—with ashen lips
 Rustic Christabel is sighing,
 Hope itself within her dying:
 'He comes not!' sooner comes the snow,
 And Christabel will lie below."

Among our later poets, Thaddeus S. Kenderdine, son of the late John E. Kenderdine, of Lumberville, has a very respectable standing. Born, 1836, he received a good, but not liberal education, dividing his time between work and school. Seeking a little adventure in the summer, 1858, he drove an ox-team across the plains to Salt Lake City, whence he continued to San Francisco, and returned home by way of the Isthmus, 1859. During the Civil war he served as a lieutenant in the One Hundredth and seventy-fourth Pennsylvania regiment. Mr. Kenderdine has written several things that have the stamp of a true poet. Among his best productions are "The Graveyard," "The Old Mill," "The Old Meeting-house," and a poem of one hundred and thirty-eight lines entitled, "At Gettysburg," in which battle his younger brother, Robert, fell mortally wounded. His friends consider the last the finest thing he has written. We insert a few verses from two of his poems, as we have not room for more:

"THE GRAVEYARD."¹⁶

* * * * *

"Like ghastly, goblin sentinels,
 Keeping their watch and ward,
 The tombstones picket the field of death,
 Solemnly standing guard.
 Wearied with watching since time far gone
 Some lean over and some lie prone.

The gates stand invitingly open,
 Beckoning mortals to come;
 From the sandy soil, with little toil,
 Can be scooped a mortal's home.
 The populous charnel-house seems to say,
 "Ho! life-wearied children, come this way!"

16 Written for the *Doylestown Democrat* in 1862.

A grim old man is the sexton,
 With his well-worn mattock and spade;
 He joyfully welcomes new-comers
 To the fresh-dug home he has made.
 He heareth, unmoved, the rattling clod,
 And deftly pats the arching sod.

* * * * *

Form of mold the purest,
 Cheeks kissed by clustering curls,
 Eyes that dazzle like sunbeams,
 Teeth outrivaling pearls;
 What are they all in these halls so lone?
 Nothing! ah, nothing but dust and bone!

* * * * *

Well that the hopes of mortals
 Triumph o'er their fears;
 The body may rot and be forgot
 In the dreamy lapse of years.
 Fear shrinks at the sight of Death's drear halls,
 While hope leaps over the graveyard walls."

* * * * *

"THE OLD MILL."¹⁷

"Half hidden by weeping willows,
 At the foot of a wood-crowned hill,
 Nestling in quiet beauty,
 Standeth the old grist-mill.
 Its roof is seamed and moss-covered,
 And tottering is its wall,
 And silent and still is the old water-wheel,
 All clasped in time's enthrall.

* * * * *

Hark, how the mill-stones rumble
 As the golden grain leaps through,
 List to the clattering "damsel"
 Shaking the aguish "shoe;"
 Swiftly is gliding the belting,
 The cogs whirl round in a maze,
 And with mute surprise in my juvenile eyes,
 I wondering stand and gaze.

There stands the miller musing
 On the ups and downs of—Corn;
 His form appears bowed down with years
 And the weighty sacks he's borne.

17 Published in the *Doylestown Democrat*, 1862.

Dust wraps him 'round like a halo,
 Dented and dingy is his hat—
 An honest old man was the miller, I ween,
 Though, *on dit*, his swine were fat.

Weighing out quarters of flour,
 Measuring bushels of feed,
 Plenty of grist-work his dower,
 Plenty of water his need.
 Toiling from morn till even,
 Grinding the golden grain,
 When death one day chanced over that way
 And heavenward jogged the twain.

* * * * *

And now the grist-mill standeth
 Cheerless and silent and old,
 Owls and bats through the windows
 Are flitting fearless and bold;
 Time and the rats are gnawing
 At rafter, and beam, and floor,
 And soon the old mill, so silent and still,
 Will crumble to rise no more!

Oh! what is life but a grist-mill,
 Where Right is ground down by Power,
 Where Fashion is grinding its millions
 Into very indifferent flour;
 Where Vice is crushing out Virtue,
 Where Mammon is grinding the Poor,
 Where grists of cares, and hopes, and fear,
 Pass in and out at the door."

* * * * *

A poetic vein runs through all the sons of John E. Kenderdine. Robert, born 1851, wrote considerable in prose and verse, probably his best production being a poem entitled "After The Battle." His elder brother, Watson, is the author of "A Satire" on poetry, and one other production published in *The Olive Branch*, 1849.

Isaac Walton Spencer, the youngest son of Amos and Ann Spencer, was born in the old family homestead, Northampton, 1815. He received his education at the common schools and taught during the early part of his life in the middle and lower sections of the county, being a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Literary Chronicle* and *Newtown Journal*, and later to the *Bucks County Intelligencer*. After engaging in mercantile pursuits in the county, and subsequently in Philadelphia, he returned, 1860, and spent the remainder of his days on a farm in Warwick, where he died, February, 1868. He married Mrs. Louisa Michener, daughter of John Jamison, Warwick, and widow of Dr. Charles P. Michener, Newtown. Mr. Spencer wrote and published considerable, and the selection we have made first appeared in the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, 1849.

"YOUTH."

"I wist I were a youth again, a careless, happy youth
 Without a thought of grief or care, all innocence and truth,
 As when in life's effulgent morn each vernal leaf and flower
 Told but of hopes, when sere and dry, of spring's reluming power.
 Then, 'neath the spreading vine-clad tree, sweet voices full of love
 Spoke to the trusting heart of hope on earth and bliss above,
 And waters bright, whose murmuring streams flow joyously away,
 Are emblems of our fleeting dreams of joys that soon decay.
 Alas! they told a happy tale, those scenes of early days!
 Too soon the brightest colors pale, the sweetest flower decays:
 Affection's kindest smile may greet, sweet sympathy may bind
 In concord, harmony and truth, mind with its kindred mind.
 Yet doubts their dark'ning shadows may around our pathway cast,
 And thro' the mist affection's smile, sunlight of love, be lost.
 But hope, immortal, whose bright ray can penetrate the gloom,
 Remains, till lost in certainty, beyond the quiet tomb.
 Vain wish! could I recall again those days, so free from care,
 So full of hope and buoyancy, back from the things that were,
 I would not so; the path of life is strewn with thorns and flowers;
 Vain, transitory, are its joys, even in our happiest hours.
 Earth is not our abiding place, I would not alway stay
 Where 'sins the fairest forms deface and all things feel decay,
 Where sorrows meet us ere we deem our happiness begun,
 And, in each cup of joy we quaff, some bitter dregs are run.
 In youth our hearts and hopes are bright, our home a blissful place,
 Loved thoughts and images arise as now its scenes we trace.
 In after life our paths diverge, we grope our dubious way,
 Through darkness and uncertainty by reason's bright'ning ray.
 But even reason fails to guide the thoughts thro' mists of time
 In search of perfect happiness—the font of Truth sublime.
 Still Hope leads on—Faith, freely given, points smilingly above,
 Earth fades from view—we see the source of Light, and Life, and Love."

Allen Livezey, descended of an old family of the county, and the son of Robert and Sarah L., was born in Solebury township, January 11, 1811. He developed an early attachment for books and was very fond of writing verses. On his marriage he settled in Lumberville, but afterward spent several years in Philadelphia, whence he returned, and settled first at Taylorsville and then removed to Yardleyville. He contributed prose sketches and snatches of poetry to the county papers, etc. His verses "To Cuttalossa," a delightful retreat near Lumberville, we give below:

"How often in my youthful days
 I've walked along thy winding ways,
 When shaded from the sun's bright rays,
 How dear was Cuttalossa.

But what a change in fifty years,
 I hardly can refrain from tears,

My mind is haunted so with fears
For the fate of Cuttalossa.

How wild and how romantic then
The path along this silent glen—
Now shorn of all by grasping men
Where rolls old Cuttalossa.

Near by the stream I used to run
To shoot the squirrel with my gun,
And there to fish I first begun
In thy waters, Cuttalossa.

But since the trees of ev'ry height
Have disappeared from human sight,
In shines the sun from morn till night
On dear old Cuttalossa.

No more the squirrels do we see
Nimbly leaping from tree to tree;
No fox is running wild and free
Along old Cuttalossa.

Thy streams grow less, ah! tell me why
At thy decline we heave a sigh,
And raise our voice to Him on high
To spare us Cuttalossa.

There are other writers of verse in Bucks county, whose productions are of a highly respectable character, and would do credit to our volume, but the length of the chapter warns us to bring it to a close and we have room for but few of these.

"WATER LILIES."

SIDNEY L. ANDERSON.¹⁸

"Do you know that the Lilies I hold in my hand,
Are wafting me back to the fairy land
Of my beautiful past? When we sailed that night
And watched in the Heavens the Pleiades' light;
Over all the stream with its wealth of flowers
Through those silently passing summer hours,
Lay the starlight's glitter, and shimmering glory,
And the "Lilies," and I heard the 'old, old story.'

To-night it is floating back to me,
That tender, witching mystery;—
In the starry silence, I hear once more,
The silvery splash of the dipping oar;
And the odorous Lilies that lay at my feet,
In their closed buds, held my secret sweet.

¹⁸ Formerly of Newtown.

Months passed, and Christmas bells were ringing,
 Glad voices of childhood, the 'Carols' were singing,
 'Neath the frosted splendor of mistletoe,
 Red lips were kissed in the yule log's glow;
 On the parlor walls hung the holly-wreath red
 With its crimson buds; and I—had my *dead*.
 Hearts pulsing with joy, and I so weary,
 My lips only murmured their 'miserere.'
 And when summer warmed the land into bloom,
 I gathered the Lilies to lay on your tomb.

As storm-tossed mariners recall
 Some coral belted, calm 'atoll,'
 Upon whose pulseless, sapphire breast,
 They safely moored their barque for rest;
 So I, to-night with tear-dimmed eye,
 Dream o'er that dream of bliss gone by.
 When my soul ensphered in your passionate love
 Smiled back, as the sea does, the Heaven above;
 And dreamed that your tenderness would be
 My haven of rest on Life's surging sea.

And the long, long summer to come, will set me
 Face to face with your memory;
 Never again shall Lilies' bloom,
 Fill the dewy night air with its rich perfume;
 And I not remember a starlit night
 (In the years that are dead) 'neath the pale moon-light,
 When the Lilies enstarred the rippling river,
 And we vowed to be 'tender and true' forever."

"GREEN ERIN."

CATHARINE MITCHEL.¹⁹

"And sure I was born in the Emerald Isle,
 Where the Shannon's rough waves are dashing,
 And I've stood on the shores of Dingle bay
 When the ocean's white surf was splashing.
 You would laugh in your sleeve, if ever you heard
 How I mingled the brogue with my blarney,
 And with my shilalah a bog trotter beat.
 When a boy, on the banks of Killarney.
 O, Erin, green Erin, is ever my home,—
 I live near the lake of Killarney.

The mixed rose of England is thorny, I ween;
 Like false friends, Scotch thistles are stinging;
 But the shamrock grows smooth on a fair maiden's cheek
 When its soft-tinted blossoms are springing;

¹⁹ Of Hulmeville. From her volume of poems entitled, "The Minstrel's Bride."

And all the fine folks in Edinburgh town
 Care not for Saint Pat or Saint Barney,
 But the priests in old Dublin will worship their names
 While the mossy turf grows in Killarney.
 O Erin, green Erin, is ever my home,—
 Let me dwell on the banks of Killarney.

Your lofty Ben Nevis, and Grampian hills
 You have grandly surnamed your Highlands;
 Let me hear the sound from the Rock Eagle's Nest,
 That re-echoes among the Islands.
 I've roamed o'er the heaths, the braes and the moors,
 But give me the sweet Groves of Blarney;
 I've seen your Loch Levin, Loch Ness, and Loch Tay,
 Still they are not like the lake of Killarney.
 O Erin, green Erin, is ever my home,—
 Let me sleep by the side of Killarney.

Your lads they are bold, your lassies are fair,
 And bright as the dews of the morning;
 Their hearts are as pure as the bridal wreath
 Our dear lady's brow now adorning;
 But one that I love is now waiting for me,
 And as sure as my name is O'Karney,
 I'll stay till this merry wedding is o'er,
 Then hurry me back to Killarney.
 O Erin, green Erin, is ever my home,—
 Let me rest by the lake of Killarney."

"EVENING THOUGHTS."

BY LIZZIE VAN DEVENTER.²⁰

"A solemn whiteness veils the sky
 With misty moonbeams trembling through,
 The winds are low as a lullaby
 And the hyacinth bells are full of dew.
 Their perfume floats upon the air
 And the night is full of wondrous calm,
 Save the strange, sweet music breathing there
 Like the waking notes of a seraph's psalm.

And my heart, like a captive bird, to-night
 Beats wildly against its prison bars,
 For I long for a glimpse of that world of light,
 Of that beautiful home beyond the stars,
 For a gleam from its streets of shining gold,
 For a rapturous strain from an angel's lute,
 For a clasp of the hands that have long been cold,
 And a word from the lips that have long been mute.

²⁰ Daughter of John Van Deventer, Richborough. Northampton township.

Six weary months! how the days creep by
 As we sadly wait on the lonely shore,
 With many a longing, many a sigh,
 For the loved and lost who have gone before,
 Their feet are pressing the golden strand,
 Their hearts are thrilling with perfect bliss,
 For, O! the glory of that bright land,
 And, O! the pain and woe of this!

And my tortured heart pours out on the night
 The burden of its anxious prayer:
 Do they love us still in that world of light?
 Do they long for us? Do they miss us there?
 Do they stand and wait at the pearly gate
 As they see us nearing the river's brim?
 Will the voices we know in the world below
 Be the first to chant the 'welcome hymn?'

Oh! the cry is vain, not a murmur mars
 The slumbrous stillness of the night,
 And through the mist the watching stars
 ' Seem to mock my prayer with their eyes of light.
 But a sweet, low whisper speaks within,
 'Peace, weary heart! Peace, child of dust!
 All hearts are blest in that land of rest!
 And I fold my hands in hope and trust."

"MOTHER, HOME, HEAVEN."

REBECCA SMITH.²¹

"Glorious trinity of words,
 Sweetest in the English tongue,
 What a magic spell ye weave,
 'Round the hearts of old and young.

Mother, cherished name the child's first lisping
 As it steps upon life's stage,
 Hallowed name the last that lingers,
 On the feeble lip of age.

How that name recalls to memory,
 Days and scenes of other years;
 How it thrills my heart with gladness,
 How it fills my eyes with tears.

Tears of fond affection falling
 For the loved ones passed away,
 Joy that one so kind and gentle,
 Watched me in life's early day.

21 Daughter of Mahlon Smith, of Erwinna.

Home, thou dear domestic altar,
 Ark of safety and of love,
 Where the mother waits to welcome
 Back again each wandering dove.

Here the spendthrift of life's vigor,
 Turns again with weary feet—
 And ambition's bankrupt votaries,
 Seek in thee a calm retreat."

"VOICES OF SHARON."

BY LAURA WATSON WHITE.²²

"Tell us a story, ye trees of the wild wood,
 Standing around us so stately and staid;
 Give us a glimpse of the times of your childhood
 As we cluster to-day in your Sharonite shade.
 Tell us of years when your tall tops o'er-reaching,
 Naught but an unbroken forest beheld;
 Ere the settler's sharp axe a *new* story came teaching,
 And your life-long companions by hundreds were felled.

Read us your history, rocks that lie sleeping,
 All through the hillsides of Sharon to-day—
 Valuable truths you must hold in your keeping,
 Wonderful secrets be hiding away.
 Feel ye no pride that we come to you pleading
 Just for a page from the depths of the Past?
 Think ye the lore too profound for our reading?
 Deem ye your pearls would be fruitlessly cast?

Modest gray mosses, that lovingly linger,
 Lining these by-ways we fearlessly tread;
 Can ye not sight us with unerring finger
 Back to a day, neither voiceless nor dead,
 When, through these denser shades stealthily creeping,
 Wild beasts instinctively lurked for their prey;
 While, in their tracks, with drawn bows, came leaping
 Types of a race as unfettered as they?

Waves of Neshaminy, ceaselessly flowing,
 Sing us a song of the ages at rest.
 Years are but waves that are going and going,
 Stopping nor staying at human behest.

²² Youngest daughter of the late Ephraim A. White and Lydia L. (Watson) White, Newtown, Pa. The subject of these verses was part of the Worth estate, near Newtown, fitted up many years ago as a pleasure resort, and now included in the George School property. They were recited at a dramatical, elocutionary and musical entertainment held at Newtown, 1885.

Rippled and danced ye as gaily and gladly
 Under the bow of the red man's canoe?
 Tumbled and rushed ye as wildly and madly
 Just as it still suits your fancy to do?

Soft airs of Sharon, that wander unheeding:
 Blustering breezes that sweep through its shade;
 Pause but a moment and list to our pleading;
 Why be so careless, or coy, or afraid?
 Was this your playground in years that had faded
 Down the dim aisles of the vista of Time,
 Ere e'en the red man your haunts had invaded,
 Or human ear noted your rhythmical rhyme?

Glorious sunlight, that over and over
 This spot hath lighted in ages agone;
 Beautiful Moon, who art always a rover,
 Hiding thy light from us ever anon;
 Stars of the morning, that never more clearly
 Sang in the past than you're singing to-day,
 Chant us a hymn that shall draw us more nearly
 Into the circle of scenes we love dearly—
 Scenes of an age that has faded away.

* * * * *

Pause we and listen: The voices are 'round us,
 Nature's sweet music that never is still;
 Only the language must ever confound us,
 Each, as he hearkens, interprets at will.
 Mellow with age are your choruses ringing,
 Voices of Sharon! and we, who, to-day
 List to the songs of the past you are singing,
 Feel, in your presence, like children at play."

"UNDER THE STARS."

EMILY F. SEAL.²³

"The moon moves grandly up the sky,
 The snow-hills flash its radiance back,
 The cold snow-hills, that stilly lie
 Along the highway's beaten track,
 Or stretch far out among the fields,
 Topped by the fences old and gray,
 And flank'd by naked woodland shields,
 As still, and bare, and bleak as they.
 The Christmas fires burn bright and clear,
 Shaming the moon-beams through the pane.
 The steady tramp of the coming year

²³ Eldest daughter of the late Joseph Fell, of Buckingham, and wife of William T. Seal, Philadelphia.

Echoes from mountain unto main.
The young New Year with a joyous bound
Steps where the Old Year, moaning, dies.
Well may he shake the grey beard round,
And scorn him as in death he lies.
For the sorrow and sin of years
We bury deep in his wide grave,
While a Nation's greeting of happy tears
Proclaims the *new* has come to save.²⁴
But I turn from the yule-logs' blaze,
The ringing promise of the dawn,
To where, beneath the moon's pale rays,
The camp-fire's light shines brightly on,
'Gainst dark pine woods the white tents gleam;
The weary soldiers silent lie.
Can I find 'mong the gathered groups
The glance of a familiar eye?
Is there a young head pillow'd there
Fill'd with dreams of his far off home?
The star-light on the soft bright hair
That I so lov'd to smooth and comb!
Where the Potomac's dark waves beat
Like caged bird 'gainst its prison bars,
Lies my brother in restless sleep,
To-night, under the gleaming stars?
Oft in the chill September time
I woke with shivering start and moan,
Dreaming the cricket's mournful chirp
Had been my brother's dying groan.
The weary days have come and gone
Since then when first his sword he bore,
And we have learned a patient way
For hearts so early grieved and sore.
But what to me are ringing bells,
And what to me the New Year's joy!
Under the glittering stars to-night
On snow-hills, lies our soldier-boy.
Oh, twinkling eyes from the dark sky,
Lit up by the cold moon's pale light,
Look from your royal home on high,
And guard my brother's bed to-night.
Look down, look down, your watches keep
As angels from the Father's throne,
Hover over his weary sleep.
Whisper him words from friends at home,
Breathe a charm through the still night air,
A shield from danger 'round him cast.
Make this, oh, stars, your nightly care,
And guide my brother home at last."

24 Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation.

Octavia E., daughter of Jacob Hill, was born, 1843, and came to Doylestown in her seventeenth year, where she made her home until her marriage to Henry J. Fahnestock, Gettysburg, October 17, 1872, whither she removed, and died four months after. Her poetic talent was principally developed while she lived in Bucks county, although she had written previously both in prose and poetry. She had decided ability, great perseverance, a quick imagination and showed wonderful talent in letter-writing. She taught for two years at the Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, with great success, and won for herself a high place among teachers and scholars by her energy, fondness for study, high regard for duty and her unfailing kindness and love for her pupils. During this period her mind showed great capability and gave promise of better things in the future, but she died when but thirty years old. Her friends have carefully preserved a few poetical treasures from her pen, of which we select the following:

"LENTEN THOUGHTS."

("Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."—Gospel for Quinquagesima Sunday.)

"The loving, joyous Christmas-tide is o'er,
The startled Magi seek the Babe no more,
The mother-wail is hushed on Rama's shore.

The Forty Days of Satan's tempting near,
The purple robe, the crown of thorns appear—
Afar, the cry of 'Crucify!' we hear.

As earth awaketh from her winter sleep
Our souls awake to sense of sin, so deep
That penitence can only pray and weep.

While early blossoms haste to hail the Spring,
And homeward-flying birds her message bring,
We lay our hearts before our suffering King.

Thou loving Christ, grant, while we weep with Thee,
Our tears of penitence may heartfelt be—
May we forsake our sins eternally.

Touch Thou our eyes, that, as thou passeth by,
Our darkened hearts may see and feel Thee nigh,
And, pleading, echo Bartimeus' cry.

Do what Thou wilt to make us Thine own—
O, Crucified! we would be Thine alone!
We pray Thee hear our penitential moan.

Whet'er Thou wilt, our hearts to purify,
Call us to Thee to live, for Thee to die—
But make us *feel* when "Jesus passeth by."

Miss Hill wrote considerable poetry, during the Civil war, of a martial character, which was much admired and copied into many newspapers. The following is an example.

"LET THEM REST."

BY OCTAVIA HILL.²⁵

"Let them rest, the fight is over,
And the victory bravely won,
Softly wrap their banner 'round them,
Lay them low, their work is done.
Rest in peace!
Rest in peace!
Rest in peace—the fight is over,
And the vict'ry all is won.

Never more the roar of battle
E'er shall break on comrades' sleep,
Safe the rest they've won and o'er it
Angel-sentries' guardiance keep.
Nevermore!
Nevermore!
Nevermore shall foe surprise them
For the angels guardiance keep.

Many a flower this laughing May-time
In a hero's heart hath root—
Sweet thy slumber 'neath the blossoms,
Till their deeds have borne the fruit.
Slumber on!
Slumber on!
Slumber on beneath the blossoms,
Till your deeds have borne the fruit.

Let the flags float out above them,
Let the music fill the air;
In the hearts of those who love them
It shall echo like a prayer.
Free the flags!
Free the flags!
That the stars they died defending,
Still may shine upon them there.

Leave we now, our martyr brothers,
All to God and mem'ry then,
Till within the great thereafter,

²⁵ Written for the dedication of the 104th Regiment monument, Doylestown, and read on the occasion, May 30, 1868.

Freedom's armies rise again.
 So farewell!
 Ah, farewell!
 Till within the Great Hereafter,
 Peace proclaimed, we meet again.

"LET THE BELLS BE TOLLED."

BY M. A. HESTON.²⁶

(Upon hearing of the death of George Peabody, orders were given in many of the New England towns that the bells should be tolled.)

"Toll the bell loudly—a great man is dead,
 Ring out a requiem, let tears be shed;
 Noble and great to the end of his days,
 Toll the bell loudly, sound forth his praise.

Toll the bell sadly, a good man is gone,
 Earth cannot but miss him from out of her throng;
 Just to his fellow-man, good to the poor,
 Toll the bell sadly, lives he no more.

Toll the bell grandly, a noble man sleeps;
 Royalty honors him, poetry weeps;
 'The poor ye have with you,' he remembered indeed,
 Toll the bell grandly, it is truly his meed.

Toll the bell gently, a kind man rests,
 Rests from his labors which thousands have blessed;
 For out of his bounty, how many have fed,
 Toll the bell gently, George Peabody's dead.

Toll ye bells softly, as over the sea,
 Borne 'mid the wild winds and waves that are free;
 The friend of humanity comes home to his clay,
 Toll ye bells softly, as loved ones would pray."

"SUBMISSION."

BY REV. J. C. HYDE.²⁷

"Oh, God, Thou knowest best;
 And at Thy high behest,
 My soul shall sweetly rest,
 My soul shall rest.

²⁶ Wife of George T. Heston, of Newtown.

²⁷ The author of the above, Rev. J. C. Hyde, Bristol, was of New England birth, and a graduate of Colby University, Maine. Upon graduating he came to Bucks county,

A sinner saved by grace;
 I love Thy ways to trace,
 Thy saving truth to embrace,
 Thy truth to embrace.

Thy chastening rod I feel;
 Which wounds me but to heal,
 And only for my weal,
 But for my weal.

What e'er befalleth me;
 Though dark as night it be,
 By faith, my Lord I see,
 My Lord I see.

And falling at His feet,
 Claiming His promise sweet,
 In Him I am complete,
 In Him complete.

My heavenly home I see;
 'Tis waiting now for me;
 Oh! there I long to be,
 I long to be."

Bristol, October, 1883.

SONG OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

BY ELIZABETH LLOYD.

Christ in the heart, and his love in the nation, is the only cure for the ills which threaten us to-day.—[EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON AT THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.]

"Christ in the heart and his love in the nation!"
 Stronger are these than the gun or the sword;
 Dawns the new day of our country's salvation,
 Cleansed from her sins by the might of the Lord.
 Christ in the human heart,
 Teach us the better part,
 Save us from treachery, battle, and greed;
 Love be the nation's word,
 By every people heard,
 Love for humanity in its great need.

1848, and taught music some time and then a school. He was the first pastor of the Point Pleasant Baptist church, and afterward pastor of the Bristol church, which he resigned, 1871. He was a helpless invalid, several years before his death.

Angels of Bethlehem, sound your glad chorus,
Thrilling our souls by its message divine;
Warfare and carnage no more shall rule o'er us,
Brightly the star of our Saviour shall shine.
Star of the Prince of Peace,
Bring to us swift release,
Let not our brothers their brothers destroy;
Lead us to truly pray,
Show us the higher way,
Teach us that living for others is joy.

Flag of our fathers, float on in thy glory!
Always thy red stand for justice and law
Ever thy white tell the sweet gospel story.
Never thy blue in its truth show a flaw.
And every lustrous star
Shine from thy folds afar,
Over a people united and free;
Guarding this flag above,
Keep us, O God of Love,
Loyal to country, to manhood, and Thee.

Had we space we could increase our chapter to a volume. There are many others whose effusions we would gladly insert, but want of space forbids. We have met with but one poet among our Germans, who do not seem inclined to court the muse. The one to whom we refer is Daniel Horne, son of Valentine and Sarah Horne, born near Flatland church, Richland, about 1800. He taught school a number of years, and died about 1836, unmarried. He had a poetical turn of mind, and wrote a number of ballads, some of a religious cast, in German and English. They were quite popular throughout the upper end of the county seventy-five years ago, but we have not been able to procure any of his productions.

CHAPTER XXI.

MANORS AND LARGE LAND GRANTS.

Reserved tracts of land.—Pennsbury manor.—The Indian owner.—Granted to Captain Hyde and others.—Manor of Grimstead.—Penn succeeded to it.—Area.—Biddle's island.—Free Society of Traders.—Privileges of the corporation.—Its location.—Manor of Richlands.—Its contents.—Opened to settlers.—Manor of Perkasia.—A Grant to University of Pennsylvania.—Manor of Highlands.—The London company.—Their lands in Tinicum.—Their sale and purchase.

At the settlement of the colony William Penn reserved, within the limits of Bucks county, several large tracts he had laid off into Proprietary manors and for other purposes. These were the manors of Pennsbury, Highlands, Perkasia and Richlands, and the large tracts owned by the Free Society of Traders and the London Company. All these tracts were long since cut up and sold to numerous purchasers.

Pennsbury Manor, the home of William Penn, and the most important and interesting of the manors, was situated in Falls and embraced nearly half the township. It was once a royal domain, called *Scpessin*, or *Scpessing*, and purchased of an old Indian king, the reputed owner, but probably not until after Penn's arrival. There are several opinions as to the derivation of this name, the one coming nearest to it among the aborigines being "Nipissings," the name of a band of Algonquins living on the banks of Lake Nipissing, near Lake Huron, when Champlain first penetrated these wilds in 1615. The name is the same Lindstrom gives on his map, 1655, to the stream in Falls which Penn afterward named Welcome creek. Robert Crozier remembered when small vessels came up this creek, and the tides are now kept out by embankments. The tract which formed the Manor of Pennsbury appears to have been granted at different times to others before it came into possession of Penn. The 10th of October, 1664, Sir Robert Carre, in consideration of services in conquering the Dutch on the Delaware, granted to Captains Thomas Hyde and Thomas Morley, of the frigates Guinea and William and Nicholas, and to their heirs and assigns forever, "all that tract of land known or called by the Indian name of Chipussen, and now called by the name of the mannour of Grimstead, situated near the head of the said river of Delaware in America." The grantees pledged themselves to "plant and stock the said mannour," inside of six years, otherwise to be dispossessed. Captain Hyde was empowered to establish courts, and was clothed with all the rights and privileges of a Lord of the Manor. The grant, which covered the Manor of Pennsbury, was probably never confirmed by the

King. At that day the falls at Morrisville were known as "the head of the Delaware," and so spoken of in numerous documents. The 26th of January, 1672, Colonel Richard Nicolls granted to his nephew, Matthias Nicolls, by patent, a tract of land on the south side of the Delaware below the falls, called by the Indian name of "Chiepissing or "Sepessing,"¹ which covered the Hyde and Morley grants, and what was afterward Pennsbury. In 1675 Nicolls conveyed it to John Barry and company, who were allowed three years to settle it, owing to its distance from other plantations. Nothing came of these grants, for the respective grantees neither planted a colonist nor cleared an acre, and it was included in the tract that Sir Edmund Andros located for the Duke of York, 1675. The journal of the journey of Danker and Sluyter, down the Delaware, 1679, speaks of a grant, on the west side of the river between the falls and Burlington, made by Andros to one M. Arnout de la Grange,² shopkeeper of New York, which refers to the same tract of country, but we hear nothing more of it. As the terms of none of these conveyances had been carried out by the grantees, William Penn succeeded to all rights of the crown.

In 1684 the manor contained eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one acres, and some addition was made to it afterward. At different times in the next twenty years one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres were sold, including fourteen hundred acres to Arthur Cook, Philadelphia, about 1699. In 1703 William Penn, by deed of trust, settled the mansion-house, which he calls a "palace," with the land attached to it, on the elder branch of the family. According to the survey of Surveyor General Eastburn, the manor contained, in 1733, but five thousand eight hundred and thirty-two acres, exclusive of the six per centum reserved for roads. In 1764 John Hughes sued out a writ of common recovery against the manor, and was put in possession, but his title was not sustained. Three years after Edward Pennington, attorney for Ann Penn, advertised the manor for sale, when the provincial authorities laid claim to two thousand acres and tried to impeach her title. The quantity of land still varied. In 1764 we find it contained two gardens, two orchards, seven thousand acres of land, five hundred of meadow and two hundred of pasture. In 1777, it contained six thousand five hundred and fifty-eight, except the mansion portion of three hundred acres—in possession of Joseph Kirkbride, Bordentown, and Thomas Riché, "by virtue of certain articles of agreement and a certain indenture of bargain and sale, or feofment." On the 19th of March it was divided between Kirkbride and Riché by virtue of a deed of partition. The island in the Delaware, now called Newbold's, or Biddle's, island, was let to William Biddle for two lives, who was in possession, 1708. It was included in the manor, and Penn said it always belonged to the Indians on this side the river, who lived at Sepessin, or Pennsbury, and that he would not part with it for a thousand pounds, English money.

In 1792 the manor house and three hundred acres, reserved in the sale to Kirkbride and Riché, were sold by the heirs of Penn to Robert Crozier. The deed recites "all that capital messuage or manor house, erected by William Penn, esquire, first proprietor and Governor-in-chief of the province of Pennsylvania," etc. etc. The Crozier mansion was erected where the manor house had stood. The tract was divided between the two sons of Robert Crozier,

¹ William Penn said *Chipussen* was the Indian name of Pennsbury.

² The father of De la Grange bought Tinicum island of Governor Printz's daughter several years before, and the title was confirmed to the son by the court at Upland after the country had passed to William Penn.

Robert and Thomas, the former getting the part belonging to the mansion. The northern boundary of the manor was the road leading from the north corner of Bristol township, by the way of Tyburn to the Delaware opposite the lower end of Biles's island. It is now divided into many farms among the most highly cultivated and productive in the county. Certain lands in this county were sold to be holden in "free and common socage, and of the manor of Pennsbury," paying to William Penn, his heirs and assigns, on the first day of March in every year, "at the town of Pennsbury," one English silver penny for every one hundred acres.

The oldest grant in the county was that to the "Free Society of Traders," made the 22d and 23d of March, 1682, covering twenty thousand acres. The object of the company, mostly composed of gentlemen of London, of which Nicholas Moore was president, was to carry on trading operations on an extensive scale. The charter, executed the 24th of March, conferred the most liberal privileges ever given to a corporation in this State. They were singular and extraordinary, and made it *imperium in imperio*. The grant was erected into a manor by the name of the "Manor of Franks," with the right to hold "a court-baron, court-leet and view of frank-pledge;" to determine all pleas and controversies, civil and criminal, and other officers and justices were prohibited intermeddling in its affairs; it had power to hold two courts yearly; to lay taxes and impose fines within the manor and to appoint its own officers. The corporation was to pay to William Penn the yearly sum of one shilling upon the day of the vernal equinox or within twenty days thereafter. The society was to send settlers and mechanics to the grant, to establish factories and to have a monopoly of peltries. Negro servants were to be free after fourteen years service, on condition that they gave the society two-thirds of the produce of the land allotted them. On the manor was to be erected a society house, where the officers were to live and the books and papers were to be kept under three locks and keys. The officers were to continue in office seven years. Such, in brief, were the provisions of this extraordinary corporation, which were probably never carried out, as the "Manor of Franks" has neither location nor history.

Nearly one-half of this grant was located in central Bucks county, in what are now the townships of New Britain, Doylestown and Warwick. It originally contained eight thousand six hundred and twelve acres, its northeast boundary running along the line of Doylestown, Buckingham and Plumstead eleven hundred and sixty-eight perches, or nearly three and three-quarters miles, which would bring its northeast corner pretty well up to the line of Plumstead and Hilltown, and it probably included part of the latter township. The upper line from the northeast corner run southwest for the distance of four miles. The area was twice reduced while held by the company, first by twelve hundred and thirty-two acres being taken off on the northwest side, and afterward, 1706, another slice of two thousand three hundred and ninety acres was cut off on the northeastern and southeastern sides, leaving four thousand nine hundred and eighty-four acres. About 1726 the remainder of the tract was authorized, by an act of Assembly, to be sold by trustees. At the sale Jeremiah Langhorne bought two thousand acres, of which seven hundred lay in Warwick township, including all that part of the borough of Doylestown east and south of Court street.

The Penns caused a large tract to be laid off to them in the northwest part of the county, afterward called the Manor of Richlands, which embraced the greater part of the township of Richland and portions of neighboring townships.

The original survey was made by John Cutler and John Chapman, the date not known. It was afterward surveyed by Nicholas Scull, the 3d of September, 1735, by virtue of a warrant dated March 5, 1734, probably when the land was divided for sale and settlement. The contents, according to the original survey, were sixteen thousand seven hundred and forty-nine acres, but, when five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres had been sold and ten thousand five hundred and seventy-seven returned as unsold, there appeared a deficit of four hundred and thirty-six acres, which was supposed to arise from too large surveys. There does not appear to have been any attempt, by the Penns, to hold and cultivate this tract, for it was only a manor in name, and was thrown open for settlement as soon as the condition of things warranted it. The first sale of this land was made December 10, 1738, to John Bright, of one hundred and seventy-four acres and eighty perches. It was gradually brought into market, and down to February 16, 1775, there were fifty-six purchasers in quantities ranging from three hundred and thirteen acres down to thirty-three acres. Four tracts were sold between 1785 and 1788, which make up all the transfers we can find of record. The heaviest purchaser was Hugh Foulke, three hundred and thirteen acres and eighty perches.

The manor of Perkasia, a tract of ten thousand acres, lying in the townships of Rockhill and Hilltown, was granted by William Penn, October 25, 1701, to Samuel Carpenter, Edward Pennington and Isaac Norris, in trust. The trustees granted it to John Penn, when it became known as "John Penn's manor of Perkasia in the county of Bucks." Afterward, by deed of partition, it was divided among the three sons and daughters of William Penn, each one getting the allotment of a fourth part, or twenty-five hundred acres. When an effort was made, 1759, to raise funds for the institution that has since grown to be the University of Pennsylvania, Thomas Penn, besides a liberal donation in money, conveyed to the "trustees of the college, academy, and charitable school of Philadelphia," the whole of his one-fourth part of Perkasia. The deed contained several restrictions. The fee could not be disposed of, nor could the property be leased for a longer term than ninety-nine years, or three lives in being. The college was obliged to educate and clothe two students to be nominated by Penn or his assigns, as follows: To educate them when the income reached £50 annually, to clothe one of them with a £100 income, and to clothe both when it reached £200. The cost of clothing was not to exceed £25 each annually. In default of these conditions the land was to revert to Penn and his heirs. At the time of its conveyance the rental was but £45. When the institution received a new charter from the Legislature, 1806, under the name of the "University of Pennsylvania," John Penn, son of Thomas, was asked to release the new corporation of the restrictions in the deed, which he cheerfully complied with, and a new conveyance, in fee simple, was executed to the university. The remainder of these manor lands was sold to settlers, and, in the course of a few years, passed out of the Penn family. Besides these Perkasia lands, the university owned real estate in Tinicum and Middletown, which was confiscated, 1779 and 1785, and granted to it by the Legislature. In all, it owned about three thousand acres in the county. We have seen no estimate of its value since 1835, when it was set down as being worth sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars.

About 1695, Thomas Holme, surveyor general, laid off for William Penn a tract of about seven thousand acres, more or less, in vacant territory north of Makefield, which fell principally in what is now Upper Makefield, and extending into the edge of Solebury and the eastern part of Wrights-

town. This was called the Manor of Highlands. There is evidence that Penn intended to keep this for his children, and complained to James Logan that the greater part of this tract had been taken up by "encroachers," as he called them. This probably induced him to sell it, and thus get rid of the trouble of keeping squatters off of it. In 1709 he conveyed five thousand acres to three gentlemen of London, Tobias Collet, Daniel Quere and Henry Goldney, who were known as the "London Company," the survey being made the 19th of August by Thomas Fairman by virtue of a warrant dated April 17. When re-surveyed, 1756, by John Watson, the lines were found to run nearly with those of the first survey. The western line abutted on Wrightstown, the southern about the present boundary between the two Makefields, and the Delaware the eastern boundary. The map of these lands, taken from Fairman's survey of 1709, differs from that of 1756 in the names of land-owners. On the latter we have, outside the London Company's tract, within and immediately adjoining it, John Pidcock, five hundred and eight acres, and next, on the west, Thomas Ross two hundred and thirty, Jeffrey Burges and William Blackfan. William Smith owned a tract next the one marked for John Clark. Inside the London tract are marked J. H. forty-four acres, Matthias Harvey one hundred acres on the Delaware, Samuel Baker five hundred and fifty-two acres, Henry Baker one hundred, and S. B. one hundred acres, all in the southwest corner. The manor lands, not included in the London Company's grant, were brought into the market and sold to settlers.

The London Company owned a large tract in Tinicum, besides grants elsewhere. In 1750 Parliament authorized the sale of all the company's land, and John Fothergill, Daniel Zachary, Thomas How, Devereaux Bowly, Luke Hinde, Richard How, Jacob Hagen, Silvanus Grove and William Heron, London, were appointed trustees, who constituted Jacob Cooper, Samuel Shoemaker and Joshua Howell, Pennsylvania, their attorneys to sell. A good deal of their land in the Manor of Highlands had already been sold to individual purchasers, and, in several instances their descendants still own the whole or part, but the remainder of the land was sold by the company's attorneys. In November, 1761, two hundred and thirty-seven acres were bought at public sale, by William Smith, of Wrightstown, for £713. 15s. The company owned some twenty-five hundred acres in Tinicum, part of which had been already disposed of, and of the remainder, fifteen hundred and sixty-eight acres, were purchased by Arthur Erwin at the trustees' sale. It is impossible to determine the correct number of acres of the London Company in Tinicum, as the deed is not on record, but they were not fewer than we have given. Five thousand acres of the "Free Society of Traders" tract was in Durham township and came into possession of the Durham Company at its first purchase.

CHAPTER XXII.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN BUCKS COUNTY.

First slaves on the Delaware.—Penn a slave-holder.—Slaves in Bucks.—Slaves' graveyard.—Mingo.—Friends favor their freedom.—Action of yearly meeting, and the council.—Practice to liberate slaves.—Samuel Hart.—Slavery abolished.—Number of slaves held and where.—Distribution of slaves.—All registered.—But few among Germans.—Age of slaves.—Matthew Hughes.—Slaves gradually decrease.—Priam.—Alice.—Jack.—Old slave-woman.—Margaret.—Fugitive slave law.—Underground railroad.—Big Ben.—The negro in politics.—Redemptioners.—Lord Altham.—Peter Williamson.—English indentured servants.—Apprenticeship.

Negro slavery was introduced into Pennsylvania by the early Holland settlers. We find negroes on the west bank of the Delaware as early as 1636, but neither their number nor location is given. In 1639 one Coinclisse was sentenced to serve "along with the blacks," besides paying a fine, for wounding a soldier. In 1657 Vice-director Alricks was complained of "for using the company's oxen and negroes;" and five years after Vice-director Beekman wants Governor Stuyvesant to "accommodate him with a company of negroes," which he needs. These negroes were slaves, for at that time black men, everywhere, were in bondage.

Long before the arrival of William Penn the English and Dutch were actively engaged in the African slave-trade, which the demand for labor in this and adjoining colonies made profitable. It was under the protection of the English government and he had no control over it. A number of slaves came into the possession of the Quaker immigrants, and even the great founder himself was a slaveholder, but we venture nothing in saying he was a kind master. Negro slavery in Pennsylvania was always of a mild type, and slaves were well-treated when they behaved themselves. Hector St. John, writing of negro slavery just before the Revolutionary war, says: "In Pennsylvania they enjoy as much liberty as their masters, are as well fed and as well clad, and in sickness are tenderly taken care of, for, living under the same roof, they are in effect a part of the family. Being the companions of their labors, and treated as such, they do not work more than ourselves, and think themselves happier than many of the lower class of whites." Nevertheless the police regulations were necessarily severe. When slaves were found abroad without passes they were taken up and imprisoned to await reclamation by their owners, but, if not claimed, they were sold at public sale to defray expenses.

Negro slaves were held in this county as early as 1684, and no doubt earlier. In that year, among the goods of William Pomfret, levied upon to satisfy a

debt due Gilbert Wheeler, of Falls, was "one man." In June, 1685, William Penn hearing that James Harrison, then engaged in erecting his manor house, had great difficulty in retaining laborers, wrote him: "It were better they were blacks for then we might have them for life." He writes to Harrison, December 4, same year: "The blacks of Captain Allen I have as good as bought, so part not with them without my order." Penn was careful to provide for the freedom of his slaves at his death. On the eve of his return to England, 1701, he made a will liberating those in Pennsylvania, which he left with James Logan. To "old Sam" he bequeathed "one hundred acres of land, to be his children's after he and his wife are dead, forever." At that time the prejudice of Friends was so strong they would not allow slaves to be buried in the same enclosure with themselves. In 1703, Middletown monthly meeting appointed Robert Heaton and Thomas Stackhouse to fence off a portion of the ground to bury negroes in. In 1738 that meeting forbade the burying of negroes in their ground. Indian slaves were imported into the colony from the Carolinas before 1709, and a few were held in this county. In February of that year the council took action in the case of an Indian boy, called Mingo, who had been brought into the province contrary to law. James Heaton, of this county, who claimed some property in him, was cited to bring him before the council.

Friends were not only the first to advocate the abolition of slavery, but the first to ameliorate the condition of the negroes while in bondage. The German Friends of Germantown urged its abolition as early as 1688, an hundred years before it was brought about, and in 1693 the meeting of Philadelphia counseled Friends only "to buy to set free." An article in the corporation of the Free Society of Traders provides that, "if the society should receive blacks for servants, they shall make them free at fourteen years," on certain conditions. As this charter was granted by Penn it shows his early disposition to ameliorate their hard fate. At his suggestion a meeting was appointed for negroes, 1700, and about that time he introduced a bill into the Council "for regulating negroes in their morals and marriages." In 1705 an act was passed for the trial and punishment of negroes, lashes were inflicted for petty offenses and death for crimes of magnitude. They were not allowed to carry a gun, under a penalty of twenty-one lashes, nor were four to meet together, and they were liable to be whipped if found abroad after nine o'clock at night without a pass. They were tried by a tribunal composed of two justices and a jury of six freeholders. In 1723 an act was passed preventing blacks and whites inter-marrying.

In 1696 the yearly meeting advised Friends not "to encourage the bringing in of any more negroes," and recommended they "be careful of them, bring them to meeting and have meetings with them in their families." In 1700 the Provincial Council passed an act forbidding the importation of slaves, but the Privy Council annulled it, as they did a subsequent act imposing a fine of £20 on each slave brought into the province. As the century wore on, the Assembly tried in vain to get rid of the slave trade, but the English government was with it, and the spirit of trade against its abolition. At the Falls monthly meeting, August, 1730, a proposition was entertained from the Chester quarterly, whether Friends should not be prohibited buying negroes when imported, as they were restrained importing them, and, after debate, it was referred to the respective quarterly meetings.

It was quite common for Bucks county masters to liberate their slaves by will, and some followed Penn's example by making provision for their support. Jeremiah Langhorne, who died in Middletown, in 1742, provided in his will for the freedom of all his slaves, between thirty and forty in number. Colonel

Henry Wynkoop, of Northampton, set all his slaves free a few years before his death, 1816, but they refused to leave the homestead. It was the custom to advertise them for sale like other property. In 1751 James Gilkyson, Southampton, advertised his farm and two slaves at public sale. When they ran away a reward was offered for their apprehension, and in 1818, Garret Vanartsdalen, Northampton township, offered five dollars reward for his negro slave "Bill," who was "well set, and of good appearance." He announces that "he may be purchased at a reasonable price." Most farmers had one or more, and some held several. The men were relied on for out-door work, the women for indoors, and at one time or another slaves were found in nearly every household that could afford them. The late Samuel Hart, in a communication to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1845, says: "From fifty to sixty years ago I could stand on a corner of my father's farm (twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the old York road,) commanding an extensive view of a country beautifully situated, and naturally of excellent quality, and from that spot could count sixteen farmhouses, and in every house were slaves more or less." Under the operation of the abolition law, slaves gradually disappeared.

About the time of the Revolution, Friends took more advanced ground against slavery. In 1776 the yearly meeting adopted a minute directing monthly meetings to disown those who held slaves, and subordinate meetings appointed committees to carry out these views. The report of the Bucks quarterly, 1777, says: "Some have complied so far as to give those they had in bondage their liberty, by instruments of writing under their hands and seals, but there are others who still persist in holding them as slaves." In 1778 Sarah Growden and Joseph Lovett, both members of Falls meeting, were dealt with because they refused to set their negroes free. The efforts of Friends and others, opposed to negro slavery, were finally crowned with success, and by act of Assembly of March 1, 1780, the institution was abolished in Pennsylvania. The act provided, among other things, that all slaves then in the State should be registered before the 1st of November, 1782. The owners of slaves in this county complied promptly with the law, and as a failure to register worked the forfeiture of the slaves, no doubt the number put on record is correct. The whole number registered in the prothonotary's office, Newtown, was five hundred and twenty.

As a matter of interest, to the present generation, we give the names of the registered slave owners in Bucks county, with the number of slaves and the townships they lived in:

BRISTOL.—John Clark, 8; Joseph McIlvaine, 7; William Coxe, 4; George Gillespie, 3; William Walton, 7; Joseph Lovett, 3; Abraham Britton, 1; John Barnley, 2; Cornelius Vancourt, 1; Isaac Wykoff, 5.—41.

BRISTOL BOROUGH.—William McIlvaine, 6; Charles Bessonett, 1; Archibald McElroy, 2; Joshua Wright, 2; Christian Minnick, 5; Joseph Brown, 1; William Brodnax, 2; Timothy Merrick, 1; John Dowdney, 3.—23.

BEDMINSTER.—Robert Robinson, 1.—1.

BUCKINGHAM.—Adam Barr, 4; William Bennet, 4.—8.

BENSALEM.—Joseph Vandegrift, 2; John Swift, 7; James Benezet, 6; Isaac Larrew, 1; Richard Rue, 7; William Rodman, 6; John Kidd, 10; Elizabeth Vanartsdalen, 5; John Vandegrift, 3; Henry Limebacker, 1; Abraham Larrew, 2; David Dungan, Jr., 2; James Vanartsdalen, 2; Lawrence Johnson, 1; Samuel Benezet, 1; Augustin Willett, 1; Matthias Fenton, 2; Harman Vansant, 1; Daniel Severns, 1; Abraham Vandegrift, 5.—66.

DURHAM.—James Morgan, 7; Richard Backhouse, 3.—10.

FALLS.—Daniel Larrew, 5; Samuel Richardson, 1; Sarah Haney, 2; Thomas Riché, 19; Thomas Barclay, 11.—38.

NEW BRITAIN.—Joseph Grier, 1; John Grier, 2; James Grier, 1; William Roberts, 1; Thomas Hockley, 2; Robert Shewell, 2.—9.

WARWICK.—Thomas West, 1; John Ramsey, 4; John Grier, 1; John Jamison, 1; John Carr, 3; Hugh Mearns, 1; Joshua Dungan, 3; Hugh Ramsey, 1; Ann Brady, 1; Jonathan Dungan, 3; William Ramsey, 1.—20.

WRIGHTSTOWN.—Joseph Sacket, 1; William Thompson, 6.—7.

WARMINSTER.—Isaac Beans, 2; Robert Miller, 1; Estate of John Earle, 3; Joseph Hart, 5; Joseph Hart, 1; Thomas Craven, 9.—21.

WARRINGTON.—Andrew Long, 1; Nathaniel Erwin, 3; Richard Walker, 5; William Long, 1; Abraham Hollas, 1.—11.

MILFORD.—George Hillegas, 1.—1.

NORTHAMPTON.—Clement Dungan, 2; William Cornell, 9; Elias Dungan, 6; Phœbe Spear, 1; Charles Garrison, 3; Richard Leedom, 1; Gerardus Wynkoop, 1; Derrick Kræsen, 6; Gilliam Cornell, Jr., 4; George Parsons, 6; Ann Lefferts, 9; Henry Wynkoop, 10; Catharine Tennant, 7; Helena DuBos, 1; John Kræsen, 4; David Dungan, 2; James Edams, 2; Enoch Marple, 1; Ren Cornell, 4; William Bennet, 4; Isaac Bennet, 2; Jacob Bennet, 1; John Bennet, 2; David Feaster, 1; Mary

Corson, 2; Arthur Lefferts, 3; Isaac Bennet, 1; Isaac Vanhorne, 1; Jeremiah Dungan, Jr., 2; John Hegeman, 2; Joseph Fenton, 2.—101.

MIDDLETOWN.—Richard Rue, 8; Anthony Tate, 3; James Boyd, 4; Daniel Larrew, Jr., 3; Gershom Johnson, 1.—19.

LOWER MAKEFIELD.—John Jones, 3; Wheeler Clark, 1; Joshua Anderson, 1; Richard Stillwell, 2; James Winder, 4; Thomas Yardley, 9; John Duer, 4; James Jolly, 1; Peter Vansant, 5.—30.

UPPER MAKEFIELD.—Bernard Vanhorne, 1; Robert Grigg, 1.—2.

NEWTOWN.—Hannah Harris, 11; Samuel Yardley, 4; Lamb Torbert, 1; Margaret Strickland, 3; Martha Murray, 1; Peter Lefferts, 2; Thomas Buckman, 1.—23.

PLUMSTEAD.—William Hart, 1; Joseph Thomas, 1; James Ruckman, 1.—3.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Wilhelmus Cornell, 4; Arthur Watts, 2; Derrick Hogeland, 3; Nicholas Vanartsdalen, 3; Jacob Vansant, 2; Simon Vanartsdalen, 3; Nicholas Vanzant, 3; Jacob Vandike, 8; Thomas Folwell, 1; John Fenton, 2; Derrick Kræsen, 4; Jonathan Willett, 6.—41.

TINICUM.—William Davis, 1; Robert Ramsey, 1; Nicholas Patterson, 5; William McIntyre, 1; Alexander Mitchell, 3; Thomas Stewart, 1; Thomas Ramsey, 1; Robert Stewart, 1; Arthur Irwin, 6.—20.

Registered without residence: Joseph Thornton, 4; Elizabeth Praul, 1; children of Langhorne Biles, 4; Hugh Tombs, 8; John Praul, 7; Francis Wilson, 1.—25.

The distribution of the slave population in Bucks county, 1780, is worth a moment's consideration. It was concentrated in twenty townships and one borough, and no slaves were held in Springfield, Hilltown or Rockhill. As a rule they were the most numerous in the townships settled by Hollanders, namely: Northampton had one hundred and one, nearly one-fifth of the whole, while three-fourths of the forty-one in Southampton were owned by descendants of the same race, and one-third of the sixty-six in Bensalem. The largest individual slave-holder was Thomas Riché, Falls, who owned nineteen, while in the townships where the Friends were the most numerous, namely: Falls, Middletown, Lower and Upper Makefield, Bristol borough and township and Wrightstown, there were one hundred and sixty-three, nearly one-third of the whole. But few slaves were owned in townships settled by the Baptists and Presbyterians, namely: Warminster, Warwick, Warrington, New Britain, New-

town and Bedminster. In all the German townships, including Durham, which was hardly a township at that day, there were but thirty-two slaves. This indicates that the Germans were averse to the institution, and true to their Teutonic ancestors' love of personal liberty. Six of the seven owned by James Morgan, Durham, are reported "supposed to be in New York with the enemy." The age, as well as the name, was registered. We find the oldest to be eighty-two years, owned by Peter Vansant, of Lower Makefield, named "Richard Gibbs," while the youngest was four months. Few of them, male or female, were above the age of forty-five, and only one was above seventy. From this it might be inferred that the mild type of slavery in Bucks county was not conducive to long life. After this period a slave was occasionally manumitted by his master and turned out into the world to shift for himself. This was done by deed under seal and properly acknowledged. Thus, May 23, 1787, Smith Price, "of the township of Plumstead, storekeeper," freed his female slave Esther, "about twenty-five years of age." The same day Nathaniel Ellicott, of Buckingham, set free his slave woman Rachel McDaniel; the 5th of April, 1788, Anthony Burton, of Bristol township, set free seven slaves, probably all he owned; the 24th of June, 1809, William Rodman, of Bensalem, set free his negro woman, Rosetta Grant, and her two children. There has fallen under our notice a deed of sale for a "certain mulatto slave woman called Nance, aged twenty years or thereabouts," by David Kinsey, administrator of David Kinsey, of Seabury, deceased, executed February 25th, 1761. The last recorded case of manumission in this county is that of Ann Bering, Doylestown township, "but late from Charleston, South Carolina," who, on the 9th of December, 1824, set free two girls aged ten and eight years and a boy aged six, on condition they bind themselves by indenture to serve the said Ann Bering, her heirs and assigns, until twenty-eight years of age, which was recorded August 13, 1830. Matthew Hughes, born in Buckingham, 1733, has the credit of being the first person to move a law in the Assembly, while he was a member for this county, for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania. He died at nearly an hundred, and was buried in the Buckingham graveyard.

The slaves sensibly decreased in the next seven years, for when the census was taken, in 1790, the number reported in the county was but 254 against 520 in 1783—a falling off of a little over one-half. The cause of this is not apparent, unless it be found in the numerous manumissions, especially among Friends. The largest owner of slaves in 1790 was Henry Wynkoof, of Northampton, while the name of Thomas Riché, who owned nineteen in 1783, does not appear on the list. The act of 1780 gradually extinguished slavery in Pennsylvania. In 1790 there were but 3,737; in 1800, two thousand less; in 1810, 795, and, in 1820 there were only 211 in the whole State. Many interesting facts in the lives of the negro slaves of Bucks county might be collected with proper effort, but we have no leisure to pursue the investigation. They were not an unimportant part of the population in their day and generation, but their lives have passed beyond the realm of history.¹

General Augustin Willett, Bensalem, had a favorite old slave who bore the high-sounding name of Priam, who was with his master in the Continental army and accompanied him in all his goings. The General's estate was charged with his support. In 1802, a black woman, named Alice, died near Bristol at the reputed age of one hundred and sixteen. She was born at Philadelphia.

1 An official return of the population of Bucks county in 1784, gives the white inhabitants, 19,580, and the negroes, slave and free, 529, total 20119.

of slave parents from Barbadoes, and, at ten years of age, removed with her master to Dunk's ferry near where she died. She remembered seeing William Penn and James Logan. She lost her eyesight between ninety and one hundred, but it returned to her. She received the ferriage at Dunk's ferry for forty years, and, when one hundred and fifteen made a visit to Philadelphia. In 1805 a negro man, named Jack, the slave of Colonel William Chambers, died in Middletown, about the same age as Alice. About 1863, an old slave woman, whose name, and that of her master, has escaped us, died in Bucks County Alms House, upward of one hundred years of age. She said she was present at the reception of Washington at Trenton, at the close of the Revolution. We believe she came from Upper Makefield. In September, 1872, a negro woman, named Margaret, died in Philadelphia, over one hundred, who had an eventful life. She was the grand-daughter of a king and queen on the Guinea coast who were sold to a Vandegrift, of Bensalem. When slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania, she was bound out for a term of years, but afterward resold into slavery and carried to Virginia.

Soon after the introduction of negro slavery into America, regulations were made for the return of fugitives, and, from this, grew our "Fugitive Slave Law" under the constitution. These Colonial regulations only applied, at first, to the respective Colonies, but were extended to neighboring Colonies, and the Indian tribes. In 1627, the West India Company promised to return the slaves of all masters who settled in New Netherlands, and a little later, the Swedish Colonists asked the same privilege. An act against fugitives was passed in East Jersey in 1686, and, in a short time, similar laws were extended to all the Colonies. In New England they were applied to every description of servants. The authorities cite a number of international cases. The return of fugitives was prohibited in England by the famous *Somerset* case, 1771, when the court declared slavery could no longer exist by positive law. Our Articles of Confederation, 1781, the Treaty of Peace, 1783, and our treaties with the Indian tribes, all recognized the right of arresting fugitives. The claim in the Federal Constitution settled the question in its favor, until the amendment of 1865 prohibited forever, and wiped out all statutes, State and Federal.

During the latter year of the slavery agitation and down to the Civil war, the "Underground Railroad,"² so called, played an important part in keeping alive the excitement and embroiling the North and South. The name, "Underground Railroad" is said to have been first used by some baffled Southern masters in the early days of escaped slaves, who, when the trail suddenly disappeared at Columbia, Pennsylvania, angrily exclaimed, "There must be an underground railroad in the neighborhood," and so there was.

"Before the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century, the hegira of Southern slaves, toward the promised land of Canada, had fairly set in. When the hunted fugitives started on their northern pilgrimage, following the light of the North Star by night and hiding during the day in barns, deep

² The material that enables us to make this interesting addition to the chapter, is taken from Dr. Edward H. Magill's paper on the "Underground Railroad," read before the Bucks County Historical Society in January, 1898, and which he placed at our disposal. Sometimes we quote the exact text, at others we are obliged to condense to bring it within our space. We hope this will not be considered a mutilation—when resorting to this we have endeavored to give the exact substance. It makes a valuable addition to the history of Bucks county.

woods, under hay stacks, corn shocks, or any other available place of concealment found on their route, they but little appreciated the long and weary way before them. Many were grievously disappointed, on reaching a free State, by finding they were still within easy reach of their pursuing masters; and the fact of their being sold to the far South the almost certain penalty of an attempt to secure their freedom, greatly increased their fear of recapture. The northward migration toward the land of freedom was naturally through Pennsylvania, and in this State, perhaps no counties were traversed by so large a number of fugitives as York, Adams, Chester and Lancaster. Nearly all who were accounted Abolitionists, in these and other counties, were members of the Society of Friends. A noted exception, and prominent among them, many years ago, was the Rev. Samuel Aaron of Norristown, who was a native of New Britain, this county.

"As the principal line of escape through Pennsylvania was by the way of York, Adams, Chester and Lancaster counties, the 'Underground Railroad' through Bucks was less used, and less perfectly organized. Still many slaves escaped through this county, reaching it over the northern Chester county line, by way of Norristown, coming up through Philadelphia, and there very frequently found homes and occupation with Bucks county farmers, some remaining several years. At the home of my father, Jonathan P. Magill, Solebury, many were thus received, beginning as far back as my memory goes. Many stories of their experience as slaves and their efforts to escape were told my brother Watson and myself by our hired colored men, which stories are more or less in my memory."

The slavery agitation was increased, and business on the "Underground Railroad" stimulated, after the issue of William Lloyd Garrison's *Liberator*, Boston, 1832, followed by the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, Baltimore. The latter's motto, "No Union with Slaveholders," was equivalent to a declaration of war against human servitude, and it was not long before the bold editor occupied a cell in the county jail. This declaration of principles was signed by fifty, but only one from Bucks county, the late Robert Purvis, Bensalem. It is related, that when these pioneers in the cause were about to affix their signatures, a friend of James Mott remarked to him, "Remember thou art engaged in business with the South; it may ruin thy trade to sign it;" whereupon his wife, sitting by, said to her husband, "Put down thy name, James," and down it went, not the first time a woman's voice had turned the scale when principle was at stake.

Of the comparatively small band that joined the anti-slavery cause at this early period in Bucks county, all were interested from the beginning in the operation of the "Underground Railroad." Among them, however, were some most efficient workers who did not consider themselves Garrison Abolitionists, being too cautious and conservative to place themselves under his revolutionary banner. The route of northern travel through Bucks, so far as could be ascertained, was less clearly marked than through Chester and Lancaster, and the distance between stations, about ten miles, less observed. The escaping fugitives usually entered the county from the south by way of Philadelphia, but many came by the Chester county line via Norristown, heading to the north-east. After this lapse of time it is impossible to name all the families active in this humane, but "unlawful," work of aiding slaves to escape through Bucks county, and many of those omitted doubtless performed an equally meritorious part and incurred equal risk.

In the lower part of the county, among those ever ready to receive with

sympathy these unhappy fugitives, to care for them, give or procure them employment on their northern flight, then furnish them proper credentials, take, or send them by others on their way, sometimes covered, or disguised to avoid detection, or, when safe to do so, paying their fares and sending them on by stage. Dr. Magill mentions the following names: Robert Purvis, Barclay Ivins, the Pearces, Swains, Beanses, Lintons, Schofields, Buckmans, Janneys, Twinings, Jonathan Palmer, William Lloyd, William Burgess and Jolly Longshore. After a journey northward ten or twenty miles, the fugitives were received and kindly cared for, until ready to go farther north, by the Atkinsons, Browns, Tregos, Blackfans, Smiths, Simpsons, Paxsons, John E. Kenderdine, Jonathan P. Magill, Jacob Heston, William H. Johnson, Joseph Fell and Edward Williams.

"Having but slight acquaintance with friends of the slave in the northern end of the county, I can only say that the friends of the middle section generally forwarded fugitives to Richard Moore, Quakertown, or sometimes more directly further by stage or private conveyance, to the Vails or Jacob Singmaster, Stroudsburg. On reaching these northern points, having put so many miles of weary travel between them and their masters in the South, their feeling of security generally increased, and still more was this the case on reaching Montrose or Friendsville. In Susquehanna county, under the kind care of Israel Post, Montrose, or Caleb Calmalt, Friendsville, and other Friends to aid them, they had reached ground, on which, in those days of difficult travel, the slave-holder rarely ventured in search of his slaves. A comparatively short journey from these places brought them to the state of New York."

Quakertown, the home of Richard Moore, was the last important station in Bucks on the "Underground Railroad," and to which the lines of northeastern Chester and most of the Bucks county lines converged. This was a point for distribution farther north, to the Lehigh and Susquehanna valleys and thence to Canada, the fugitives lying concealed by day and traveling the mountains and forests by night, through a region where slaveholders seldom pursued their runaways. Notwithstanding their comparative safety, such was their terror they wished to reach Canada as soon as possible. Of Richard Moore, Dr. Magill speaks as follows:

"I have twice been granted interviews by Alfred Moore, grandson of Richard, and learn from him that Richard Moore, while not ready to unite with the early Abolitionists in their revolutionary motto, 'No Union with slaveholders,' still felt prompted, by kind sympathy, to help on their way the escaping fugitives. His home soon became known to the Friends further south as a place where all fugitives forwarded would receive kindly care and needed assistance in continued flight. Although slaveholders rarely proceeded so far as this in pursuit of their slaves, they occasionally did so, and, more than once, the master presented himself at the front door of Richard Moore, a few minutes after the object of his search, being warned of his approach, had escaped by a back door to a safe place of concealment in the rear. From a record he kept, the number of fugitive slaves he assisted to escape, down to the Civil war, was about six hundred."

One of the slaves, who reached the Quakertown station about the time of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, 1850, had escaped from Abraham Shriner, Pipe creek, Maryland. At home he was known as "Bill Budd," but now assumed that of "Henry Franklin." He was employed as Richard Moore's carter several years, and, in this capacity, was enabled to assist on their way to Canada several fugitives. He was employed carting coal from the Lehigh

to Quakertown, and, when there were fugitives to be sent forward, he would load his wagon with them in the evening, cover them with straw, take them up to the next station during the night, and return with a load of coal next day. It is thought one of the fugitives who then escaped was Parker, the principal hero of the Christiana tragedy. Franklin afterward became janitor at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, where he died.

The most noted fugitive that came into Bucks county, via the "Underground Railroad," was "Big Ben," so called from his great size. This was about 1833. He was the slave of William Anderson, near Little York, Maryland, and known as Benjamin Jones. He and four others, fearing they would be sold and sent to the southern market, started north, and, after many risks and hardships, succeeded in reaching Buckingham, where they found employment. Big Ben worked for Jonathan Fell, Thomas Bye, William Stavelly and others for about eleven years. One day, while chopping in the woods near Forestville, William Anderson, his former master with four others, came suddenly upon him. His fellow laborers fled leaving him to fight the battle for freedom alone. He defended himself desperately with his axe, at one time having all his assailants on the ground, but was finally overpowered and carried off without the formality of a hearing. He was so badly injured he was unsalable, much to the chagrin of the master. At a meeting held at Forestville, May 26, 1844, whereof George Chapman was chairman, and R. H. Donatt, secretary, \$700, the price asked for Big Ben, was raised, the money paid over, and the former fugitive returned to his Buckingham home. He never recovered from the injury received at his capture. He worked for a time, after his return, in Buckingham and Solebury; then married a woman named Sarah Johnson, of Norristown, and with her, spent the remainder of his days in comfort at the Bucks County Alms House and died there. He was said to be six feet six inches and one-half tall, and his feet were enormously large.

John S. Brown, former editor and proprietor of the Bucks county *Intelligencer*, unconsciously became a conductor on the "Underground Railroad," soon after he was out of his apprenticeship, and had charge of the train from Doylestown to Plumstead. Being in town one day, he was told by Kirk J. Price, his brother-in-law, who kept the Green Tree tavern, to "keep a sharp lookout as he passed a cornfield out the Academy lane, as a passenger would present herself whom he was to take to the house of Charles and Martha Smith, Plumstead, ask no questions and leave her to their care." Mr. Brown had not gone far when he saw a woman looking cautiously out from the corn rows; he stopped, took her in and conveyed her to her destination. Thence she was doubtless forwarded to the Quakertown distributing station, and so on to safety.

The home of Isaac Warner, near Hatboro, was a station on the "Underground Railroad," where passengers stopped off, would hire out for a time and then be forwarded to the Quakertown station. Here Richard Moore saw they were properly cared for. About 1835, one Joe Smith, who had worked for Mr. Warner two years, went to Byberry and engaged with a Mr. Walton; married there and had two children. In the spring of 1837-38, hearing his old master was after him, he was forwarded to the Quakertown station and his wife and children sent to Mr. Warner's home, but later to Quakertown. Richard Moore had them put into a wagon, covered with straw and started off. The driver was directed not to stop on the way for fear of detection and to take a bucket to water the horses from the streams. If asked where he was going he was instructed to say "to Richard Moore's pottery," as the straw in

the wagon, it would be supposed, was for packing the pottery on his return. The trip was safely made and the man and his family reached a place of safety.

Rachel Moore's case was an interesting one, emphasizing the strong love she had for her children, and the cruelty of a system of oppression she was trying to rescue them from. She was a slave woman near Elkton, Maryland, more than fifty years ago. She was manumitted and received her free papers from the Elkton court, but her six children were still slaves. She determined to free them and succeeded. Imagine a mother, unaided, starting with six children for a distant and unknown country, on foot, where she and they could enjoy the blessings of personal liberty. They only traveled by night, resting in concealment during the day; sometimes meeting friends, who took them in by day and sent them on rejoicing at night. After crossing the Pennsylvania line and striking the "Underground Railroad," their burden of travel was lightened. They spent two days with the Lewis family, Phoenixville, whence they were sent in a wagon at night to a friend named Paxson, near Norristown, where they spent two weeks. They were now forwarded to William H. Johnson's, Buckingham, where homes were found for four of the children in the families of Thomas Paxson, Joseph Fell, Edward Williams and John Blackfan, Rachel, with her eldest and youngest children, going to Jonathan P. Magill's, where they remained several years. The details of this escape were obtained from one of the children.

The Christiana tragedy, 1851, an early case under the "Fugitive Slave Law" of 1850, is of interest in this connection because some of the slaves passed through the upper end of our county on their way to the north, via the Quakertown branch of the "Underground Railroad." Three of these were among the principal actors, Park, Pinkney and Johnson. Another passed over much more of our "underground" system. He was brought on a Saturday evening to the house of William Lloyd, by William himself on his return from Philadelphia, by virtue of an agreement made while standing in market. As this was immediately after the Christiana affair, additional precaution had to be taken. Lloyd started for home later than usual, covering the man completely with straw in the back part of the wagon. He took the slave to a colored family, living in a house near Janney's mill dam in the edge of the wood on the Newtown and Yardleyville turnpike. The following night, Henry M. Twining drove the fugitive to Jonathan P. Magill's, Solebury, where he was kept over night, being forwarded the following morning via the "Underground Railroad" and Richard Moore's station, Quakertown, or possibly by the more easterly route. Word was received later that the slave had reached Canada in safety.

The case of Jane Johnson and her two children, attracted general attention. They were the slaves of John H. Wheeler, North Carolina, United States minister to Nicaragua. He had been to Washington on an official visit and was returning to his post with his family. On their arrival at Philadelphia, July, 1855, Passmore Williamson and William Still persuaded the mother to escape with her children. They were arrested, tried and convicted, the mother being used as a witness, but left the court without molestation. She was first taken, well guarded to George Corson's, Plymouth, Montgomery county, and there put aboard a train on the "Underground Railroad" for Mahlon Linton's station beyond Newtown. Here she changed trains for Canada, whither her children had preceded her. Public feeling was wrought up to a high pitch, and there was danger of a collision in the court room, between the Federal and

State authorities, but was prevented. In a paper read before the Montgomery County Historical Society, by the late Dr. Hiram Corson, reference was made to several interesting cases of escaped slaves whom he forwarded to Richard Moore and others in Bucks county. The road, with its stations and sub-stations, often took a zigzag direction to elude pursuit, or suit the convenience of the road agents.

Next to Big Ben's, the case of Basil Dorsey was the most exciting in Bucks county. This was in 1837. His master was Thomas E. Sollers, Frederick county, Maryland, from whom he escaped three years before and was now living with Robert Purvis,³ Bensalem. His whereabouts was betrayed by a jealous brother-in-law, who had recently visited his victim. He was arrested, taken to Doylestown, and the case heard before Judge John Fox. It had attracted great attention from the first, and a large crowd was present at the trial. The case came up the first time in July, the second time in August, on a habeas corpus, asking for his discharge. Robert Purvis took a deep interest in Dorsey, and his attorneys were David Paul Brown, the most distinguished advocate of the Philadelphia bar, and Thomas Ross, a rising lawyer of Doylestown. Abel M. Griffith appeared for the master. The prisoner was brought into court hand-cuffed, and his young wife and two small children were present. The surroundings made up a dramatic scene. Before the hearing came on, the master had offered to accept one thousand dollars for his slave and the money could easily have been raised, but this Dorsey forbade his friends doing, saying "I am prepared to take my life if the case goes against me, for I will never go back to slavery." The case proceeded, and when partly through, the question of Maryland being a slave state came up and on this the court ruled against the master. Time was asked for, but refused and the case was dismissed. The friends of Dorsey now hurried him away and the "Underground Railroad" soon carried him to a place of safety. Subsequently one hundred and fifty dollars were paid the master to prevent future trouble. Dorsey passed the remainder of his life in Massachusetts and prospered.

A number of other fugitives escaped through Bucks county by the "Underground Railroad." There was a sub-station at Langhorne, which had connection with the Jersey lines, via Middletown and Crosswicks to New York. William Bargess, of Millville, Pennsylvania, then secretary of the Bucks County Anti-Slavery Society, says that about 1840-45, six fugitives arrived at Langhorne in the night, who had made their escape by water from Albemarle Sound, North Carolina. The next day Bargess drove them to Trenton and delivered them to B. Rush Plumley, then a well-known merchant, but as the emergency was pressing Bargess continued on to Princeton, whence they were forwarded to New York via the Raritan river steamboat. Dr. J. B.

3 Robert Purvis was born at Charleston, S. C., August 10, 1810, and died at Philadelphia April 14, 1898. His grandmother, a full-blooded Moor, was stolen when young and brought to Charleston in a slave ship. She married a German baron and their daughter, his mother, married William Purvis, also a white man, and whatever trace of African blood may have been in his veins, came through his grandmother. He was brought up in Philadelphia, inherited large wealth from his father and was an educated, scholarly man. He was an active Abolitionist from the beginning, and was one of the sixty who took part in organizing the American Anti-Slavery Society, at Philadelphia, December 4, 1833, and was the last to die. He was first president of the "Underground Railroad," and a life-long champion of the rights of the black man. He was for several years a resident of Bensalem township, Bucks county.

Walter, Solebury, says that about the same period, 1847-48, a party of six fugitives from Queen Anne county, Maryland, arrived in his neighborhood and found homes with the farmers. One of this party, an old man of seventy-five, William Scott, is still alive, living in that neighborhood, where he owns a small house and a six acre lot. No doubt others of the Anti-Slavery hegira were at that time alive, but difficult to reach them. They and the events Dr. Magill so vividly portrayed in his interesting paper, have passed into history, and he is entitled to the thanks of all for rescuing so much of their history from total loss.

Since the above was written the author unearthed another way station of the Bucks county branch of the "Underground Railroad." This was in Wrightstown township, known as the "Pineville Anti-Slavery Society," organized, 1837-38, and auxiliary to the County Society. Charles Magill was secretary, 1838, but we have not been able to get the name of the president. The following names were signed to the constitution and by-laws:

Ralph Lee, Timothy Atkinson, Jacob Heston, Jr., Wm. H. Johnson, Joseph Hampton, Jonathan P. Magill, Jos. Janney, Simeon Hampton, Charles Magill, John Smith, Jesse Doan, Jr., Isaac Simpson, Moses Blackran, Robert Simpson, Benjamin Smith and Jonathan Smith. The society had its tribulations. At one time it almost dissolved; then re-organized with a membership of seventy-seven, of which eighteen were Smiths, seventeen Atkinsons, and thirteen Tregos. The place of meeting was the "New Prospect school house." The last minute reads: "New Prospect," 5th mo. 20th, 1843, Thomas Trego, secretary."

Negroes first appeared as a factor in our county politics, 1837. Their votes were received in a few districts at the October election and it was charged they changed the result. Their right to vote was challenged by the Democrats and measures immediately taken to test the question. A public meeting was held at the Black Bear tavern, Northampton township, October 21, 1837, at which General John Davis presided and speeches were made by C. E. Wright and S. L. Roberts, Esq. A preamble and resolutions, containing an able presentation of the political status of the negro since the settlement of the Colony, were adopted, and committee appointed to get signers to a memorial to the Legislature, requesting that body to investigate the charge of illegal voting by negroes, and take steps to contest the election in the court of the county. A general county meeting to consider the subject was held at Doylestown, December 6, 1837. The case came before the court of Quarter Sessions December 28th, on petition and complaint to contest the election of Abraham Fretz, returned elected to the office of county commissioner. Judge Fox was on the bench, and after the question had been ably argued, the court rendered an exhaustive and learned opinion, deciding that negroes had no right to vote in Pennsylvania, and directed the complainant to take the means necessary to ascertain the truth of the facts alleged. The agitation continued until the meeting of the convention of the following year, to amend the State constitution, when the word "white" was inserted in the new constitution by a vote of 77 to 45. This was the supreme law of the Commonwealth until the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The most ardent Democrat taking part in this movement little dreamed of the events of 1861-65, when a stroke of the pen, in the hand of an unknown man, would undo all their work by giving the ballot to the negro. The episode of 1861-65 began in rebellion, and ended in revolution.

There was another species of servitude on the Delaware besides negro slavery, the subjects of it being called "Redemptioners," those who were sold.

or sold themselves, for a term of years, to pay their passage. This class of servants was here as early as 1662, when fifty laborers were imported on this condition. Some of them were hired out at from twenty to thirty dollars a year. From this time, down to the arrival of Penn, farm, domestic or mechanical labor was seldom obtained for wages. Redemptioners were brought over by the ship-load, frequently on speculation, and when they landed they were sold at public sale. German and Irish immigrants were introduced in this manner. They were sold for a term of years and until the expense of bringing them over had been repaid, and a record of them was kept in the court of Quarter Sessions. The purchaser had the right of re-sale, and sometimes the poor redemptioner passed through two or three hands before he became a free man. In 1722 German redemptioners sold at public auction, for £10 each, for five years of servitude. At the end of the term each one was to receive a suit of clothes. The Germans sometimes sold their children to the highest bidder. Occasionally the parties sold were convicts or paupers, and thus a bad class of persons was introduced into the Colony. In 1728 Lord Altham came to this country while a lad, and worked out his time as an indentured servant with a farmer on the Lancaster turnpike. His rank was discovered, and he went to England to claim his inheritance, but died before he was put into possession. There was a class of men who dealt in these bondmen, whom they bought in lots of twenty or more, and were driven through the country for sale. The trade was broken up by so many of them running away, but the sale of redemptioners continued down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Many of them grew rich, and became respected citizens. The story is told of a young fellow, who managed to be the last of a lot that the "soul-driver" was taking through the country for sale. They stopped over night at Easton, and the redemptioner getting up first the next morning, managed to sell his master to the landlord, pocketed the money, and went away. He cautioned the purchaser that as the servant was presumptuous at times, and would try to pass himself off for master, he had better keep his eye on him.

It was quite common at that day to steal children of tender years, and ship them to America to sell. Many were landed at Philadelphia and sold to farmers and others. *Chambers' Miscellany* contains the interesting history of Peter Williamson, one of the unfortunate children, who was abducted from Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1740, and sold at Philadelphia, to one Hugh Wilson, a farmer, for £16, who, dying after he had served five years, left him a legacy of £200. He married the daughter of a wealthy land-owner of Chester county, who gave him a deed for two hundred acres in "Berks county near the Forks of the Delaware," probably in Bucks county. In 1754 his buildings were burned by the Indians, and he was carried into captivity. He made his escape after several years and returned to Chester county to find his wife dead. After this Peter had several adventures, as soldier and otherwise, which were terminated by his return to Scotland, where he died in 1799.

The English settlers who arrived with Penn generally brought with them farm and domestic servants, indentured to serve four years, and to receive fifty acres of land at their discharge. Some served a less period, and occasionally one received a money consideration in addition to land, or a suit of clothes, or both. The descendants of some of these indentured servants are among the most highly respected people in the county. Female servants received less consideration, and did not serve so long. The white servants imported into the Province were favorites of the law. Their names, wages, and time of servitude were duly recorded, and at its expiration they were allowed to take

up land on easy terms. They were well-cared for, could not be sold out of the Province, nor could man and wife be parted.

Apprenticeship in the early days of the county was a much more serious business than now. The articles of indenture were drawn with all the care of a conveyance of real estate, and the corresponding obligations of the master and apprentice were specifically set forth. An indenture of this stamp, dated June 21, 1753, by which Robert Cammeron, Robinson township, Lancaster county, bound himself to Garret Vansant, Warminster, for the term of three years, "to learn the art, trade and mystery of a blacksmith," fell into our hands. It provides that the apprentice "his said master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere readily obey." He was not to damage his master's goods, nor see them damaged by others, nor waste nor unlawfully lend them, could not play at cards or other games, could neither buy nor sell with his own or his master's goods without his master's consent, could not visit ale-houses or taverns, nor absent himself from his master's service without his consent, day or night. The apprentice was to have eight months schooling, and, when out of his time, his master was to give him "all the iron work belonging to a pair of bellows suitable to his trade, one sledge and three hand-hammers, three pairs of tongs, and two suits of clothing, one whereof shall be new."

CHAPTER XXIII.

NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR EDITORS.

Without newspapers one hundred and twenty years.—The Farmers' Weekly Gazette.—Agricultural Magazine.—The Aurora.—Bucks County Bee.—Asher Miner.—Pennsylvania Correspondent.—Poetic advertisement.—Monthly Magazine.—Prospectus for Olive Branch.—The Star of Freedom.—Simon Siegfried.—William T. Rogers, et al.—Mr. Miner retires and his successors.—Edmund Morris.—Bucks County Intelligencer.—John S. Brown.—Prizer and Darlington.—The Paschalls, et al.—Farmer's Gazette and Bucks County Register.—William B. Coale.—Lines to his sweetheart.—Doylestown Democrat.—Lewis Deffebach.—Bucks County Messenger.—Democrat and Messenger united.—Simon Cameron.—John S. Byran.—Samuel J. Paxson.—Change of owner.—Bucks County Express.—Manasseh H. Snyder.—Political Examiner.—Jackson Courier.—Der Morgenstern.—Public Advocate.—Newtown Journal.—Olive Branch.—Independent Democrat.—Newspapers in Bristol.—Newtown Enterprise, et al.—Democrat and Intelligencer half a century ago.—Increase in newspapers.

Bucks county had been settled one hundred and twenty years before a newspaper was printed in it. In that time neither types nor printing press were brought within its present or original limits, and journalism had no history in the county. At the present day a newspaper is one of the first appliances of civilization called for by the settlers of a new country, and it precedes the school-house and the church.

The first newspaper published in the county was *The Farmers' Weekly Gazette*, issued from the "Centre house, Doylestown," by Isaac Ralston, July 25, 1800, and printed on a medium sheet. In his address the editor assures the public "that nothing of a personal nature, nor which will, in the least, affect the religious tenets of any one, or tend to corrupt a single moral obligation, shall ever be allowed" in his paper. At its head it floated the since hackneyed motto: "Open to all parties, but influenced by none." Friday was the original publication day, afterward changed to Tuesday. How long this paper was published is not known. We have seen a few numbers of it, the latest, number 27, volume I, bearing date January 29, 1801, but it was probably published some time longer. The earliest issue, that came under our notice, number 7 was September 5, 1800, had one entire page filled with the proceedings of the Irish Parliament, and the other three pages, with the exception of eight advertisements, are occupied with intelligence from distant parts of the country, but not a line of local news. We learn from this number that the "Bucks county Whigs" were to hold their "general meeting" at Addis's tavern, now

Centreville, Buckingham, where "damning facts" were to be exhibited against the other side. Augustin Willett, of Bensalem, was chairman of the county committee. The price of subscription "to subscribers being on the public post-road and receiving their papers by the public mails" was two dollars per annum, and twenty-five cents additional to those who have their papers delivered by private post.

Soon after the *Gazette* appeared, Mr. Ralston issued proposals for publishing, at Doylestown, *The Agricultural Magazine*, a monthly of fifty pages, at twenty-five cents a number. The prospectus was published a half year, but we do not know that the magazine ever made its appearance. Who Isaac Ralston was, whence he came, and whither he went, we have no means of finding out.

The same year, 1800, while the yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia, *The Aurora*, edited and published by Franklin Bache, grandson of Doctor Franklin, was temporarily removed to Bristol and issued from a building of Charles Bessonett, at the foot of Mill street until the fever abated and it was safe to return to town.

The second attempt to establish a newspaper in Bucks county, was made at Newtown, the then county-seat, in 1802. Sometime in that year Charles Holt commenced the publication of the *Bucks County Bee*, but we know neither the date of its birth nor its death. It was still published in September, but how much longer is not known.

These attempts to establish a newspaper in the county having failed, the ground lay fallow for two years, when an enterprising Connecticut Yankee, with four years of civilizing in Pennsylvania, came to the cross-roads at Doylestown in 1804, and drove in his journalistic stake and from this was born the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, in 1804.

Asher Miner, founder of this newspaper, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, March 3, 1778. He served an apprenticeship of seven years in the office of the *Gazette and Commercial Intelligencer*, at New London, and then worked as a journeyman a year in New York. In 1799 his brother Charles, who had already pitched his fortune on the semi-savage frontier of Wyoming, wrote to Asher: "Come out here and I will set you up," without a dollar to make good his promise. Nevertheless, Asher migrated to the Susquehanna, and in a short time found himself at the head of the *Luzerne County Federalist*, issuing the first number January 5, 1801. In April, 1802, he took his brother Charles into co-partnership, which continued until May, 1804, when Asher relinquished his interest to Charles. In severing his connection with the *Federalist*, an invitation was given to exchanges to send copies to him at "Doylestown," Pennsylvania, where he had already resolved to establish a newspaper.

Meanwhile Asher Miner had taken to wife Polly Wright, May the 20th, 1800, daughter of Thomas Wright, a merchant and land-owner of Wilkesbarre, a lady of Bucks county descent. Her father, a good-looking young Irishman landing at Philadelphia about 1763, was soon in charge of a school at Dyers-town, two miles north of Doylestown. Securing a home in the family of Josiah Dyer, he taught the rudiments of English to the children of the neighborhood, and made love to the daughter of his host. One day they slipped off to Philadelphia and married, relieving the case of a deal of difficulty, for, at that day, Friends would not consent to the marriage of their daughters out of meeting.

Asher Miner probably came to Doylestown immediately he relinquished his interest in the *Federalist* in May. He found, what is now a beautiful town

of thirty-five hundred inhabitants, a cross-roads hamlet, with less than a dozen dwellings along the Easton road, and the road from Swede's ford to Coryell's ferry, now State street. It is related that one of the first men Mr. Miner went to ask assistance of to push his newspaper enterprise, was Reverend Nathaniel Irwin, then a power in the county and a strong Democrat. The good parson declined, on the ground that he did not like Mr. M.'s politics. The latter said he would publish an independent newspaper, to which Mr. Irwin replied: "Yes, you say so, but then you look toward Buckingham." This settled the matter.¹

The first issue of the new paper, *Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser*, appeared July 7, 1804. Miner said in his address to the public: "The editor is by birth an American, in principles a Federal Republican. His private sentiments, with regard to the administration of the Government of his country, he will maintain and avow as becomes a freeman. In his public character, as conductor of the only newspaper printed in the county, he will act with that impartiality which prudence and duty require." It was a small medium sheet, and the first number contained a single advertisement, that of Mahlon P. Jackson, Buckingham, who wanted "two journeymen carpenters." The paper was printed in a back room of Barton Stewart's log house, nearly on the site of the present *Intelligencer* building, and Mr. Miner lived in a stone house on Main street next door to N. C. James's dwelling.² He built a frame next to his house, for a printing-office, which has been torn down several years. The appearance of the paper created quite a sensation, and the first issue was largely given away. It was left at a few points in the central part of the county by carriers, and subscribers were charged twenty-five cents additional for delivering their papers. The *Pennsylvania Correspondent* proved a success, and its founder remained in charge of it twenty-one years. His young family grew in number from two to twelve and he increased in worldly goods.

As a specimen advertisement of the period (1805) we insert the following of Joseph Greir, who had a house and lot for sale or rent in Dublin:

"For Rent or Sale in Dublin Village,
A handsome lot, and good for tillage,
Forty acres thereabouts,
In Hilltown Township, County of Bucks.
The Buildings good, and well prepared
For any one in public trade,
Who 'tis presum'd would find it good
To try to please the neighborhood.
And now, for further information,
Apply according to direction:
To the Subscriber living near,
Whose name you'll find is Joseph Greir."

The second advertisement that appeared was that of Mahlon Carver, of Milton, now Carversville, who had for sale a quantity of "Roram hats," if any of the present generation can tell what they were. Prosperity authorized the enlargement of the paper, in July, 1806, from a medium to a royal sheet. September 22, 1806, Asher Miner announced his intention of issuing a pros-

¹ Buckingham, then as now, was a political Gibraltar opposed to the Democratic party.

² Torn down several years ago and a new stone erected on its site.

pectus for a monthly magazine, "literary, moral and agricultural," which probably was never published. For several years the advertising was light, but there was a notable increase between 1815 and 1820. In 1816, when preparations were making to bring out another paper, Mr. Miner protested against it, in an address to the public, which he thought "may not be ill-timed," on the ground that the two parties were nearly equally divided and a party paper was not needed.

In the spring of 1816 Mr. Miner contemplated publishing a "monthly literary and agricultural register," to be called the *Olive Branch*, and sent out his subscription papers, but as they were not returned with enough names to warrant it, the project was given up. In April, 1817, he opened a branch office at Newtown, in charge of Simeon Siegfried, proposing to issue therefrom a weekly paper to be called *The Star of Freedom*, to be devoted, principally, to "agricultural, biographical, literary and moral matters." The first number appeared May 21, 1817. This was a movement to keep competition out of the county. A printer at Newtown had a pamphlet in press for the Friends, but, being intemperate, he failed to meet his contract, and gave up business. Miner sent Siegfried, an apprentice in his office, down to finish the work. This led to his purchase of the materials and the establishment of a paper there. The size was eighteen by eleven and a half inches, of eight pages, and published weekly "at \$2 per annum, if taken from the office, or \$2.25 if delivered by post." It contained little news, and few advertisements. Then, Edward Hicks and Thomas Goslin followed "coach, sign and ornamental painting" at Newtown, and John Parker "manufactured ladies,' gentlemen's and children's shoes, and made boots in the neatest manner." Asher Miner kept a "new book store" at the office of *The Star of Freedom*. The first number announced that a post-route "is now established from the office of *The Star of Freedom* by the Buck tavern, Smithfield, and Byberry meeting-house, to Bustleton, returning via Spread Eagle, Lady Washington, Sorrel Horse and Bear tavern." During the session of Congress and the Legislature the paper was converted into a congressional and legislative journal. The publication suspended April 7, 1818.

Simeon Siegfried, Asher Miner's lieutenant at Newtown, was born in New Britain township, September 23, 1797, and received his early education from his father, George Siegfried, who taught English and German for many years in Bucks county. In 1811 he was apprenticed to Asher Miner, with whom he served six years. He was a diligent reader, and this laid the groundwork for future literary labor. Before he was out of his time he married Miss Mary Johnson, Newtown, October 12, 1817, whose acquaintance he made while conducting *The Star of Freedom*. He spent the winter of 1818-19 in eastern Ohio, prospecting, but, finding that country too new to sustain a new paper, returned to Pennsylvania. Soon after his return he was solicited to start a democratic newspaper at Doylestown, which resulted in the issue of the *Bucks County Messenger*, which he continued to publish three or four years, and until harmony in the party united their two papers into one. From Doylestown Mr. Siegfried went to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where he established the *Bridgeton Observer and Cumberland and Cape May Advertiser*. He was living in Ohio, 1876, having been a minister of the gospel for many years. He issued the first number of *The Ohio Luminary* at Cadiz, Harrison county, November 27, 1818, but it did not long survive its birth. His only child, an infant daughter, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire, at Doylestown, November 8, 1820.

Among those who served as fellow-apprentices with Simeon Siegfried in the *Correspondent* office, between 1811 and 1818, were the late General William T. Rogers, John H. Hall, West H. Anderson, and Volney B. Palmer. When Hall was free he went to Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, where he established the *Sussex Register*, which proved a success, and he became associate-judge of the county.^{2½} Anderson, although a young man of good education and talents, became a strolling "jour," fond of whiskey and never got beyond it. Palmer established the first advertising agency in Philadelphia, where he died many years ago. Miner was postmaster several years, keeping the office at the printing-office, and also a small book-store where he had various articles for sale besides, and, among them physic in the shape of "antiseptic pills," which he retailed. He gave up the post-office, in March, 1821, and was succeeded by Charles E. DuBois. In 1818 the name of the paper was changed to *Pennsylvania Correspondent*, making one line reaching entirely across the head. The first "extra" issued in the county was by the *Correspondent*, December 18, 1821, containing the President's message.

September 24, 1824, after an active editorial life of twenty years, Mr. Miner sold the *Correspondent* to Edmund Morris and Samuel R. Kramer, of Philadelphia. The sale was hardly concluded before he repented and begged to have it annulled, but did not succeed. Edmund Morris was born at Burlington, New Jersey, 1804, and learned the printing trade in the office of the *Freeman's Journal*. He had great fondness for literary pursuits and commenced writing while young. He was connected with the newspaper press of Philadelphia for several years after he left Doylestown, and introduced some new features. His *Saturday Bulletin* was the pioneer that broke down the credit system in the city, and he was the first to offer premiums. He retired to Burlington forty odd years ago, and lived there to his death, dividing his time between rural pursuits and the pen. He was the author of "Ten Acres Enough," and other popular books. Mr. Kramer, a man of cultivation and reading, fond of intellectual society and of genial manners, was a native of Philadelphia and learned his trade in the book-office of the late Mr. Fry. He was a close observer of men and things, but seldom wrote for his own paper, work being his forte. He returned to Philadelphia and died at Harrisburg, 1854. The new proprietors changed the name of the paper to *Bucks County Patriot and Farmers' Advertiser*, and the first number was issued October 4th.

The establishment is thus spoken of by one who knew it at the time of the sale. He says: "The office was in a small two-story frame building, the second story large enough to contain a very old Ramage press with a stone bed, on which the paper was worked by using the old-fashioned balls, and all the stands and cases containing job and newspaper type. The type was old and worn. The outside form of the newspaper consumed so nearly all the type, the inside could not be set up without first distributing the former. The lower story of the office was supplied with huge bins, into which the subscribers would empty their subscriptions in the shape of corn, flour, oats, or whatever articles were most convenient for them to bring. It was the same as cash in the family of the printer." Mr. Miner removed from Doylestown

^{2½} Hall conducted the *Sussex Register* for fifty-six years. His grandson, Charles K. Westbrook, a member of the Philadelphia bar, has the certificate Asher Miner gave him, on his graduation, bearing the date of 1813. He was a son of Jesse and Elizabeth Hall, and was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., April 25, 1791.

to West Chester and formed a partnership with his brother Charles in the publication of the *Village Record*. In 1834 they sold out to the late Henry S. Evans, when the brothers returned to Wilkesbarre, where Mr. Miner died March 13, 1841.

The new firm existed until February, 1827, when it was dissolved by mutual consent and Mr. Morris carried on the office alone to October 1st, same year, when the establishment was sold to Elisha B. Jackson, a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and James Kelley, an Englishman, graduates of the *Village Record* office. They changed the name of the paper to that of *Bucks County Intelligencer and General Advertiser*, and it was issued in a new suit of type. It was now made more of a political newspaper than it had yet been, and about this time were started the stirring appeals to voters just before election, now so common with newspapers. Mr. Jackson died May 23, 1828, of consumption, when Mr. Kelley assumed entire control of the paper. He was a pushing man, and the paper prospered under his management. He was a bitter partisan, and at no time in the last sixty years were harder blows given and taken. The fact of his having been born in Great Britain was used against him, and his paper was called the "British organ" by his opponents. The *Intelligencer*, while he conducted it, was in advance of what it had been under previous management. In March, 1835, Mr. Kelley took William M. Large, a graduate of the office, into co-partnership, and the following October the paper was enlarged to a double-medium sheet. The co-partnership was dissolved January 3, 1837, by its own limitation, when Mr. Kelley again assumed control. He continued to conduct it until March 14, 1838, when he sold out to William M. Large, his late partner²³⁴ in business. Mr. Large owned the paper for three years, having Hugh H. Henry, Esquire, a young member of the bar, for its editor, to the 17th of March, 1841, when he sold out to Samuel Fretz, of Bedminster, who also learned his trade in the office, Mr. Henry being retained as editor. At this time the paper was printed in a brick building on Main street, nearly opposite the Doylestown Trust Company. March 3, 1843, the office again changed hands, being purchased by John S. Brown, a native of Plumstead township, who had learned his trade in it, but after his time was out had purchased and published the *Hunterdon Gazette* meanwhile. While Mr. Brown owned the paper it was much improved, and there was an active rivalry between it and the *Democrat*. It was about this time that "locals" began to make their appearance in country newspapers, and the *Intelligencer* was one of the first to take this new departure. Mr. Brown did much for the permanent prosperity of the paper and he left it much better than he found it.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. Brown sold his newspaper to Enos Prizer and Henry T. Darlington, of Chester county, both graduates of the *Village Record*

²³⁴ Among the graduates from the *Intelligencer*, during the incumbency of William Kelley, was Silas L. Atkinson, who entered it about 1834. He was the son of parents belonging to the Society of Friends, and was born September 15, 1819. He worked in the office after his time was out, and was otherwise connected with it for several years. He and Hiram Lukens were apprentices at the same time. He was subsequently connected with the *Democrat*. At the time of his death, November 5, 1900, he was the oldest printer in the county, and one of the oldest in the State. He had many excellent qualities, among them a sunny disposition, and the respect of all who knew him. Silas L. Atkinson was a descendant of John Atkinson, who settled in Makefield township in 1720.

office. Their first issue was March 6th. Mr. Prizer was the son of Frederick Prizer, a farmer living near the Schuylkill in the northern part of Chester county, where he was born, 1825. Both his parents were of German descent. He entered the *Village Record* office at the age of fifteen, having among his office-mates Bayard Taylor, Judge William Butler, Judge Edward M. Paxson, late of the State supreme court, and others who have since become prominent. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he remained in the office for a time, and in turn was editor, reporter, clerk and collector. He was of a restless and nervous temperament, possessing activity, energy and industry. These qualities, with more than ordinary abilities, made him a successful journalist. He was an active and earnest politician, and at times severe on his adversaries. Personally he was social and genial and had many warm friends. Mr. Darlington belonged to an old Chester county family, and was a nephew of the late Doctor William Darlington. The firm continued nearly ten years, and was dissolved by the death of Mr. Prizer, November 26, 1864. The establishment then passed wholly into the possession of Mr. Darlington. He entered upon his apprenticeship, in 1849, and graduated a few months before joining in the purchase of the *Intelligencer*. Under his management the paper was enlarged and improved, and ranked among the best country newspapers in the State. In January, 1876, it was changed to a semi-weekly, the size reduced to double-medium, and Alfred Paschall taken into the business as junior partner. The following summer a handsome new office was erected on the site of the old building.

In 1877 S. Edward Paschall, a younger brother of Alfred, entered the firm of H. T. Darlington & Co., and as such, the office was conducted until the sudden death of Mr. Darlington, November 24, 1878. Alfred T. Paschall was now taken into the firm and the name changed to Alfred Paschall & Company. It was carried on as such until 1898, when the plant was incorporated under the firm name of "The Intelligencer Company." Other changes have been made since that period. In ——— Arthur K. Thomas, a graduate of the *Democrat* office, became a member of the firm and was shortly made business manager. The office issues both a daily and weekly, the former under the name of *The Doylestown Intelligencer*, the first daily issued in the county. After graduating from the *Democrat*, Mr. Thomas was, for a time, on the *Macon Telegraph*, Georgia.

Following closely upon the heels of Miner's *Correspondent*, came the *Farmers' Gazette and Bucks County Register*, which William B. Coale brought out at Newtown in the fall of 1805, the first number bearing date October 10th. Its publication was continued about ten years. We have seen the fourth number, a well-printed sheet, eighteen by twenty-two inches. The first page was well-filled with advertisements, among which was an offer of two hundred dollars reward "for the apprehension of the villain who shot Henry Weaver to death on the night of the 8th of March, between Montgomery meeting-house and North Wales." Richard Mitchel advertises his "old brown cow," which "strayed from the subscriber living near Attleborough;" Enos Smith was "blue-dyeing;" Francis Flanagan bottled "Hare's best porter" and Andrew McKee was saddler," all in Newtown. The paper was printed in the house occupied by the late Doctor Elias E. Smith, opposite the Brick hotel. While publishing the *Gazette*, Coale issued a prospectus for printing, by subscription, *The American Farmer's Guide*, a treatise on agriculture but whether it was ever issued we do not know.

William B. Coale, who was one of the newspaper pioneers of the county,

was born in Harford county, Maryland, in 1782, and learned the printing trade with Benjamin Johnson, an extensive publisher of Philadelphia. It is not known at what time he came to Newtown, but he probably assisted Charles Holt, to print the *Bucks County Bee*, in 1802, and 1803, married Sarah, the daughter of Asa Carey, of that place. He was a Friend and brought a certificate of membership from the "Northern District monthly meeting of Friends" to Wrightstown, eleventh-month 2d, 1802. In 1810, or 1811, he published a newspaper at Frankford, Pennsylvania, and, in 1817, he established a paper at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, which was discontinued in 1822. Soon after he established the *Bard of Union* at Belair, in the same state, which he relinquished in a few years. He died at Washington city in 1856, his wife having previously died in 1831, in her forty seventh year. One who knew Mr. Coale well describes him as "a man of wonderful energy, which never amounted to much, as he was erratic and fond of adventure. He was a superior workman and, as a journeyman printer, commanded the highest wages. He was a wit, was full of humor, could tell a story admirably well and was above mediocrity as a poet." His son was publishing *The Virginian* at Abingdon, Virginia, some years ago.

A few months before his marriage, which took place June 25, 1803, Mr. Coale indulged his romantic pencehance for poetry by addressing the following lines to the object of his affection, headed "Verses addressed to Sarah Carey." They were printed on pink satin and bore date January 23, 1803:

"Thou can'st not steal the rose's bloom
To decorate thy face,
But the sweet blush of modesty
Will lend an equal grace.

The violet scents the distant gales,
(It grows in lowly bed;)
So real worth new merit gains
By diffidence o'er spread.

Would'st thou, sweet maid, the lily's white
In thy complexion find—
Sweet innocence may shine as fair
Within thy spotless mind.

When in th' op'ning spring of life,
And every flower in bloom,
The budding virtues in thy breast
Shall yield the best perfume,

A nosegay in thy bosom plac'd
A moral may convey—
For soon its brightest tints shall fade
And all its sweets decay.

So short-liv'd are the lovely tribes
Of Flora's transient reign,
They bud, blow, wither, fall and die,
Then turn to earth again.

And, thus, sweet girl, must ev'ry charm
Which youth is proud to share,
Alike their quick succession prove
And the same truths declare.

Sickness will change the roseate hue
Which glowing health bespeaks,
And age will wrinkle with its cares
The smile on beauty's cheeks.

But, as that fragrant myrtle wreath
Will all the rest survive,
So shall the mutual graces still
Through endless ages live."

It is said the *Gazette and Register* was established to give one of the parties in the controversy about the new Alms-House a chance to be heard. The size of the sheet was eighteen by eleven inches. The first number was styled, upon its face, "a *weakly* paper," and its appearance did not belie its name.

In March, 1817, there was advertised to be sold at sheriff's sale, Newtown, as the property of David A. Robinson,²⁷ "a printing-press and types, an excellent standing-press with iron screw and bar, etc., all nearly new." We have made diligent inquiry to discover whether this material was the remains of a defunct newspaper. It is just possible they were the types and presses of Coale's dead *Gazette and Register*. The late Isaac W. Hicks and sister, of Newtown, remember Robinson's printing-office, in the third story of the building, formerly the Odd Fellows' hall. He was sent to jail for debt, and his property sold by the sheriff. She had a recollection of being in Robinson's printing-office about the close of the war of 1812-15, and saw several persons setting type. He looked up from his work and remarked, "I hear there is a rumor of peace. I will pay one dollar to any person who will go to Trenton this evening to learn the particulars." The next morning the word "peace," printed in large letters, was hanging up outside the office.

Down to 1816, the Democratic party had no organ in the county, and it may be said there had not been a political paper published in it. The *Correspondent*, which claimed to be independent, printed the political proceedings of both sides. But now the Democrats thought they ought to have an exponent, and consequently a newspaper was established in the fall of 1816. The first number of the *Doylestown Democrat* was issued by Lewis Deffebach & Co., September 18th. The original size of the paper is not known, as the earlier issues were not preserved, but at the forty-sixth number, July 29, 1817, the sheet was enlarged to nineteen by twenty-three and one-half inches. The *Democrat* has had a varied experience, and encountered many ups and downs in its early life. The proposals, published in the first number, stated it would be a Democratic paper and support the party, terms two dollars per annum, and twenty-five cents extra when delivered by private conveyance. The first number contained but few advertisements: Dyott's medicines, Doctor Grigg's "In-

²⁷ David A. Robinson was the publisher and editor of the *Herald of Liberty* prior to 1815, Vol. 2, No. 64, being dated June 20, 1815. He was a practical printer.

teresting Discovery," cure for cancer, sheriff's proclamation for presidential election, three real estate sales, notice of United States revenue-collector, for collection of district-taxes, the "Latin School" in the academy, meeting of officers of the Thirty-third militia regiment to drill, and Cory Meeker, "from Philadelphia," announces his extensive boot and shoe-store in Doylestown. It was issued from a building that stood on the east side of Main street, opposite the Fountain House. How long the "company" continued we do not know, but it was taken off before the end of the first year, and Mr. Deffebach became the sole publisher. In the forty-second number he announces he "will receive wheat, rye, oats, hay, and all kinds of country produce," in payment of debts.

The *Democrat* had a weakly existence the first years of its life. From want of patronage, or some other cause, its founder was unsuccessful in business, and, in the fall of 1820, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, to William Watts and Benjamin Morris. In December the assignees sold the establishment to Benjamin Mifflin, Philadelphia, at a later day joint editor and proprietor of the *Pennsylvanian*. His first issue was dated January 2, 1821, the whole number at that time being 212, which shows that the publication was suspended for a few weeks. Mr. Deffebach went from Doylestown to Philadelphia where he issued a prospectus for *The People's Guardian*, October, 1821, to be published in the Northern Liberties, the first number appearing November 8th. He was afterward appointed by the Governor "armourer and keeper of the arsenal," Philadelphia. He was Deputy United States Marshal in 1817, and 1819 sued Simeon Siegfried, editor of the *Messenger*, for libel, the latter charging him with misconduct in his office. The suit was arbitrated, and "no cause of action" awarded.

In the meantime a division in the Democratic party, as well as an opposition to the men of the county who controlled it, led to the establishment of the *Bucks County Messenger*. It claimed to be Democratic, was edited and published by Simeon Siegfried, the first number appearing June 28, 1819. It was about the size of the *Democrat*, and known as the "yellow fever" paper, on account of the dingy color of the paper it was printed on—made at Ingham's mill near New Hope. It promised to support the general and State governments. The *Democrat* branded it as the "intended advocate of corruption," and on the *Messenger's* appearance the *Democrat* wanted the persons appointed to distribute it "to have their velocipedes in order." In connection with the *Messenger*, Mr. Siegfried established a German paper at Doylestown, the first in the county, issued sometime, 1820. We have never seen a copy of this German pioneer paper, nor do we even know its name, but it was short-lived. It probably gave up the ghost when Siegfried left the *Messenger*, for we find that on September 4, 1821, T. A. Meredith announces that the accounts had been assigned to him, and that he was anxious for those indebted to "walk up to the captain's office and settle." Mr. Siegfried removed to Ohio, some years later and became a Baptist minister of some note. He died at Evansville, Indiana, November 10, 1879, not long after receiving news of the death of his son, of the same name, likewise a prominent Baptist minister, who died at Norristown, Pennsylvania, in October, 1879. A grandson, son of the latter, was also a Baptist minister in Montgomery county at the time of the death of both his father and grandfather.

As two newspapers at the county-seat, both claiming to be Democratic and warring upon each other, tended to distract the party, the politicians thought it best to unite the house of York and Lancaster. For this purpose Simon

Cameron,³ a young jour printer, just out of his time, was invited to come to Doylestown and take charge of one of the rival newspapers with the view of consolidating them. The late Judge John Fox, then a prominent member of the bar, and some of his friends had secured the *Messenger* and in the latter part of December young Cameron arrived to take charge of the paper. He came up in the stage, a fellow-passenger with Mifflin, proprietor of the *Democrat*, between whom and the other passengers the rival newspapers, Cameron's coming and the political situation generally, were freely discussed. Cameron had the prudence to keep silent, and, upon the arrival of the stage at Marple's, now the Fountain House, and he was known and announced as the "new printer," there was some dismay among the other side. Cameron issued the first number of his paper January 2, 1821. In his address he states that his paper shall be "purely Democratic, and will keep aloof from all local divisions that exist in the Republican ranks." Shortly after the *Democrat* and *Messenger* were consolidated and published by Cameron and Mifflin under the name of *Bucks County Democrat*. The name that should lead in the new firm was chosen by a game of chance, known among printers as "jeffing."

The *Democrat* was then published in the old frame building of Mrs. Shearer, on the east side of Main street, below the monument, and taken down in recent years, where the *Intelligencer* was printed twenty years later, and the circulation was about eight hundred.⁴ At that time Doylestown was an insignificant village. On the south side of Court street, from Main to Broad, there was but one small stone house and Barton Stewart's old log wheelwright shop. The Ross mansion was owned by William Watts, an Associate-Judge of the Courts and kept as a hotel.

The administration of Cameron and Mifflin was of short duration, but long enough to harmonize the party, for before December, 1821, the *Democrat* had passed into the hands of William T. Rogers who died at Doylestown, June 30, 1866. In his last illness he requested that he might be carried to the grave by four printers, and two were chosen each from the *Democrat* and *Intelligencer* offices. Rogers changed the name to *Democrat and Farmers' Gazette*, under which he continued the publication until the summer of 1829, when he sold out to Mannasseh H. Snyder, a German from Lehigh county. During this period the files of the paper show a gradual increase in advertising and subscription. At the time of his purchase, Mr. Snyder was the proprietor and editor of the *Bucks County Express*, a German Democratic newspaper he had established in Doylestown two years before. He changed the name of the paper to the one it now bears, *Doylestown Democrat*, but still retained that of *Farmers' Gazette*, which had been added by General Rogers. Among the apprentices in the *Democrat* office while Rogers owned it was Asher Miner Wright, who founded the *Jeffersonian*, West Chester, and died in Philadelphia, 1875, while a proof-reader on the *Sunday Mercury*. Mr. Snyder's first issue of the *Democrat* was July 7, 1829. He published it until January or February, 1832, when he sold it to William H. Powell, Norris-town. The administration of Mr. Powell was a brief one, for in November, 1834, he sold the *Democrat* establishment to John S. Bryan, who was its editor and proprietor for upward of ten years.

General Bryan was a descendant of an old Springfield German family

3 Subsequently United States Senator from Pennsylvania for many years, Secretary of War and American Minister to Russia.

4 The site is now occupied by the three-story brick of Mr. Ziegler.

which settled in that township at an early day. He was a prominent citizen of the county, in and out of politics, for several years and, to the day of his death, and held several places of public trust. He was Brigadier-General of militia, the first Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas under the Constitution of 1838, Associate-Judge of the county, and clerk to the United States Senate Committee on printing. He was Democratic candidate for the State Senate, 1846, but defeated. While he published the *Democrat*, in 1835, the office, then in a frame building on Main street opposite the Fountain House, was burned down and the contents entirely destroyed. During the terms of Snyder, Powell, and Bryan there were no marked changes in the management of the paper, but its respectable standing among the best class of country newspapers was fully maintained. The loss of the files of the paper by fire prevents us comparing period with period. It was issued several years during Bryan's time, from the stone dwelling on the west side of Main street, corner of Centre. General Bryan died June, 1863, much regretted.

In May, 1845, General Bryan sold the *Democrat* to Samuel Johnson Paxson, of Buckingham, son of Thomas Paxson, of an old Quaker family of the county. The first issue of the new proprietor was May 14. Mr. Paxson threw new energy and enterprise into the management of the *Democrat*, and not only enlarged it, but improved its appearance and added interest to its columns. He was an innovator on old customs, and introduced some practices new to country journalism. The most material of these was setting apart a space for local news, and he is justly the father of this feature now common to all well-conducted country newspapers. He was aggressive in his conduct of the paper and often made things lively. He now and then said things both pungent and full of humor, and he often had the community in a broad grin. No one could excel him in getting up a funny handbill or a head-line announcement. The extra, which he issued after Mr. Buchanan's election, wherein he put "An old bachelor in the White House, and all the old maids tickled to death," was copied into the *London Times*. Under his management advertising was stimulated and the circulation increased. He never held political office, but devoted all his time and energy to his paper, even at the sacrifice of his health. Mr. Paxson introduced the first Hoe power press into the county and printed the first paper by steam. This was the last week in June, 1848, over half a century ago. In the issue of the previous week, June 21, he announced to his readers what they might look for the following week, saying, among other things: "In a week or two we shall enlarge the *Democrat*, after which it will not only be the *largest*, but the *best paper in the State*. In order to do this we have purchased a splendid new steam press and other new material from New York at an expense of more than \$2,000. All small craft had better clear the track and look out for the locomotive when the bell rings." This press was in use in Cincinnati before Mr. Paxson bought it, and did forty-four years of continuous work in the *Democrat* office. This was a good record. Mr. Paxson died at his home, Buckingham, 1864.⁵

5 While Mr. Paxson was proprietor of the *Democrat*, a boy from Nockamixon, named George B. White, came to learn the trade. This was about 1850. At that day tricks were played on new apprentices, a sort of hazing, and young White was sent to the *Independent Democrat* office to borrow "General Taylor's platform," and was shown the marble slab under the water spout. The lad shouldered it and started up the street. On his way he was met by a Whig politician who enquired what he was carrying, and the boy innocently replied "General Taylor's platform," whereupon his inquisitor, thinking White was poking a little fun at him, swore until things were quite blue thereabouts. This

In May, 1858, Mr. Paxson sold the *Democrat* to W. W. H. Davis^{5½} on his return from New Mexico, where he spent four years in the civil service of the government. The paper was then printed in the same building it now occupies on Monument Place, built by Mr. Paxson about 1850. The paper was enlarged in 1866. The *Democrat and Intelligencer* were then of the same size, 47x30 inches, with columns of equal width. John Harton was foreman, but subsequently book-keeper and remained to his death, 1879. He entered the office as compositor, 1843, and was in its employ thirty-six consecutive years, longer in the same office than any other printer in the county except Hiram Lukens, foreman of the *Intelligencer*, who entered that office, 1832, as an apprentice, and only left it at his death, 1897, a period of sixty-five years. While Mr. Davis was in the Civil war Mr. Harton had charge of the *Democrat* for three months, and Dr. John D. Mendenhall for a subsequent three years. The *Democrat and Intelligencer* are issued from buildings separated by a dwelling, where they have been printed more than half a century. They are among the oldest and leading weeklies in the State. In the spring of 1890 the *Democrat* was sold to a syndicate, and subsequently incorporated under the name of "The Doylestown Publishing Company," and a daily was issued the following August. Mr. Davis was retained as editor; George McReynolds, local editor; John G. Randall business manager, and Charles S. Vandegrift was elected president of the company. In 1896 the weekly was changed to an eight page paper, the page the same width as the daily.

The first German newspaper printed in Bucks county was established by Manasseh H. Snyder, in 1827, and called the *Doylestown Express*. In May he brought his outfit of material in a four-horse wagon, and began business with about one hundred subscribers. The first issue, one thousand copies for circulation in the German end of Bucks and Montgomery counties, appeared the 4th of July. In a few weeks he had eight hundred subscribers and the prospect was encouraging. Snyder continued the publication with little change, except the alteration of the name to *Bucks County Express*, until 1835-36, when it was sold out by the sheriff and bought by John S. Bryan, of the *Democrat*. When Bryan sold the *Democrat* to Paxson, 1845, the *Express* went with it. In 1850 Paxson sold it to Oliver P. Zink, who published it until 1856, when it fell into the sheriff's hands a second time and was bought by Edwin Fretz, a graduate of the *Democrat*. Following this change the *Express* next fell into the hands

got out and was the talk of the town. Young White was subsequently sent to Annapolis Naval Academy, where he roomed with the Vermont lad who developed into Admiral Dewey, graduated and died in the service, February 27, 1890. The following is his record: Acting midshipman, Sept. 28, 1854, Midshipman, June 11, 1858, passed Midshipman, January 28, 1861, Master February 28, 1861, Lieutenant April 19, 1861, Lieutenant-Commander, March 3, 1865, Commander August 13, 1872, and Captain November 3, 1884, in which rank he served until his death. When Captain White died he was chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks under Secretary Tracy, with the nominal rank of Commodore. Captain White was the only representative the *Democrat* had in the United States Navy.

^{5½} Mr. Davis never learned to set type, but had a taste for journalism, and, while reading law at Doylestown, '44-'46, did some scribbling for the newspapers. While teaching school, at Portsmouth, Va., '42-'44 he occasionally wrote an editorial for the *Old Dominion*, a leading Democratic newspaper of that state, and when he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1853, he took charge of the *Santa Fe Gazette* and was proprietor and editor nearly three years. It was published in English and Spanish.

of J. Adam Daubert, 1866. Dr. Morwitz, proprietor and editor of the *German Democrat*, Philadelphia, now started an opposition German Democratic paper at Doylestown, with the name of *The Reform*; but shortly coming into possession of *The Express*, he consolidated them, with name of *Express and Reform*. Of the proprietors of these papers there is but little to be said. Snyder married a daughter of Elnathan Pettitt, of Doylestown; Zink was born in Germany and learned his trade in the *Adler* office, Reading. Of Bryan and Paxson we have already spoken; Snyder, Fretz and Zink served in the Civil war, and all of them are dead, Morwitz, the son, being the proprietor of the *German Democrat*. Fretz, who was several years foreman in the *Democrat* office, was a lieutenant in the One-hundred-and-fourth regiment, and Zink in Rush's Lancers.

In November, 1827, when politics began to warm up to fever heat for the coming presidential election, an anti-Jackson newspaper was started at Doylestown by Francis B. Shaw, a member of the bar, and J. W. Bartleson. It was called the *Bucks County Political Examiner*, with the motto: "Our country, right or wrong," at its head, and was noted for its bitterness and sprightliness. The *Examiner* survived the bitter contest of Jackson and Adams, 1828, and in the summer of 1829 was purchased by parties, and started as a Democratic newspaper in opposition to the *Democrat*. The name was now changed to that of *Bucks County Republican*, the first number appearing July 28, 1829, and was edited and printed by Alexander W. Campbell at two dollars a year. The *Republican* supported Wolf's election. The paper was a superroyal sheet twenty-one by twenty-seven inches. In November, 1829, the paper changed hands, John Heart, subsequently the editor and proprietor of the *Charleston Mercury*, and William A. Seely, Jr., becoming the proprietors. The 22d of December the words, "And Anti-Masonic Register" were added to the name of the paper, when it ceased to be Democratic and became the organ of the Anti-Masons of the county. Mr. Seely severed his connection with it April 6, 1830. The *Republican* supported William Wirt for president, 1832, and Joseph Ritner for Governor. It lived longer than its ancestor, the *Examiner*, but died with the excitement that gave it birth, and went to that "undiscovered country" prepared for defunct newspapers. It was announced in the thirty-fifth number, of volume four, that the paper would be "suspended for a few weeks" to enable the editor "to make some necessary arrangements for the future," but its publication was probably never resumed. The late Thomas Ross, then a young and active politician, and full of ardor, was instrumental in starting the *Republican*. During the political contest, 1832, a tall hickory pole was erected about where the monument stands, which some anti-Jackson men attempted to cut down one night. A lady and gentleman, who lived neighbors, both ardent admirers of the old hero, hearing the enemy at work, sallied out and saved the pole.

The *Jackson Courier and Democratic Advertiser* was the next newspaper to see the light of day at Doylestown. In 1835 the Democratic party split in its choice for governor, between George Wolf and Henry A. Muhlenberg. The *Courier* was established, to advocate the claims of Muhlenberg, by the late Thomas Ross, and placed in charge of Franklin S. Mills. The first number was issued Wednesday, April 8, 1835, printed on a sheet twenty-one by twenty-eight inches, at two dollars a year. It professed to be Democratic and supported the nomination of Martin VanBuren for president. Its opposition to Wolf was on the ground that his nomination was made contrary to the usages of the party and a second convention, held at Lewistown, the 6th of May, nominated Mr. Muhlenberg in opposition to him. There was considerable bitterness between

the *Courier and Democrat*. The defeat of Muhlenberg for governor and the subsequent union of the party at a convention held the 8th of January, 1836, destroyed the occupation of the *Courier*, and the editor announced its discontinuance the 3d of February following, at the forty-fourth number. Mr. Mills went to Trenton, New Jersey, where he was connected with newspapers many years, and was several times elected mayor of the city.

Joseph Young, a native of Lehigh county, established *Der Morgenstern*, a German paper, in Doylestown, 1835, the first number appearing August 11th. The proprietor was not yet twenty-one years old. At first the paper was called *Der Bauer*, the object being to establish a German Anti-Masonic and anti-Democratic newspaper. At its front swung the motto: "Our country and our country's friends," and was printed on a super-royal sheet. In 1841 Mr. Young leased the paper to his brother John, an apprentice in the office, for four years, but gave up his lease at the end of eighteen months. He changed the name of the *Bauer* to *Der Morgenstern*, the name it subsequently bore. Moritz Lœb, the new proprietor and editor, came to learn the trade in the office about 1836, and, in 1848, purchased one-half interest in the paper, the remaining half, in 1851, and owned it from that time. Mr. Lœb was the oldest, and probably the most scholarly editor in the county. In politics the paper was Republican. The *Morgenstern* was discontinued a number of years ago. Mr. Lœb was born at Urselestein, Germany, August 12, 1812, and died at Doylestown, December 20, 1887. The family have left Doylestown, the eldest son, Herman, residing in Philadelphia, is a member of the city council. A brother of Moritz Lœb was a Jewish Rabbi at Brussels, Holland.

In 1837, or 1838, Franklin P. Sellers, an off and on jour in the *Democrat* office, a man of considerable ability and a writer of doggerel verse, commenced the publication of a little sheet in Doylestown devoted to wit and humor, called *The Public Advocate*, with a sub-head that read, "Literary and Humorous Journal." It was less than medium in size, with five short columns to a page, subscription one dollar a year. It was set up by Sellers in the *Democrat* office, in spare type, and worked off on an old Ramage press, which might have been seen in the back yard some years ago, where it was thrown for kindling. It had several young men for correspondents, among them William Godshalk, subsequently associate judge and member of Congress, and E. Mitchell Cornell, the carrier. It had been published nearly a year when Frank got on a spree and the paper gave up the ghost. One of the poetical contributors was Eleazar F. Church, later proprietor of the *Newtown Enterprise*, but at that time an apprentice in the *Democrat* office.

After an interval of a quarter of a century a newspaper again made its appearance at Newtown, under the name of *Newtown Journal and Workingman's Advocate*. It was the child of its parent. In August, 1840, Oliver G. Search and Samuel Fretz, afterward proprietor of the *Intelligencer*, commenced the publication of the *Literary Chronicle* at Hatboro, Montgomery county. Fretz left the *Chronicle*, March, 1841, and soon after Search removed the establishment to Newtown where he resumed its publication. It was edited, at this time, by Lemuel Parsons, a native of Massachusetts, and principal of the academy, for about eight years. In August, 1842, the *Chronicle* was purchased by Samuel J. and Edward M. Paxson, the first issue of the new firm appearing August 16th, and the name changed to *Newtown Journal* in the course of a few weeks. Both these new papers were handsome-looking sheets, and the equals of the average newspaper of the period. Edward M. Paxson assumed editorial control, and, in his salutatory, took strong Native-American ground. In the

fall of 1845 the subscription price was reduced to one dollar. The Paxsons sold the paper, August 31, 1847, to Henry R. Nagle, Newtown, who was succeeded April 18, 1848, by Hiram Brower, of Chester county, and a graduate of the *Village Record* office. Brower made the *Journal* an open political paper and raised the Whig banner. In January, 1850, Brower assigned his book accounts to Samuel M. Hough, for a debt, and a month after (February 26, 1850) the office was purchased by Lafayette Brower. The material soon passed into the possession of Howard Jenks, and a job office was carried on a few years, but in 1857 it was bought by Prizer & Darlington, of the *Intelligencer*, and removed to that office.

Franklin P. Sellers, who had bought out the *Public Advocate*, in 1837, or 1838, started a temperance paper in Doylestown, 1842, called *Olive Branch*. He had been a great drunkard, but having reformed thought it his duty to disseminate the doctrine of total abstinence, and he did it with a vigorous pen. The first number appeared June 22d as a small folio. Hiram Lukens, foreman of the *Intelligencer* office, suggested the motto for the paper: "Touch not, taste not, handle not," which it carried at the head. It was set up in the old type of the *Intelligencer*, and the first few numbers were worked off on their old Ramage press. It was published several years in a frame house on East State street, between Broad and Church, then owned by Aaron Fell, cabinetmaker, and subsequently occupied by Gustavus Siegler. Charles C. Cox, living in Doylestown, was roller boy and ink monkey for Sellers while he published the *Olive Branch*. Sellers published a red hot paper and his violence brought him into trouble. On one occasion he made allusion to the wife of a member of the Bucks county bar, and the outraged husband retorted by cowhiding the editor on the street, for which he was prosecuted and fined. About 1850 the paper was removed to Norristown and its publication continued. After awhile it fell into new hands, the name was changed to *The Independent*, was sold out by the sheriff, 1874, but its publication was resumed under a new name and management. Frank Sellers is dead, but it can be said to his credit he was true to his temperance principles to the last.

Samuel J. Paxson, purchaser of the *Democrat*, did not give entire satisfaction to the party, and two years of grumbling eventuated in the establishment of the *Independent Democrat*, by Manasseh H. Snyder, 1847. It was printed on a double medium-sheet, the first number appearing February 27th. In November, 1848, Snyder sold the paper to Clayton N. Bryan, Doylestown. He continued its publication to June 15, 1852, when he sold it to a number of gentlemen, who placed it in the hands of William P. Seymour, from Buffalo, New York. It had been published in the old office of the *Democrat*, in the stone house on Main street, opposite York street, but Seymour removed it to a small frame on South Main street, adjoining the Shade building,⁶ and the name was changed to *The Watchtower*. It did not prosper under the new management; Seymour was an easy-going good-for-nothing, who liked to talk politics on the street corner better than work. The consequence was, in about fifteen months *The Watchtower* fell into the sheriff's hands, and was sold under the hammer to

6 This was formerly the Mansion House and the little frame stood on the site of the brick lately occupied by the Garron restaurant. Seymour left Doylestown about 1855. We next hear of him July 20, 1861, when he and Thomas W. Sweeney received authority from the War Department to recruit the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which Seymour was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel November 9, 1861, but resigned January 30, 1862. He then went West, where he reached some prominence and died many years ago.

John S. Bryan in October, 1853. He afterward sold it to Samuel J. Paxson, of the *Democrat*, who discontinued its publication. While Snyder published the *Independent Democrat* he brought out General Taylor as Democratic candidate for president.

Bristol has been the birth-place of several newspapers. In June, 1849, William Bache, great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, commenced the publication of the *Bristol Gazette*, a small weekly. It lived through fifty-two issues, and met its death sometime in 1850, for want of support. To some extent it wakened up the old town from its Rip Van Winkle sleep and it did not live in vain.

In Bucks county was printed the first Mennonite newspaper in the world, *Der Religiöse Botschaper*, established by Rev. J. H. Oberholtzer, 1851, at Milford Square, Milford township, the first number appearing in August. He was its publisher to 1856 and its editor until 1860, when it was taken charge of by the "Mennonite Printing Union," and, 1882, merged with a German paper newly issued by the "Mennonite German Conference of North America." Since October, 1885, the Eastern Mennonite Conference has issued a monthly English church paper, *The Mennonite*, at Quakertown, the circulation reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The conference also publishes an annual Year Book and Almanac. Since the appearance of *Der Religiöse Botschaper*, five other Mennonite newspapers have been established, two in Europe and three in America. This paper advocates a better organization of that church in America, a more earnest working in the missionary cause, a better education and a more special preparation for the ministry. It was mainly through its influence that a Mennonite general conference was called, 1860, which succeeded in establishing a theological institute for the education of ministers and teachers, at Wadsworth, Ohio. It was edited by Rev. A. B. Shelly. On July 16, 1853, a newspaper made its appearance at the county seat called the *Doylestown Spy*, printed on a sheet twenty-four by nineteen. Reyner T. Donatt was the ostensible editor, a compositor in the *Intelligencer* office, and his name was at its head, but the type was set by the journeymen and apprentices of other offices. The real editor was John Harton, foreman of the *Democrat*, who appeared under the modest name of "director-in-chief." He was a well educated Irishman and a man of great wit. He wrote the funny articles, and not infrequently the editorials. The paper was printed at first at the *Express* office in the frame that stood on the site of the James building, North Main street. It was a spicy sheet and many fell under its notice. While it was a "spy on the actions of men," it never descended to vulgarity. Its wit was keen, but left no sting behind; it was too clean cut. The circulation ran up to 1,010. It lived about a year and gave up the ghost in a small frame alongside the Mansion House. Prior to this it had fallen into the hands of "Joe" Stuart, son of Sandham Stuart, who formerly owned the borough mill. The *Spy* was discontinued sometime in 1854. In 1854 two new papers came into life in the county, both in interest of the Know-Nothings, a party just entering into power—*The Star-Spangled Banner*, published at Quakertown, by David B. Overholt and Reyner T. Donatt, and *The Bucks County American*, at Bristol. The latter made its appearance the 4th of July. In its second year it was wedded to the *Burlington American*, making them a twenty-eight column paper. There was no union of interest between the publishers, in business or otherwise, the object being to furnish the patrons on both sides of the river with a more readable newspaper. There was a double issue. The proprietor at Burlington was Samuel C. Atkinson, the originator of the *Saturday Evening Post*, while that at Bristol was

William Bache, a newspaper pioneer along the Delaware. Both papers were printed on the same forms, taken back and forth across the river. *The Bucks County American* died with the decline of the party it was started to support.

In 1857 William Bush, a printer from Trenton, came to Newtown and started a job office. In October he issued the first number of the *Newtown Gazette*, probably the only issue, as we have no information of a subsequent one. It was possibly the channel through which Mr. Bush announced his job office to the public. The third newspaper started at Bristol was *Bache's Index*, a twenty-eight column paper for a dollar a year, published by William Bache, the first number appearing on New Year's day, 1859. Its motto, which we do not remember, consisted of forty-four words. It promised to be an independent newspaper, devoted wholly to business interests, but as we have not a file before us cannot say how well this promise was kept. Nevertheless, it lived eighteen months, and then, like its predecessors, died a natural death. The same year the Rev. A. R. Horne commenced the publication of the *Educator* at Quakertown, the first number making its appearance in November. It was first published semi-monthly and devoted to education, religion, literature, temperance, etc. In November, 1863, it was removed to Turbotville, Northumberland county; in 1865 to Williamsport, 1872 to Kutztown, Berks county, where it was published until its founder removed it to Allentown, 1877, where it is still issued under the name of the *National Educator*. It is the offspring of the *Quakertown Press*, which Schaupp & Wenig issued in March or April, 1858. It was printed in German and English, Mr. Horne editing the English part. Mr. Horne purchased the paper in 1859. Mr. Horne died a couple of years ago and the *National Educator* has gone into new hands.

In the contest over the organization of a State government for Kansas under Mr. Buchanan's administration, the Democratic party became divided. The sections waged a bitter warfare upon each other, the quarrel culminating on the acceptance or rejection by Congress of the State Constitution made at Lecompton. As the *Democrat* opposed the administration, and advocated the rejection of the Lecompton constitution, it was thought necessary to have a Democratic opposition paper in Doylestown. In the spring of 1859 the *Democratic Standard* was started under the management of J. Mathias Beans, a native of Buckingham, and Julius Kuster, a young German, both graduates of the *Democrat* office. The first number made its appearance the 19th of April on a double-medium sheet. It was edited with ability, but, like all attempts to establish a newspaper on a single idea, when the question which brought it into existence was settled, by the election of Mr. Lincoln, its occupation was gone. It survived the inauguration of the new administration but a few weeks, and was purchased by Mr. Davis, of the *Democrat*, the last of April, 1861. Mr. Kuster, junior partner, joined the Doylestown Guards, then ready to march to the seat of war, and was appointed a corporal, and Mr. Beans was subsequently commissioned a lieutenant in the One-hundred-and-fourth regiment. The *Standard* reached a respectable circulation and enjoyed a fair advertising patronage. As the party was only divided on a national issue, it again became united when Mr. Lincoln came into power.

In March, 1868, E. F. Church commenced the publication of the *Newtown Enterprise* at Newtown. Mr. Church was a native of Buckingham township and graduating from the *Democrat* office, 1839. For the next ten years he followed other pursuits, but in March, 1850, started in Baltimore, Maryland, a small newspaper called the *Baltimore County Advocate* in the interest of a separation of the county from city municipal affairs. It was intended for country circula-

tion. He removed to Cockeysville, August, 1850, and to Towsontown, the new county seat, 1853, where he continued the publication of the *Advocate* until 1865, when he sold out. He was now one year inspector of internal revenue. In 1866 he bought a half-interest in the *Herald and Torchlight*, Hagerstown, Maryland, but, in a few months, returned to Towsontown and started the *Baltimore County Free Press*. This he sold out at the end of six months, came to Newtown and established the *Enterprise*, of which his son, Watson Church, is the proprietor and publisher. Mr. Church put in a Campbell press, April 1883. Upon his death, June 15, 1893, his son Watson bought the paper and continues to publish it. The *Enterprise* is one of the best papers in the county and wields considerable influence. It is non-partisan in politics.

In 1869 a man named Pryor commenced the publication of *The Independent* at Quakertown. In 1870 it was purchased by Robert L. Cope, a member of the bar, and his brother, making the paper Democratic. In a few months Stephen T. Kirk, county superintendent, bought E. L. Cope's interest, but soon resold it to Robert L. Cope, who now owned the whole of it. He changed the name to *Bucks County Mirror* and continued its publication until the spring of 1872, when it was sold to Dr. F. Morwitz, proprietor of the *German Democrat*, Philadelphia. It was now removed to Doylestown, and issued from the office of the *Express and Reform*, where it is still published by Frederick Constantine, who purchased of Morwitz in 1899.

In September, 1871, William Tilton issued the first number of *The Squib* at Hulmeville, a sheet six by nine inches. It was printed at intervals until April, 1872, when it was enlarged to nine by twelve inches, published semi-monthly and the name changed to *The Beacon*. In August of the same year it was doubled in size, and, in January, 1873, was changed to a weekly, the present name, *Hulmeville Beacon*, adopted, and again enlarged. In July it was made a five-column paper, and on May 7, 1874, a cylinder press was introduced, and the paper increased to seven columns and to nine columns the 5th of November, 1874. Mr. Tilton, the founder of the *Beacon*, and a native of Crosswicks, New Jersey, where he was born, 1846, was a first cousin of Theodore Tilton. He served a regular apprenticeship at the iron business with the late firm of Abbott & Noble, Philadelphia, which he was compelled to relinquish on account of ill health, and commenced printing for pastime and without a thought of ever following it for a business. In January, 1871, Mr. Tilton and Hannah E. Holcomb began the publication of an eight-page temperance paper at Hulmeville, called *The Good Templars' Journal*, which appeared, quarterly, at ten cents a year, but had a brief existence.

In the summer of 1872 William H. Shively began the publication of the *Luminary*, an eight-page paper of forty columns, at Yardleyville, Lower Makefield. He had settled there several years before and started an amateur printing-office, from which the *Luminary* was afterward developed. It was principally devoted to literature, was a handsome, well-printed newspaper, and exerted an influence for good in that community. Mr. Shively died of consumption in the winter of 1876, when the publication of the paper was discontinued. He was a man of good abilities and an excellent character, and served in the cavalry in the Civil war. During a brief suspension of the publication of the *Luminary*, summer of 1874, Charles N. Drake started the *Bucks County Record* at Yardley, a paper twenty-one by twenty-eight inches in size, and twenty columns. The subscription was one dollar, in advance. The first issue appeared Tuesday, July 21, but only lived a few weeks. May 13, 1876, William H. Quick began the publication of a twenty-column paper at Yardley, on a sheet eighteen by twenty-

three and a half inches, called the *Yardleyville Times*, and was shortly discontinued.

Bristol is the home of two newspapers of long standing, the elder, the *Bristol Observer*, of twenty-three columns, was established by James Drury, a graduate of the *Democrat* office, April, 1871; the younger, the *Bucks County Gazette*, of thirty-two columns, which appeared August 14, 1873, its publisher and proprietor, Jesse O. Thomas. It was subsequently enlarged and improved, and Mr. Thomas took his two sons into co-partnership with him. Both papers profess to be non-partisan.

In November, 1873, Wilmer H. Johnson, a young man of Hulmeville, brought out a paper there called *The Echo*, a small twelve-column folio. In March, 1874, it was enlarged to sixteen columns and much improved in appearance; in July it was enlarged to twenty columns, and a handsomely engraved head substituted for the former plain one. In 1875, in conjunction with A. Vanhorne, a contributor to *The Echo*, the paper was changed to a magazine and the name altered to *The Keystone Amateur*. The subscription of *The Echo* was at first twenty-five cents, but raised to one dollar, when it became a magazine, but was obliged to suspend, in October, 1875, for want of support. The publishers and editors were little more than lads, Mr. Vanhorne not yet twenty, when it came to an untimely end. It was nine and a half inches by six, with sixty-three pages of reading matter, three of advertisements and two more on the cover. The original and selected matter would have done credit to older heads. Johnson afterward purchased the *North Wales Record*, and is still in charge of it. What became of Vanhorne we do not know. The *Amateur* was followed by the *Langhorne Beacon*, probably by J. Paul Rue, and the number of the new issue was continued in the same order for the *Beacon's* successor, Oct. 19, 1893, was Vol. 27, No. 49. When it was discontinued is not so clear, one account saying March 30, 1881, another March 28, 1883. In the summer of 1884 the plant was purchased by Fetterholl Brothers, and the name was changed to *Langhorne Standard*, the first issue appearing Sept. 3, 1884, by the same firm.

On April 2, 1875, the journalism of Doylestown was increased by Allen H. Heist and Bernard McGinty, who began the publication of a weekly German paper, called *Die Demokratische Wacht*. Mr. Heist was a native of Milford township, this county, and Mr. McGinty, of Franklin county. It was short lived. The size was twenty-two by thirty inches, and in politics Democratic, as the name implies.

The youngest newspaper in the county of that period, is *Our Home Friend*, a monthly folio, 24x34 inches, whose publication was commenced in July, 1875, at Milford Square by Peter High Stauffer. It was designed for the Sunday, day-school and home-circle, contained matter suitable to these spheres with amusements, etc. The subscription price was 50 cents. In September, F. M. Augspuyer, of Hamilton, Ohio, was associated in its publication, and the *Little Wanderer*, published by George R. Long, at Wadsworth, Ohio, consolidated with *Our Home Friend*. It was published in the office of the *Reformer and Agriculturist*, a German weekly of which we have no reliable information. In February, 1897, *Our Home Friend* was removed to Quakertown, where the proprietor had previously bought out Berliner's job office. Of its ultimate fate we are not informed. In addition to the newspapers mentioned, there were issued from the offices of the *Intelligencer*, *Democrat* and *Wacht*, respectively, the *Journal of the Fair*, while the Doylestown fair was open, in October of each year, *The Institute*, while the teachers' institute was in session each fall, and the

Court Gazette, during court. The *Institute* had but a single issue, but the *Journal of the Fair* had more age on its head when it gave up the ghost. The *Journal of the Fair* was the oldest and largest of these papers, and that and the *Institute* were distributed gratuitously. A monthly quarto, in German, entitled *Himmel s Manna*, and published in the interest of the Sunday school, was issued at Milford Square, the first number appearing in January, 1876.

In December, 1876, H. J. M. Mattis and brother started the *Independent News*, at Sellersville, a small sheet published weekly. In July of the following year a branch office was opened at Quakertown, and, later the paper was published there. It was suspended at the end of two years, and an effort made in February, 1879, to bring out a daily on its ashes, but only one number was issued, a small sheet thirteen by nineteen, called *The Daily News*. On May 3, 1879, the *Bristol Daily News*, an advertising, double medium sheet, with patent outside, made its appearance, J. Wesley Cook being the editor and Dr. C. P. Rose, publisher. The subscription price was one dollar a year, but it shortly collapsed.

Henry T. Darlington, of the *Intelligencer*, spoke of that newspaper and the *Democrat* a quarter of a century ago, as follows:

"Twenty-five years ago, and probably long before that, the *Intelligencer* and *Democrat* were well known among the country journals of the State. At that time the country press was of much less importance, relatively, than it is now, yet I remember well that the two weekly papers from Doylestown were not excelled in general merit and interest by any of the great number on the exchange list of the old *Village Record*. Each had its distinctive flavor, illustrating to a great degree the characters of the men who published them—John S. Brown and Samuel J. Paxson. Both were men of industrious and careful habits. They were liberal in providing the needs of their business, and they made that business pay. In those days the custom of reporting local events was in its infancy, but they were both quick to perceive the importance and variety of the field just opened. The facilities for collecting news of a local character were few and many people had objection to being mentioned in the papers, a weakness the present generation is not troubled with, neither man nor woman. Brown was methodical and persevering, his account book of neat exactness and not a line was allowed in his paper that had not passed under close supervision. Paxson was more dashing and sanguine. When he made up his mind to do a thing he was not particular about consequences; if an item was interesting or spicy it had to go in. Personally, they were friends, but in political campaigns, as was the habit of the times, they made things pretty lively. Both papers have a good circulation. After 1849 they were printed on cylinder presses, driven by steam, and since that time, in their present location. Hiram Lukens, of the *Intelligencer*, and John Harton, of the *Democrat*, were connected with the respective papers until their death, the former sixty-five years, the latter near half a century."

Since the publication of the first edition of the History of Bucks County there has been considerable increase in the number of our newspapers, the *Central News*, published at Perkasio, leading off. This paper was established by M. S. Sellers, the first issue appearing June 9, 1881. It was a weekly, size twenty-four by thirty-six. In 1882 Henry G. Moyer became equal partner and the paper was printed by hand. Three months after this partnership was formed Mr. Sellers died and was succeeded by Samuel R. Kramer. In 1883 a new brick office was erected, the size of the paper increased to eight columns, and steam power introduced. In 1891 the building was enlarged. The paper is printed

on a three revolution Hoe press, Sidney feeder, automatic mailer, and the office is equipped with a full complement of necessary machinery in all departments. As the proprietors are on opposite sides of the political fence, the paper is non-partisan in politics. In 1880 A. S. Stauffer established the *Quakertown Free Press*, a weekly paper printed on a sheet twenty-two by twenty-six inches, and is still in active life. The issue of February 2, 1900, was the 26th number of its nineteenth year.

In the spring of 1881 the *New Hope Monitor* was brought out by Campanore & Son, the father, at the time publishing the *Bound Brook Chronicle*, New Jersey. It lasted until the opening of the new year, the last number bearing date, January 23, 1882. The father was born in the mountainous parts of Warren county, New Jersey, about 1825, leaving home at the age of seventeen to learn the printing trade in the office of the *Warren Journal*. A second and more successful effort was made to establish a newspaper at New Hope in 1891, by Dr. R. B. Glasgow, with T. S. Kitchen as business manager. It was christened the *New Hope News*, and still survives the ups and downs of newspaper life.

Several years of effort were expended in establishing a newspaper at Riegelsville, the first being the *Standard*, 1884, issued by D. L. Shrope, from Easton, but it came to an untimely end before the year was out. This was followed by the *Enterprise*, by J. D. Curtis, equally short lived, and, the *Riegelsville Advertiser*, 1889, brought out by L. J. Anders, of Quakertown, which hardly survived the year. These efforts ended the trial newspapers. In the meantime, 1887, J. P. Cyphers, Riegelsville, and W. E. Scafer, started the *Riegelsville News*, the partnership continuing three years. In June, 1890. Scafer bought out Cypher's interest, and continued its publication alone until the following November, when he was succeeded by William P. Miller; Miller was followed by A. H. Jordan, Riegelsville, March 25, 1891; Otto Rapp & Brother, June 3, 1891, who restored the name—"Riegelsville News," and on January 25, 1893, Byron G. Rapp became the sole proprietor and continues its publication.

The *Springtown Weekly News* was established by Henry S. Funk October, 1885, a four page, twenty-four column paper, and in April following, the size was increased to eight pages, doubling the number of columns. About the same time it was moved into more commodious quarters, and a cylinder and fast jobbing presses introduced. In 1887 Henry H. Funk entered the office as an apprentice, and in 1891 became joint owner and manager, the founder remaining as editor. The *Sellersville Herald* was born into the journalistic world January 16, 1897, C. R. Addison and E. C. Althouse standing godfathers for it at the baptismal font. Althouse bought Addison's interest the following fall, and since that time has been sole proprietor. It is a seven column, four page paper, printed on a sheet eighteen by twenty-four, claims a good circulation, and is independent in politics. Mr. Althouse is a young man, and a native of Rockhill township. On November 1, 1897, the Preston Publishing Company began the publication of the *Yardley Review*, a weekly, printed on a sheet eighteen and twenty-six, and in 1898 the *Bristol American* made its appearance, the third paper in that ancient seaport borough, the first number making its appearance May 5th. When the latter paper was discontinued we do not know.

The *Bucks County Republican*, daily and weekly, with two exceptions, is the youngest secular paper in the county. It was brought out in 1893, and, as was the case with some of its predecessors, was born of a political quarrel which its coming failed to reconcile. Its first issue was November 1, and, on

the following 12th of December, the plant was incorporated with the title of the "Republican Printing Company," J. Clinton Sellers, editor and business manager, and Edward A. Trego, local editor. The size of the two papers is uniform with those published in the offices of the *Intelligencer* and *Democrat*. The *Republican* introduced a Thorne type machine July 19, 1897.

Since 1895 the Rev. W. G. P. Brinkloe, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Eden, has issued a small monthly sheet called the *Church News and Missionary Journal*, with a limited circulation outside the congregation.

The latest publication in the county in the journalistic line is *The Sower and Reaper*, a twelve page monthly, which made its appearance January, 1901. It is published by the First Baptist Church, Doylestown, with John Howard Deming, editor-in-chief, and Charles R. Nightingale, managing editor. It is considered a church paper.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OLD TAVERNS.

First license on the Delaware.—Claimed early attention.—How license was procured.—Liquors good for sick or well.—First landlord.—New England rum.—Crown Inn.—Thomas Brock.—Samuel Beakes keeps a disorderly house.—John Ward fined.—Taverns in 1730.—The Anchor.—Cross Keys.—Friends discouraged use of rum.—William Biles sells rum to Indians.—Rum at vendues.—Licenses in 1744.—Harrow tavern.—Craig's tavern.—Red Lion.—John Baldwin.—Brick hotel, Newtown.—William Doyle's tavern.—Keichline's tavern.—The Black Horse tavern.—John W. Tully.—Distinguished visitors.—Joseph Bonaparte.—Mrs. Keichline.—Public houses at Bristol.—The Plough.—The Buck and the Bear.—Tavern at Centreville.—Sellers' tavern.—Beans' tavern.—The White Horse.

Spirituous liquors were sold along the Delaware as soon as the white man showed his face on its banks, for strong drink invariably waits upon him in the wilderness. The earliest record on the subject goes back to 1671, when Captain John Carre, the English Governor of the west bank of the river, licensed persons both to sell and distill spirituuous liquors.

One of the first subjects that claimed the attention of the county authorities was that of license, places to sell liquor being considered a prime necessity. At that day, and down to nearly the close of the eighteenth century, the applicant for license had to be recommended by the court to the Governor, and if approved he was duly commissioned. As there was but little traveling abroad, public houses were chiefly supported by the community around them. Strong liquors were then in universal use by all classes, and it had not yet entered the minds, of any considerable number, that its use, as a beverage, was an offense against good morals or detrimental to health. At the first settlement of the county spirits were considered an excellent thing for patient and nurse, the sick and the well. Rum, either raw or sweetened, and tobacco, smoked or chewed, were thought to be an antidote against infectious or offensive smells. The dram and the pipe were much indulged at leisure hours. The early settlers believed the air and water of this "hot climate," as they called it, were unwholesome, and rum was drunk to prevent evil effects. The bottle was handed around at vendues and funerals among all classes of the population. At first the common beverage among Friends was water or home-brewed beer, but soon New England and Jamaica rum found their way into the



Centenarian

Cider Press

on the farm of
H. Paxson

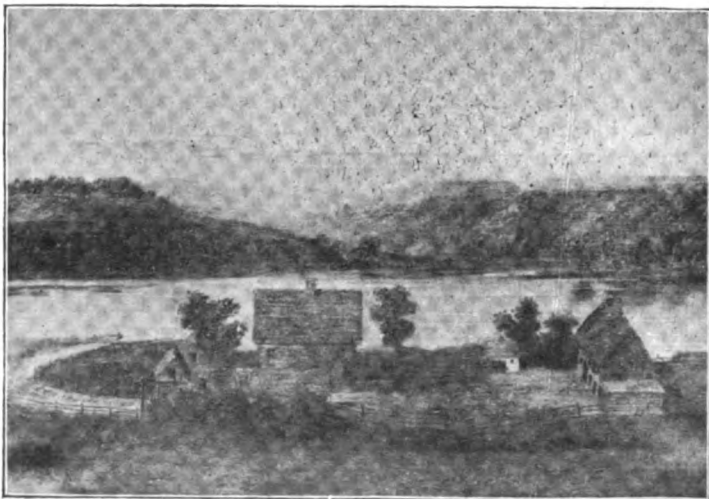
quiet settlements. When the orchards came into bearing, cider was added as a common drink. In 1830 the yearly license for retailers in this county, was \$1,471.80, collected from 128 licensed houses. The highest license paid was by John Bessonett, of Bristol, \$38, whose yearly rental was \$800. At that time there were nine licensed houses in Doylestown township, which included the present borough, not yet organized. Seven were in the village limits. The highest license paid in the borough was by Henry Scholl, \$15.60 on a rental of \$240. He kept where the Monument House stands, and it was called the "Court Inn." The other houses in the village, were kept by Charles Morris, William Field, Elnathan Pettit, Valentine Opp, Mary Magill, and Henry Carver. The rate of license at that time was a new adjustment under a recent act of Assembly.

Richard Ridgeway, who lived on the river in Falls opposite Biles's island, was probably the first landlord in the county, being licensed to keep an "ordinary" August 3, 1686. He and his wife Elizabeth were among the earliest settlers in the township, and had a daughter born to them, the 17th of the twelfth month, 1682. The number of public houses kept pace with the increase of population, and in many cases, were the first sign of advancing civilization. They often overleaped a wide intervening wilderness, and planted themselves in advance of those who were to support them. They reached the banks of the Lehigh almost before the settlers, and the historic Crown inn became a noted hostelry when there was a sparse population around it. The crown is one of the oldest English signs, and is typical of royalty. There was a Crown inn in Cheapside, London, as early as 1467. The crown was associated with many other names, as "Crown and Mitre," "Crown and Anchor," etc.—

"The gentry to the King's head,
The nobles to the Crown."

In olden times, when few persons could read and write, taverns and their sign-boards played an important part in cities and towns. The names of many of the streets of London are derived from the sign of the inn, or public house,

which frequently was the first building in them. The study of the signs, some of them several centuries old and very curious, is an interesting one. They suggest the modes of thought or idea of humor of the people of the period. In this country they are less suggestive and their history less curious. Next to Richard Ridgeway the earliest recorded petitioner to keep a public house in this county was Thomas Brock. On the 15th of February, 1705, he petitioned the court to recommend him to the Governor for a license to keep a house of entertainment in Bristol the ensuing year, stating that he had been in the county about twenty years, and had been principally occupied in keeping public house, and that he is "now grown ancient, and is destitute of any other employment." No doubt Mr. Brock was licensed. It was as difficult then as now to prevent abuse of this privilege, and we find that at the October term, 1703, Samuel Beakes was presented for "keeping an ill and disorderly house, suffering and contemning drunkenness, both in English and Indians, and suffering gambling and quarreling and drunkenness in his house on the first day of the week." In 1726 John Ward was fined five pounds at the March term "for selling liquors without license." At the October term, 1727, the inhabitants of Solebury asked the court to recommend John Wells, who kept the ferry at what is now New Hope, and Jonathan Woolston to the Governor to keep public houses to retail strong liquors. Wells kept there several years. In 1730 when he made application to have his license renewed, he asked to be allowed to "retail rum and other spirits by any quantity less than thirty-five gallons." Benjamin Canby succeeded John Wells, and George Ely succeeded Canby. David Kinsey married the widow of Benjamin Canby, who was a Yardley, and petitioned, March 15, 1753, for license to keep the tavern at Wells' ferry and followed Ely. In 1730 twenty-five persons were returned to the court as "retailers of rum" in the county, of which Bristol had five and Makefield three. Among the townships that reported none were Buckingham, Warminster and Southampton. The amount of tax assessed was ninety-two pounds. The Anchor tavern, Wrightstown, is probably one of the very oldest continuously-kept public houses in the county, and is still in business. It was



CROWN INN.

built by Joseph Hampton who came into the township, 1724, and kept it for several years. The anchor was perhaps used rather as an emblem than referring to its use in shipping. It is said to have been frequently used in the catacombs, typical of the words of Saint Paul, "The anchor of the soul," etc. It was a favorite sign with early printers. At the June term, 1728, Henry Betts, James Moon and Evan Harris requested the court to recommend them for license to keep public houses in Bristol. In 1731 the fees for license in Bristol were ten shillings more than in any other part of the county, but the reason is not known. The Cross Keys tavern, Buckingham, a mile above Doylestown, ranks among the oldest public houses in the central part of the county, and dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century. The cross keys are the arms of the Papal see, the emblem of Peter and his successors. This sign was frequently used by inn keepers and other tenants of religious houses even after the Reformation, and no doubt was first used by them.¹

When the Friends became sensible of the growing evils from rum drinking, they put a stop to it as far as it was possible, and were the pioneers of temperance reform in the Province. From the earliest settlement they discouraged the sale of rum to Indians, and the meeting dealt with those who offended. In 1683 it was reported to Falls meeting that Ann Miller "doth keep a disorderly house and sell strong liquor to English and Indians, suffering them to drink it until they are drunk." In 1687 William Biles, the only merchant along the Delaware, who imported and sold rum, a leading Friend and several times elected to the Assembly, was called to account for selling rum to the Indians, and Thomas Janney and William Yardley were appointed to wait on him. The earliest temperance pledge known to be upon record is found in the minutes of the Middletown monthly meeting, 1687, signed by forty-nine members, who bore testimony against the evil practice of selling rum to Indians, because it is "contrary to the mind of the Lord and a grief and burden to his people." They advised every monthly meeting to subscribe against it. In the meeting records we find several instances where the early Friends bore testimony against the use of strong drink in families and elsewhere, and parents, in particular, are cautioned against giving it to their children. Down to about 1724 the practice of the crier at public vendues giving rum "to the bidders to encourage them to enhance the price of the goods," was countenanced by all. That year the Middletown monthly meeting declared against it, and from that time the practice was discountenanced by Friends. April 9, 1827, a meeting was held at Union school house, Buckingham, to adopt measures to stop the practice of selling liquor by the small at vendues and other public gatherings without license. Soon afterward it was prohibited by act of Assembly, but the law was only partially observed. In 1737 the

1 Several changes and improvements were made in the Cross Keys in the fall of 1896, and the historic sign was removed from the south to the north end of the building. When taken down it fell apart from long exposure to the weather, but the pieces were bound together and the sign is as staunch as ever. It was retouched and restored to its old-time glory in red, black and gold, by William H. Rorer, Doylestown, and the original design preserved. This consists of two large keys, crossed and flanked on one side by a star, on the other by a moon. In the upper triangle are the square and compass with an eye in the centre; in the lower triangle the grotesque figure of a sheep and a pennant. Beneath the whole are the words "Drovers Inn." It was first licensed at the June term, 1758. At that time Doyle's Tavern, Doylestown, was the next nearest public house.

yearly meeting took notice of the growing evil from the common use of liquors, and "tenderly" cautioned Friends against it. Friends of to-day watch with jealous care over the morals of their society in this regard, and are probably the most temperate religious body in the country. In compliance with the request of the yearly meeting, a committee is appointed each year in the monthly meetings to make inquiry of the members whether they use intoxicating liquors themselves or give them to those in their employ. The result of the inquiry for 1873 shows there were only two persons in the Bucks quarterlies who used liquors themselves or gave them to others, and that only occasionally.

In 1744 thirty persons were licensed to keep tavern in Bucks county: Benjamin Harris, Joseph White and Malachi White, Bristol borough; Eleazar Jones, Bristol township; John Orr, Bedminster; Ann Amos and John Vandegrift, Bensalem; Benjamin Bering, New Britain; Eleazar Stackhouse and Mary Taylor, Middletown; John Rich, Plumstead; Joseph Thornton and Joseph Inslee, Newtown; Benjamin Canby, Solebury; Thomas Hamilton, Peter Grover, Peter Snyder, and Jacob Boyer, Rockhill; Peter Walbec and Jacob Moyer, Upper Milford; Richard Brink and Richard Thomas, Warrington; John Ogilby, Southampton; John Baldwin,² Warminster; John Williams, Falls; Andrew VanBuskirk, Nicholas Pennington, and Hugh Young, Wrightstown; John Wilson, Tinicum, and George Groover, "above Macungie in the back woods of Lehigh county." The locality of some of these taverns of one hundred and thirty years ago is well known. Joseph Thornton kept on the site of the Brick hotel, Newtown, John Baldwin, at Hartsville, who moved away in 1748, and was succeeded by James Vansant, Ann Amos at the Red Lion, Bensalem, and John Ogilby probably at the Buck, Southampton. In 1748 we find that license was granted to David Owen, Upper Saucon, Stoffel Wagoner, Lower Saucon, John Trexler, Macungie, who had purchased the plantation and tavern-stand of Philip Labar. Bernard Vanhorne, Jr., had been keeping public house in Northampton, but, 1748, he came to grief, because he "had no regard to the laws, encouraged drunkenness, gaming, fighting, etc., on week days and Sundays, and doth frequently abuse and beat his wife in an extraordinary manner." In 1754, thirty-five persons petitioned the court for license, and amongst them we find John Strickland and Lawrence Hoff, of Southampton. In 1758 the leading Friends of Middletown recommended Thomas Stackhouse, Jr., to the court for license. At the June sessions, 1765, Adam Kerr petitioned for a license at the tavern "on the Old York road over the North Branch of Neshaminy," having "purchased Charles Janney's lease." This was at Bridge Valley. In 1761, Thomas Cooper, in a petition to the court, says "it is the opinion of the principal inhabitants of that neighborhood that there is a necessity of a public house, where the road called "Bristol Road," crosses York Road in the township of Warwick," but it was rejected. This was at the present Hartsville. He got license there, 1765, evidence a tavern had been opened there meanwhile. John McClanahan was keeping at Bridge Valley, 1756. The Harrow tavern, Nockamixon, was so called, 1785, and twenty years before that John Wilson kept a tavern on or near the Durham road in the same township. Nearly a century ago the tavern at Newville,

2 Baldwin kept at what was afterward "Beans' " tavern on the York road just below the Street road, the only public house in Warminster, then or since, so far as is known. The tavern at Hartsville was always in Warwick. Baldwin moved away, 1748, and was followed by James Vansant, who bought his lease of the premises, and at the following June term, petitioned the court for license and it was allowed.

Warrington township, was kept by John Craig and called "Craig's tavern." Within the present generation, under the management of Jacob Markley it became quite a celebrated hostelry and was patronized by gentlemen from a distance, who delighted in a well-cooked and well-served meal washed down by a glass of choice liquor.

The Red Lion³ tavern, Bensalem, is one of the oldest in the lower part of the county. In 1730 Philip Amos petitioned the court to keep a public house of entertainment "near Poquessing creek, on the highway from Philadelphia to Bristol, where Leonard Vandegriff lately lived." His petition was a pre-tentious one, headed by Joseph Growden and twenty-five other signers. The house is a substantial stone building, with wide piazza on two sides, and with stone stables across the road immediately in front of it. The situation is picturesque and naturally invites the traveler to repose; surrounded by trees, on the bank of a gently-winding stream where it is spanned by an old stone bridge with hills on either side of it. It was still kept by Philip Amos's widow in 1770.⁴ The delegates to the first Continental Congress from Massachusetts, Messrs. Bowdoin, Cushing, Samuel and John Adams and Robert Treat Paine, on their way to Philadelphia dined at the Red Lion, August 29, 1774, the Pennsylvania delegates coming out to meet them there. John Adams dined there twice subsequently, on December 9, 1775, and October 13, 1776. In 1781 part of the Continental army, en route for Yorktown, encamped at this place over night. Among the owners, in the long ago, were John Hill, Samuel Hazlett, and John Hart, Hart's deed bearing date 1785. He sold to Henry Clayton Baker. Elias T. Hall, father of a recent owner, Lewis O. T. Hall, was the landlord for many years. The property has been much improved of late years with modern conveniences. The house is furnished with electric lights and a drainage system. The Bristol trolley runs by the door. The old drop curtain of the Walnut Street theatre, painted by Frank F. English, was from a study of the inn, the picture representing a coaching party drawn up in front of the porch with a group of Philadelphia whips in the foreground. A late landlord was ex-Sheriff Purdy, of Doylestown. The Red Lion was, and still is, a very common sign. It is thought to have originated with the badge of John Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who married a daughter of Don Pedro the Cruel, and wore a lion rampant to represent his claim to the throne of Castile. There was a Red Lion inn at Sittingbourne as early as 1415.

The Brick hotel, Newtown, has something of a history, and was built at an early day. The date is not known, but there was a public house there before 1744. It stands on land that Shadrack Walley located before 1684, and which Joseph Walley leased to Amos Strickland, 1748, for twenty years, but 1761, the Red Lion, as it was called, was sold by the sheriff and Strickland bought it. He died, 1779, and left his estate to his wife and children, and one of his

3 A tavern at this place was established as early as 1723. At the June term Evan Harris petitioned the court for license "at his plantation by Poquessing creek, near the road leading from Bristol to Philadelphia, being a place where travelers frequently call." What action was taken is not stated. That the license was granted is confirmed by a subsequent petition, wherein the petitioner asks the court to "continue their usual favor," which he says was "about a year since." This fixes the birth of that roadside inn with reasonable certainty.

4 February 18, 1742, the De Normandies conveyed one hundred acres on the north-east bank of the Poquessing to Ann Amos. In 1755 the constable of Newtown, returned Ann Amos as a retailer by the "Jell & Smale Quantity." This was Philip Amos's widow

daughters marrying Mark Hapenny,⁵ he became the owner of the hotel and an hundred acres of land, 1787. He sold it to John Smock, 1792, and thence it passed through many hands into the possession of its present owner. This house is indebted to Joseph Archambault, who bought it, 1829, for most of its modern improvements. He added a third story to the main building, and afterward built the two-story brick at the west end besides making other additions. He kept it as a first-class hotel for several years, and seventy years ago it was a resort for people from Philadelphia, and was generally filled with summer boarders. Joseph Archambault's life was one of vicissitudes and



CAPT. JOSEPH ARCHAMBAULT.

varied experience. Born at Fontainebleau, France, 1796, and left an orphan, he became a ward of the Empire, through family influence. On leaving the military school he was attached to the suite of Napoleon as a page, and subsequently to that of Josephine. On the Emperor's return from Elba young Archambault was again attached to his suite and shared his fortunes. He was wounded at Waterloo and left on the field, but, rejoining the Emperor, was one of the twelve selected to accompany him to Saint Helena. When ordered to surrender his sword on the Bellerophon he broke it and threw the pieces into

5 The late John Yardley married a daughter of Mark Hapenny. We have been informed that Mrs. Hapenny, daughter of Amos Strickland, told those recently living that her father built the first brick hotel. The great-grandfather of William K. Carver, Newtown, did part of the carpenter-work. From the surplus bricks was built the house owned by Mrs. Martha T. Heyde, once kept as the "Court inn." The bricks were probably burnt in a field of Samuel Phillips.

the sea. At the end of a year he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was confined for a time, and thence came, via England, to New York, where he landed May 5, 1817. He spent a year at William Cobbett's model farm, Long Island, who was his fellow-passenger, teaching French to his son and receiving instruction in scientific agriculture. Archambault was a frequent and welcome visitor at the house of Joseph Bonaparte, Bordentown. He first went into business in New York, but that proving unsuccessful, came to Philadelphia and thence to Newtown where in turn he kept a hardware store, practiced dentistry and was host at the Brick hotel. He spent most of his active life in this county, where there are many who remember him. He took a deep interest in the volunteers, and commanded the Union troop, a fine company of cavalry for several years. He served as captain and major in the Civil war, and died in Philadelphia, 1874, at the age of seventy-eight, leaving a widow, five children, thirty grand and two great-grandchildren. He was the last survivor of the suite that accompanied Napoleon into exile, and is known in history as "the younger Archambault." The White Hall hotel, Newtown, is venerable enough to have a place in this list. The building was erected early in the last century, and probably first occupied as a dwelling. A private school was kept in it about 1835; next occupied as a store by Wilson & Gibson, and licensed as a tavern, 1848. Since that time it has been kept almost continuously as a public house.

One of the earliest taverns in Middle Bucks, was that kept by William Doyle, within the present limits of Doylestown borough. The license was obtained in March, 1745, and from that time, one of more public inns have been maintained. The town was named after the Doyle family. The earliest site has always been in dispute, and never definitely fixed upon. Later investigations, however, fix the location within a few years after the first license was issued on the northwest corner of State and Main streets, the same occupied by the Fountain House. Since that early day the Fountain House has become a very valuable piece of property, and, in August, 1900, sold for sixty-five thousand dollars. The author remembers when it sold for a trifle over five thousand dollars. If this be correct it is not impossible the present building has some of the old walls in it. William Doyle occupied it until 1774, when he rented it to Daniel Hough and retired from business, Hough buying the premises, 1776. The Doyles came into the county early, Edward Doyle arriving, 1687, and settling at Cold Spring, Bristol township, where he died and was buried in the Baptist grave yard. Edward and Clement Doyle bought land on the New Britain side of Doylestown about 1730, William Doyle being a grandson of Edward. The location being a very desirable one at the intersection of two great highways, one leading from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, and the other from the Lehigh to Philadelphia, it soon became the centre of much travel.

The old Keichline tavern, at the intersection of the Durham and Easton roads, Bedminster, has been as noted in its day as any inn in the upper end of the county. The centre building was erected about 1759, the parlor and dining-room were added, 1784, and the kitchen and a small room at the west end, 1790 and 1801. Colonel George Piper was its landlord from 1778 to his death, 1823, when he was succeeded by Jacob Keichline, who married his daughter and was likewise its landlord to his death, 1861. Their occupancy extended through eighty-three years, which cannot be said of any other tavern in the county. During this long period it sheltered many of the most distinguished men of the eighteenth century, among them may be mentioned General Wayne, Franklin, Mifflin, Timothy Pickering, Robert Morris, Doctor Rush, Chief-Justice Tilghman, Bishop White, Rev. Doctor Muhlenberg and

others. Timothy Matlack cut his name on the railing of the upper porch, which was still there when it was taken down in 1827. During the yellow fever, 1798 Mayor Wharton, Philadelphia, and his family boarded there, and Stephen Girard made it his stopping-place on his way to Bethlehem. George Taylor, the Signer, was a frequent guest of Colonel Piper as was also William Allen. Colonels John and Thomas Cadwalader,⁶ stopped at the inn while on their gunning excursions along the Tohickon, sometimes accompanied by William Logan and Casper Wister, and Joseph Bonaparte, with his entire suite, boarded there two weeks. He brought with him his own cook and plate, and the landlord only furnished the meats and vegetables, which his servants prepared for the palate of the ex-king. Colonel Piper was widely and favorably known, and during the Revolution was at one time in command of the American outposts near Milestown. While the Colonel was absent one day at Newtown, leaving only his wife, children and a hired man at home, Gibson and Geddis, two supposed confederates of the Doanes, came to the inn while Mrs. P. was ironing. Geddes put his booted foot into a pan of buckwheat batter, when she threw a flat-iron at him, breaking his arm near the shoulder. He tried to strike her with his loaded whip, but she retreated into a side room, got her husband's sword and drove the ruffian from the house. The broken arm was set by Doctor Shaffer, who boarded at George Fox's a mile and a half below the tavern. Geddis brought suit against Mrs. Piper for damages, but was afraid to prosecute it. Gibson was the same who shot Moses Doane after his capture at the cabin. It is said of this partiotic woman, that during the Revolutionary war she gave her husband her entire fortune received from her father's estate, three hundred and twenty-five pounds in gold, to purchase shoes and clothing for his company. It was buried in the cellar of the tavern in an earthen pot, and was dug up and carried to camp. It was replaced by Continental money that became worthless. Jacob Keichline and wife were both popular, and while they kept the house it was much frequented. They were both warm Democrats. Mrs. Keichline, a plain German woman, was a born politician, and took to it like Richelieu to state craft. Many an anxious candidate for office received timely advice from her which helped his fortunes. Candidates going up county from below rarely failed to stop and have a chat with the astute landlady.⁷ The Black Horse inn, at Tullytown, Falls township, is one of the oldest public house in lower Bucks. The building was erected by John W. Tully,⁸ 1794, and the first license applied for and granted to Tully, the

6 The Keichline Mss. tells the following story of Colonel Thomas Cadwalader. While stopping at the inn, 1828, with Sebastian Logan, enjoying their favorite amusement, gunning, they were out one morning after a covey of partridges. Having occasion to cross one of Tinsman's fields, they saw a big black bull making for them when about the middle and bellowing at a furious rate. As all retreat was cut off there was no alternative but stand their ground, and when the bull got within convenient distance Cadwalader fired the contents of his double-barreled shot gun into the head and face of the animal. Shaking his head he beat a hasty retreat minus one eye. This little adventure cost the Colonel \$10.

7 In a recent year the old inn was replaced by a new one on the opposite or south west corner, with modern appliances. Few public houses in the county have more history clinging to its memory.

8 John W. Tully we believe to have been a descendant of John Tully, an original settler in Falls, and the father of John Tully, a private in Captain Robert Patterson's company, Colonel John Keller's regiment, Bucks County Militia. It was in active service in the summer and fall of 1781.

builder and owner, 1705. The town was named after him, and the house then given the name it now bears. From that time to the present the inn has been in continuous license without a break. Tully kept the house until 1809, when the license was issued to Thomas Cheston, and, from that time to the present, the following landlords have ruled over the destinies of the Black Horse: Cheston, 1809-1819; Captain Hutchinson, 1819-1826; Elijah Scattergood, 1826-1830, Benjamin Morris, 1830-1835; William Scott, 1835-1840; Jonathan Thomas, 1840-1846; Elizabeth Thomas, 1846-1848; Jackson Hutchinson, 1848-1854; Frank Swan, 1854-1857; Herbert Randall, 1857-1858; Frank Swan, 1858-1860; William R. Wright, 1860-1879; Benjamin M. Worthington, 1879-1893; and Henry W. Lovett, the late owner, occupied the house from 1893 to his death, 1903. The house has had fifteen landlords in the one hundred and seven years since first licensed. For a number of years the Black Horse was headquarters for the overland stages from New York to Philadelphia, the passengers being here transferred to a steamboat which conveyed them down the Delaware to the latter city. In former times it was a great resort, and is yet much frequented, by fishermen and sportsmen from Philadelphia, Trenton and elsewhere, its nearness to the river being of especial advantage to those given to the piscatorial art.

There were public houses at Bristol among the earliest in the county. We know there was at least one there as early as 1705. In 1730 the Ferry house, corner of Mill and Radcliff streets, was kept by one Patrick O'Hanlin. The Delaware house, which stands on its site, was built by Charles Bessonett, 1765, and had a likeness of George the Third emblazoned on its sign. A few years later there were four public houses in Bristol—one by Mrs. Jackson on Bath street, the Rising Sun, by Robert Rees, on Mill street, the King of Prussia, by John Dowd, corner of Mill and Pond streets, and Bessonett's George the Third, then kept by his son John. During the Revolutionary war a regiment of troops passing through Bristol gave the King of Prussia three cheers, while they saluted his Majesty of England with volley after volley until the sign was riddled and fell out of its frame. In 1785 Archibald McElroy built and opened a public house called the Cross Keys, which was sold in 1857 and recently owned by Samuel Pike and occupied as a dwelling and store. In 1757 a detachment of British troops passing through Bristol to winter-quarters, being too numerous to find accommodations in the taverns, were quartered in the old courthouse. In 1758 the tavern at Gardenville, Plumstead township, was called "The Plough," and Stoffel Wagoner was still keeping a tavern on the Bethlehem road, two miles over the county line in what is now Northampton county where he had been for several years. The Plough was an agricultural sign, and probably originated in farmers visiting the public house where it first swung. The Harrow no doubt had the same origin. They are frequently joined together as "The Plough and Harrow."

In their day no taverns in the county were more noted than the Anchor, Wrightstown, Black Bear, Northampton, and the Buck, Southampton. The bear was early made choice of for a tavern sign. For centuries the Bear inn was a celebrated tavern at the foot of London bridge, and in the time of Richard the Third it was the resort of aristocratic pleasure-seekers. Probably the first White Bear was named after this animal. Henry the Third received one as a present from the king of Norway, 1252. There were also Black Bears. The first mention of the buck for a sign was when used in London by John Buckland, bookseller. It was the habit at that day to use signs that were puns upon their owners' names—sometimes taking all or part, and Buckland

was content with half a pun. At these two old hostelryes lovers of fun and frolic "most did congregate." and, in winter time, they were visited by many sleighing parties. The Bear was the headquarters for the local politicians for miles around. There was a tavern at this place early; and nearly a century ago it was known as "Leedom's." For many years the volunteer trainings, which brought out a large crowd, alternated between the Bear and Newtown, when the war-like manoeuvres were varied with horse-racings, fights, and other athletic games. The little stone structure at the north end of the tavern was built by Richard Leedom at an early day, which he kept as a public house several years. About a hundred years ago he put up the main building, in which a tavern is still kept, but much improved. Mr. Leedom acquired a large real estate in the vicinity which was inherited by his descendants. Mahlon Miller was the landlord at the Bear for thirty-two years. The Buck was an outpost of the Bear, where the rollicking crowd would resort when they found a change of base necessary, and they never failed to make times lively. The Anchor was kept by John Parker, 1800, and known as "Parker's" but we do not know when the name "Anchor" was given to it. The Buck tavern was called by this name, 1795. The tavern at Centreville, Buckingham, has been noted in its day, and considerably more than a century of years whitens its memory. Situated at the junction of the Durham and York roads, the early highway from the upper Delaware and New Jersey to the Schuylkill and Philadelphia, it was much frequented by travelers. Henry Jamison was the landlord one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and was succeeded by John Bogart,⁹ who married his widow and watched over its destinies through the Revolutionary struggle. The Bucks county committee of safety had frequent meetings under its roof, from 1774 to 1778, and General Greene had his headquarters there at one time. In turn it has been called many names after the persons who kept it. Cornelius Vanhorne and John Marple dissolved their co-partnership in September, 1808, and Matthew Hale was its landlord, 1816. Recent repairs give the old building a modern appearance.

The "White Horse," Nockamixon, one of the most noted inns in the upper end of the county, was established by Captain Nicholas Buck, 1809. The sign before the door was emblazoned with a white horse in full military trappings. The captain being a leading man in that section, the "White Horse" was the centre of the social, political, and military life of the neighborhood. There the annual spring and fall trainings of the uniformed militia were held, bringing together a large concourse of spectators. When the property was advertised for sale, after the death of Mr. Buck, 1830, the notice run as follows: "A highly valuable stand on the stage road from Easton to Philadelphia, at the intersection of the Easton & Durham roads, eight miles from Doylestown, the same from Easton and Bethlehem, and three from the Delaware canals. A daily line of stages change and the passengers dine here and the post office is in

9 Bogart, an old Holland name in early provincial times, was spelled to suit the fancy of the writer: Boogaert, Bogaert, Boogart, Boogert, etc. It is frequently met with in New York. Bergen's "King's County (N. Y.) Settlers," says the common ancestor was Tunis Gysbertse Bogart, of Heikoos, Province of Utrecht, Holland, who came to America, 1652. He married twice, the second time, November, 1687, while living at Walaboch, (Wallabout), site of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. John Bogart, who kept the Centreville tavern, 1774-78, may have been a descendant of Tunis Gysbertse Bogart. The Recorder's office shows that John Bogart, innkeeper, 1777, sold 156 acres, running to Buckingham mountain, to William Bennett. Sarah Bogarth, Southampton, died in 1791.

the building. There is a new barn, three sheds with stabling, a well, two never-failing springs, apple orchard with excellent meadow and woodland." The Bucks were noted as tavern keepers. Besides Captain Nicholas, his son, Major Jacob was landlord of the "Sorrel Horse," the present Revere, the Bear tavern, Red Hill; his brother John the "Sorrel Horse," and subsequently the "Green Tree," Jenkintown, Montgomery county.

Just when Sellers's tavern was built and first licensed is not definitely known. It was probably erected by Samuel Sellers,¹⁰ who kept it in 1800, a son of Philip Henry Soller, prior to 1780. He was one of the first of the name in the county, and there his son Thomas was born in 1787. The original structure was a small square stone house, two stories and an attic. The inside finish was quaint, with moulding and carvings of the period and small window panes. On the death of Samuel Sellers, his son Thomas became owner of the tavern and kept it for a long time with the store and post office. He was appointed postmaster in 1820, and the office was called "Sellers' Tavern" to 1866, when the name was changed to Sellersville. The house stands on what was part of the Sellers' farm. Being on the old Bethlehem road, one of the highways between the Lehigh and Philadelphia, it was a point of importance and long remained so. The troops to quell the Fries Rebellion, 1799, had their rendezvous at "Sellers' Tavern." The tavern at Warminster was popular in its day and the resort of sportsmen three quarters of a century ago when it was kept by Thomas Beans, a great horseman. When an inn was first licensed there we do not know, but as early as 1758, it was called "Dilworth's tavern." Beans caused a half-mile track to be laid out on the Street road below the York road, where races came off several times a year. He had a track on his farm, but was closed by order of the court, when he resorted to the road. The races drew a large crowd of men and boys, and were very demoralizing in their influence. Occasionally serious accidents happened, and one or two men were killed. At Mr. Beans' death the practice fell into disuse, and the racing fraternity transferred their headquarters to some other locality. Mr. Beans kept this tavern as early as 1800. To this date there were seventy-eight licensed houses in the county. We have not been able to collect much information as to the amount of revenue tavern licenses yielded to the county in the past. By accident we fell upon the receipts for 1799 and 1800; for the former year they amounted to \$341.75 from forty-three licensed houses, and for the latter year \$443.67 paid by fifty-one taverns.

10 Samuel Sellers was a prominent man in his day; was sheriff, member of the Legislature, and held other offices. Cornelius Sellers, a member of the family was elected Sheriff, 1836. It was the stopping place of the Bethlehem stages until the North Pennsylvania Railroad was opened, in 1856. From Thomas Sellers, the landlords have been Peter Knechel, Amos Jacob, Simon Jacoby, Harvy Jacoby, Thomas Kerns, Samuel Binder, Abram W. Reiff, James Bahl, W. C. Cressman and C. M. Cressman.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE COUNTY MILITARY; SOCIETIES, ETC.

Martial spirit in Bucks.—Troops in French war.—Militia organization.—First volunteer company.—Washington met at Trenton.—Companies organized.—War of 1812.—Troops march to camp.—Captain Purdy's company.—Captain Magill's.—Majors Shelmire and Hart.—Camps Dupont and Marcus Hook.—Colonel Humphrey's regiment.—Bucks county in civil war.—General Ward B. Burnett.—Volunteer encampments.—Bucks County Bible Society.—Agricultural societies.—Mowers and reapers.—First horse rake.—Agricultural wealth.—The creamery industry.—Beek's exhibition.—Medical and Historical Societies.—Visit of Lafayette.—Poisoning of Doctor Chapman.—Mina.

A martial spirit prevailed in Bucks county notwithstanding the prevailing sentiment of the Friends was against it, and, whenever the occasion required, her citizens turned out to defend the frontiers from the Indians.¹ In 1755 her volunteers were the first to go to the rescue of Bethlehem and the neighboring settlements. The first company to march was Captain Wilson's, sixty strong, the last of November, and in December, Captains Asten and Wayne followed him. The seventeenth of January, 1756, Franklin, then Colonel of a regiment, ordered Captain Jacob Arndt,² from "Rockland in Bucks,"³ to the frontier near Bethlehem. In the French and Indian war nine associated companies, numbering five hundred and thirteen men, were organized in Bucks county, some of which were called into service on the frontiers. They were officered as follows:

1.
Alexander Graydon, captain.
Matthias Keen, lieutenant.
John Priestly, ensign.
Privates, fifty.

2.
Henry Kröesen, captain.
Josiah Vansant, lieutenant.
Andrew VanBuskirk, ensign.
Privates, fifty.

¹ The first attempt to organize a militia in this state was in June, 1702, in the absence of William Penn, when a company was organized in Philadelphia, commanded by George Lowther, on the occasion of war with France.

² Captain Arndt was a popular and energetic officer in the Indian wars, and a member of the Supreme Executive Council during the Revolution. He died at Easton in 1805, whither he had removed.

³ Rockhill township.

3.
Jacob Arndt, captain.
Anthony Miller, lieutenant.
Nicholas Conrad, ensign.
Privates, thirty-three.

4.
William Ramsey, captain.
John Johnson, lieutenant.
John Adams, ensign.
Privates, fifty-six.

5.
Henry Lott, captain.
Garrett Wynkoop, lieutenant.
Lefford Leffordson, ensign.
Privates, seventy-four.

6.
Joseph Inslee, captain.
John Zubers, lieutenant.
Joseph Inslee, jr., ensign.
Privates, sixty-two.

7.
Anthony Teate, captain.
Robert Cummings, lieutenant.
James Cummings, ensign.
Privates, forty.

8.
Jonathan Palmer, captain.
Luther Calvin, lieutenant.
Thompson Price, ensign.
Privates, one hundred and eight.

9.
Charles Stewart, captain.
Privates, forty.

In November, 1763, several companies of mounted men from Bucks county arrived at the Crown inn,⁴ now South Bethlehem, to protect the frontiers from Indians. We have already written the honorable record of Bucks county in the Revolution, which she maintained in subsequent wars.

When the commonwealth was established her arms-bearing sons were organized into at least four militia regiments, which in 1800 were commanded by Colonels Joseph Hart, Hanna, Irvin, and Smith. Augustin Willett, grandfather of the late Charles Willett, of Bensalem, was appointed brigadier-inspector soon after 1790, at a salary of one hundred and sixty dollars, and in 1800 was commissioned brigadier-general. William Rodman was appointed by Governor McKean, inspector of Willett's brigade in 1802. In the whiskey insurrection of 1791, Bucks county furnished her quota of militia, among which was a regiment commanded by Colonel Joseph Hart. When Washington returned south from New York, in the fall of 1797, he was received by the military of Bucks county on crossing the river at Trenton, and escorted to the Philadelphia county line. General Macpherson wrote to Brigade-Inspector Willett, that "it is the Governor's wish, the President of the United States be received with military honors on his crossing the Delaware into Pennsylvania, by Captain Clunn's company of artillery and Captain Gibbs' troop of horse under a grand discharge of cannon. The troop of horse then to escort him to the line of the county of Philadelphia, where they will be received by another troop belonging to that county."⁵

The first mention of a volunteer company in Bucks county was in 1788. On the 4th of July, of that year, a celebration, in honor of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, took place in Philadelphia, and among the military which

4 This inn was on the south bank of the Lehigh about where the railroad station stands at South Bethlehem, and was the first public house opened on that stream.

5 Captain Clunn's company of Artillery was from Bristol borough and Gibbs' troop from Bensalem township.

participated were "the Montgomery and Bucks county troops of dragoons." If the companies of Captains Clunn and Gibbs, mentioned above, were volunteer companies, they were the next oldest. In 1801 William Rodman commanded the "First troop of light dragoons of the Bucks county brigade," of thirty rank and file. In 1806 Bucks county had four organized regiments of militia, the Fifteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Forty-eighth, commanded by Colonels John Smith, George Piper, Joseph Clunn, and Harman Vansant, with John McCarter, brigade-inspector, and Samuel Smith, brigadier-general. The firing of the British frigate *Leopard* on the Chesapeake, in 1807, caused an outburst of patriotism among the Bucks county militia, and immediate steps were taken to form volunteer companies. Captain Joseph Clunn invites the patriotic citizens of Bristol, between the ages of forty-five and seventy years, to enroll themselves as a reserve guard to be called the "Republican Greys of Bucks county," whose services were to be offered to the President. Clunn states he is sixty-three years old, and had "devoted nearly half that time in a military capacity." A meeting, to form an infantry company, was held at Vanhorne's tavern, now Centreville, Buckingham township, August 1st, at Humphrey's mill, New Britain, the 8th, and at Doylestown, the 22d, to form artillery companies. The latter day a meeting was held at Leedom's tavern, now Richborough, in Northampton township, of which Enoch Addis was chairman and John Lefferts secretary, to raise a volunteer troop of horse. John Lefferts, John Thompson, Ephraim Addis and William Watts were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the soldiers of the Forty-eighth militia regiment, to stimulate them to immediate action. An adjourned meeting was held at the Cross Roads, now Hartsville, August 29th. Philip Miller commanded a company of light artillery, probably in Plumstead. A draft was made on Pennsylvania, December, 1807, the quota of Bucks county being thirty-two artillery, sixty-three cavalry, and five hundred and thirty-nine infantry. The artillery company of Captain Joseph Stewart furnished the artillerymen, the companies of light dragoons of Captains Benjamin Walton and Samuel Sellers the cavalry, and the flank companies of the four Bucks county militia regiments were detailed as part of the infantry, the remainder being drafted from the first and second classes of militia. The troops were formed into a regiment, and Brigade-Inspector Shaw assigned Lieutenant-Colonel John Kinsey, of the Thirty-second regiment, to command it.

The war of 1812, with Great Britain, stimulated the military ardor of the citizens of Bucks county, while the near approach of the enemy to Philadelphia gave their patriotism definite shape. The first effort to raise troops in the county was made at Newtown, where a meeting was held at Charles Hinkle's tavern, Saturday, August 7, 1813, to form a volunteer company whose services were to be offered to the President. The 14th of July, 1814, the President called for ninety-three thousand five hundred militia, of which Pennsylvania was to furnish fourteen thousand. On the 16th a number of the citizens of Bristol, Bensalem and Middletown met at Newportville and pledged themselves to march at a moment's warning in the case the "Fourth district be invaded," and, at an adjourned meeting on the 23d, the citizens were recommended to meet together for drill. The citizens of Doylestown and vicinity agreed to associate for the purpose of acquiring some knowledge of the "art of war," and met to drill in front of the court-house three times a week. Harman Vansant, then brigade-inspector, notified the enrolled inhabitants of the county to form themselves into three regiments, and select field-officers. The upper regiment was composed of the enrolled inhabitants of

Milford, Richland, Rockhill, Hilltown, Springfield, Durham, Nockamixon, Haycock and Bedminster; middle regiment—Tinicum, Plumstead, Solebury, Buckingham, New Britain, Warwick, Warminster, Warrington and Wrightstown; and the lower regiment, North and Southampton, Middletown, Newtown, Upper Makefield, Falls, Lower Makefield, Bensalem and Bristol township and borough. These regiments elected the following field-officers: Upper regiment—Colonel, Jacob Kintner, Lieutenant-Colonel, Christian Bloom, Majors, John Buck and John Stoneback. Centre—Colonel, William Long, Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Abernethy, Majors, Samuel D. Ingham and Edward Yerkes. Lower—Colonel, Louis Bache, Lieutenant-Colonel, John S. Benezet, Majors, Orren C. Starr and Anthony Torbert. The militia of this county were known as the First Brigade, Second Division, of which Samuel Smith was appointed Brigadier-General, William C. Rogers,⁶ Aid-de-camp, and Elisha Wilkinson, Quartermaster. Josiah Y. Shaw, of Doylestown, was appointed Aid-de-camp to Major-General Scheetz, division-commander. The quota from this county, consisting of eighty-eight artillery and eight hundred and fourteen infantry and riflemen, to be taken from the first and second classes of the enrolled militia, was called for the 12th of August. They were taken from the four old militia regiments and consolidated into a battalion, of which Andrew Gilkeson was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and John S. Benezet and Isaac Griffith Majors. The drafted militia assembled at Thomas Bean's tavern, Warminster, Sunday, the 18th of September, to march to Marcus Hook. General Smith and his staff were there. A large concourse of people come together to see them off. The troops were formed in hollow square, when the Reverend Thomas B. Montanye delivered an appropriate address. They marched to Philadelphia, and thence to their destination in steamboats. The drafted militia were encamped in the court-house yard, at Doylestown, a day or two.

Information of the burning of Washington reached Bucks county on Saturday, the 26th of August, two days after. Court met at Doylestown the following Monday, Bird Wilson President-judge and the late Samuel Hart one of the Associates. After the court had called, the late John Fox, then a young man and deputy-attorney-general, arose and stated that the capitol of the country was in possession of the enemy, and Baltimore and Philadelphia threatened by them; that he thought the people had other and higher duties to discharge than to be holding court at such a critical time and he moved an adjournment. The court refused to adjourn, when Mr. Fox took his hat and made a low bow, saying the country required his services elsewhere. He went out of the court-house followed by Judge Hart and nearly all the people, whom he addressed in a spirited speech. Mr. Fox returned to Newtown, his place of residence, where he called a meeting to raise a volunteer company. About this time Mr. Fox was elected Second-Lieutenant of Captain Christopher Vanartsdalen's company of militia of the regiment commanded by Colonel Louis Bache. He was afterward appointed quartermaster, and served a three months' tour in the field.

The patriotic action of Mr. Fox stimulated the military fervor. On Thursday, the 30th of August, a number of the citizens of the neighboring townships, among them Samuel Hart, Associate-judge of the courts, met at Hartsville to organize a volunteer company. Before night the complement of men was obtained, the officers elected and the company named "Bucks County

6 Father of the late William T. Rogers.

Riflemen." The following Saturday, September 1st, the company met to drill on John Shelmire's farm⁷ on the road that leads across from Johnsville to Bristol road, in Warminster township. Toward evening, Brigade-Inspector Harman Vansant came upon the ground, completed the organization and announced the Governor's orders to march the following Monday morning. Of this company, William Purdy⁸ was elected Captain, Samuel Daniels, First-Lieutenant, James Horner, Second-Lieutenant and John Davis⁹ Ensign.

On Monday morning, September 3d, Captain Purdy's riflemen and Captain Vanartsdalen's company of militia from Newtown, met at what was then Foster's corner, now Southampton, on the Middle road, where a large concourse of relatives and friends met to see them off for the seat of war. They assembled in a wood at the north-east corner of the cross-roads, where Mr. Montanye preached a discourse from Matthew, fifteenth chapter, thirteenth verse. This patriotic pastor was appointed chaplain to General Samuel Smith's brigade. The neighborhood furnished wagons to carry the two companies to Philadelphia, and, when the starting moment arrived, there were "sudden partings,"

"Such as pressed the life from out young hearts,
And choking sighs that ne'er may be repeated."

The two companies were conveyed to Frankford, whence they marched into the city and out to Bush Hill, where quarters had been provided them. As they were the first to arrive, their passage through the city was an ovation. House-tops and windows were crowded; the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and men cheered the patriotic volunteers. The uniforms for Captain Purdy's company were made in the Masonic Hall by seventy young ladies. This company joined the regiment of volunteer riflemen commanded by Colonel Thomas H. Humphrey, of Montgomery county, while that of Captain Vanartsdalen repaired to the militia camp at Marcus Hook.

William Magill, of Doylestown, recruited a company of riflemen at that place, in the early days of September, which he called "The Bucks County Rangers." The other officers were, William Watts Hart,¹⁰ First-Lieutenant, Mr. Hare, Second-Lieutenant, and John Edgar, Ensign. The company marched from Doylestown on Wednesday, the 21st, sixty-six strong in full uniform. The ladies of the vicinity met in the court-house the day before to finish and lace the clothing of the men. Before their departure the company marched to the court-house, in double-file, separating to the right and left as they entered, where, in the presence of a numerous audience, the Reverend Uriah DuBois made them a patriotic address. At Hatboro, Montgomery county, near the Bucks line, fifty-two men were enrolled by Alexander McClean, who was elected Captain, Thomas Boileau, First-Lieutenant, a Mr. Davis, Second-Lieutenant and John W. Stackhouse, Ensign. These four companies, including that of Captain Vanartsdalen and numbering two hundred and forty-five men, were enrolled in about a week within a radius of six miles from Harts-ville, which shows the patriotic spirit of the day. Colonel Humphrey's regi-

7 Near what used to be "Hart's school-house."

8 Grandfather of the late Sheriff Purdy.

9 Father of the author.

10 A young member of the bar.

ment was mustered out of service December 12, 1814, and returned home.¹¹ The news from the seat of war came into the county slowly, by the Easton stage, which ran through Doylestown daily, going and returning from Philadelphia, and the "Swiftsure" line that traveled the Old York road. When any news of importance reached Doylestown, on a Sunday, Asher Miner announced it in a handbill. The surrender of General Hull and the capture of Washington caused much consternation among the people. Bucks county saw nothing of the war but the marshaling of her sons to repel invasion, if we except twenty-five British officers, prisoners of war, who passed through Doylestown, *en route* from Pittsfield, Massachusetts to Philadelphia, March 14, 1814. July 4, 1815, a few months after the conclusion of peace, was celebrated at Doylestown by a procession headed by the Bucks County Rangers, Captain Magill, which proceeded to the court-house, the exercises being a prayer by the Reverend Uriah Dubois, reading of the Declaration of Independence by Asher Miner, and an oration by Samuel D. Ingham. These services were followed by a collation in a grove near by, and one hundred ladies were provided with refreshments in the grand-jury room. The festivities were concluded by a concert in the court-house in the evening.

The effect of the war of 1812-14 was to raise the price of all articles. Sugar was sold at thirty-three and coffee at forty cents, while cotton and woolen goods went up to almost fabulous prices. Many expedients were resorted to, to avoid the high prices. Rye came into general use for coffee, and sugar was dispensed with. The suspension of the banks flooded the country with paper money of all denominations, issued by corporations and individuals. Prices kept up until 1816, when wheat reached three dollars a bushel, corn a dollar and a quarter, and oats seventy-five cents. The reaction that followed put land down one-half, wheat sold for seventy-five, corn thirty, and oats twenty-five cents per bushel, and many farmers were ruined.¹²

The martial spirit of the young men of Bucks county was greatly stimulated by the war with Great Britain, and a number of volunteer companies were organized in the next six years under the new militia act of 1814.¹³ By 1822 there were nineteen companies in the county, the greater part of them riflemen, a popular arm in the war just closed. The first formation in battalions took place October 13, 1821, when the companies of Captains Rogers, Evans, and Vanhorne organized into a battalion with Matthias Morris for Major, Lewis S. Coryell, Adjutant, and James Darrah, Quartermaster. The 30th of August, same year, the officers of the Bucks County Rangers, Warwick Rangers, Alert Riflemen, Perkasio Foresters and Rifle Blues met at Doylestown to organize a battalion, and other companies were requested to meet

11 The troops voted in camp at the October election. 'Humphrey's regiment, designated the "First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Riflemen," was attached to the "Advance Light Brigade" 3,504 strong and encamped on the lower Delaware during its tour of duty.

12 The direct war-tax of Bucks county was sixteen hundred dollars.

13 They were the companies of Jacob Buck, jr., Joseph Himelwright, troop of cavalry, George Short, Rifle Rangers, John Fries, Rifle Blues, James Horner, Warwick Riflemen, Jacob Kooker, Andrew Apple, Joseph Hare, William T. Rogers, Bucks County Rangers, Joel Evans, Perkasio Foresters, Cornelius Vanhorne, New Hope Rangers, Thomas Craven, John Davis, Alert Riflemen, Evan Groom, Andrew Murphy, John Murfit, Alert Light Infantry Blues, William Magill, Independent Artillerists, John Robbarts, Doylestown Cavalry.

them at Lukens' tavern, Warrington the second Saturday of October.¹⁴ In November several officers met at Doylestown to organize a "military society," for the purpose of improving in "military tactics." Colonel Thomas Humphrey was elected Major-General of the division, composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery. In September, 1821, the Alert Light-Horse company was organized at Addisville, and the Jackson Guards, of New Britain, in 1823. The 12th of January, 1822, Captain Himelwright's Cavalry, Short's Rifle Rangers, and Fries's Rifle Blues met at Jacob Baker's tavern in Rockhill to take steps to form a battalion, but it is not known what came of it. In January, 1823, Stephen Brock was elected Major of a battalion composed of three companies. Mahlon Dungan was elected Brigadier-General of the brigade, in January, 1824. The same year Thomas Sellers commanded a company of cavalry in Rockhill known as the Bucks County Troop.

These movements gave rise to the volunteer organizations in the county which were kept together, with eclat and spirit, for about thirty years. The various companies became consolidated into two regiments, the First and Second Bucks county volunteers, and two or three battalions. The former was a fine body of troops, and, in its prime, the pride of the lower end of the county. Among its commanders were John Davis, Simpson Torbert and Thomas Purdy. The first battalion of the First regiment was probably organized in the fall of 1822, and on the 3d of February, 1823, John Davis was elected and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. When the Second battalion was formed, by the spring of 1826, he was elected Colonel, and held the commission until elected Brigade-Inspector, in 1828. One of the finest volunteer parades of the day was made at Morrisville, September 29, 1827, consisting of the First regiment, of Bucks county volunteers, a regiment from New Jersey, under General Wall, a regiment from Philadelphia and several troops of horse. After a drill they sat down to a dinner of five hundred covers, and in the afternoon marched through Trenton. Among the commanders of the Second regiment was the venerable Colonel Isaiah James, of New Britain. The Centre Union battalion, commanded by Major Charles H. Mathews, was a popular body in its day. All these organizations had full ranks for several years. The Doylestown Grays was an independent company, but frequently paraded with Major Mathews' battalion. Henry Chapman was Captain of the Grays for a couple of years. The name was subsequently changed to Doylestown Guards, and uniformed as artillery. This company offered its services in the Mexican war, but was not accepted, as the quota was already filled. The Doylestown Guards was the first company to offer its service, from Bucks county, in the Civil war, and served in the three months' campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, 1861, but the men were almost entirely new enlistments. One of the finest volunteer companies, in the county, was the Union Troop, a handsomely uniformed and equipped body of cavalry. It was organized at a meeting held July 20, 1822, at the Indian Queen tavern, Doylestown, subsequently known as the "Ross Mansion," and the present site of the National Bank, north-east corner of Court and Main streets. John Robbarts, New Britain, was mainly instrumental in its organization and elected its first captain. Joseph Archambault, an ex-officer of Napoleon's military household, commanded it for several years, and the troop did good service in the Philadelphia riots, 1844, under him.

¹⁴ Nicholas Buck organized a company of Volunteers prior to 1809, and it was in existence after 1815. He was a brother of Majors John and Jacob Buck. Military titles were much sought after at that period.

Our county military was at its best between 1825 and 1850. In 1831 there were thirty-four organized, uniformed and equipped companies, formed in two regiments and two battalions, besides several independent companies. The martial spirit began to decline in the 40's, and after the Mexican war, there was some falling off in membership. In the ten years from 1835 to 1845, there were three volunteer encampments in the county, all creditable affairs, several hundred men being under canvas, on each occasion, for nearly a week, largely attended by the public, and discipline was well maintained. The first was in 1837, called "Camp Washington" on the Middle road a mile above Addisville, Northampton township. The following year the encampment was in Southampton township on the road between the Buck tavern and Attleborough, and called "Camp Jefferson," though we could never understand why it was named after a man who had never been a soldier, unless because Thomas Jefferson was a Democrat, and the Democrats dominated the military of the county. The turn out here was about the same as the year before. The next encampment was in 1843, on the fields subsequently owned by the Doylestown Agricultural Society a little south-west of Doylestown. Twenty companies, from this and adjoining counties, accepted invitation, and about eight hundred men were under canvas. The late General John Davis, Major General of the Division, commanded the three camps. The latter was called "Camp Jackson," and Captain Alden Partridge, formerly superintendent of West Point, was present as instructor and lecturer. What the Mexican war left of the volunteer militia, the Civil war killed, and now there is but a single company in the county and that costs the state \$500 a year, not including the uniforms, rations and transportation. The state military force, known as "Volunteers," was self-supporting, the state only supplying the arms. In the palmiest days of our Bucks county military, the officers, most active in keeping it alive, were John Davis, who bore the commissions of Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigade-Inspector and Major-General, William T. Rogers, Brigade-Inspector and Major-General, Joseph Morrison, Colonel and Brigadier-General, Isaiah James and Joseph Mann, Colonels, Charles H. Mathews¹⁵ and Paul Applebach, Major Generals, the latter of the last Division, and others whose names do not occur to us. An effort was made to revive the expiring volunteer system in 1849, by allowing each company, of thirty rank and file, \$30 a year, and \$75 with fifty, but it had no visible effect for the better. From some cause or other the military spirit of the county had expired.

The last report of the strength of the uniformed and equipped volunteer companies of Bucks county, was made by Brigade-Inspector W. W. H. Davis, September 1, 1849, as follows:

1. *Washington Blues*, Captain, George W. Swartzlander, First-Lieutenant George M. Garner, Second-Lieutenant, Abraham R. Kephart; 2. *Pennsylvania Blues*, Captain, Jonathan J. Morrison, First-Lieutenant, S. Clayton, Second-Lieutenant, Amos J. Morrison; 3. *Doylestown Guards*, Captain, Charles H. Mann, First-Lieutenant, James Gilkyson, Second-Lieutenant, George T. Harvey; 4. *Nockamixon Infantry*, Captain, Hugh Kintner, First-Lieutenant, Thomas C. Purdy, Second-Lieutenant, William J. Smith; 5. *Diller Artillerists*, Captain W. W. H. Davis, First-Lieutenant, Amos S. Dudbridge, Second-Lieutenant, Jonathan Walton; 6. *United Rifle Rangers*, Captain, Jonathan J.

¹⁵ Dr. Mathews was on his death bed when elected Major General; the author, as Brigader Inspector, held the election and carried the returns to him. This was in 1849.

Thomas, First-Lieutenant ———, Second-Lieutenant, Mahlon Schook; 7. *National Blues*, Captain, George M. Hager, First-Lieutenant, John Weisel, Second-Lieutenant, Jacob H. Solliday; 8. *Independent Blues*, Captain, Jacob S. Booz, First-Lieutenant, Charles W. Kern, Second-Lieutenant, Jacob Sever; 9. *Union Blue Artillerists*, Captain, Solomon Katz, First-Lieutenant, William Anderson, Second-Lieutenant, Elias Shellenberger; 10. *Union Troop*, Captain, Joseph Archambault, First-Lieutenant, John L. Lashley, Second-Lieutenant, James S. Mann, Third-Lieutenant, James H. Hart, Cornet, Samuel M. Smith; 11. *United Huzzars*, Captain, Levi Cassell, First-Lieutenant, John G. Gerhart, Second-Lieutenant, Thomas G. Grove; 12. *Washington Cavalry*, Captain, John Younkin, First-Lieutenant, Christian Hager, Second-Lieutenant, Edward Clymer.

One of the finest military parades of the county volunteers, was on June 21, 1832, to witness the hanging of Mina for the murder of Dr. William Chapman. Sixteen companies from the county were present, three from Montgomery, two of cavalry and one of infantry, and one company of cavalry from Lehigh.

Bucks county fully maintained her military reputation in the Civil war, and several hundreds of her sons, if not thousands, enlisted in the armies of the Republic. The Doylestown Guards was the first company to offer its services, April, 1861, and accepted five days after the flag of Sumter was fired on, and served a three months' tour on the Upper Potomac in the Twenty-fifth regiment. During the summer of 1861, Henry C. Beatty, Bristol, David V. Feaster, Newtown, and Dr. Joseph Thomas, Applebachville, recruited companies for the Third regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, Beatty dying of wounds received in action. About the same time John H. Shelmire recruited a company for the First New Jersey Cavalry in this county and Montgomery, of which James H. Hart, of Warminster, was First-Lieutenant. When Shelmire was killed, being Major of the regiment, Hart was appointed to the vacancy, and fell in action at Five Forks, Va., April, 1865, about the close of the war. On the return of Captain Davis from the three months' campaign, the last of July, 1861, the Secretary of War authorized him to recruit and organize a regiment of infantry (104th), and a battery of artillery to serve for three years or during the war. The battery was known as "Durell's" from the name of its captain. In the summer of 1862, Samuel Croasdale, a young lawyer of Doylestown, and Christian K. Frankenfield organized companies for the 128th Pa., a nine months' regiment, of which Croasdale was appointed Colonel and fell at Antietam. The same fall, seven companies were drafted from this county by the State authorities,—formed part of the 174th regiment and served for nine months. In 1864 a United States draft was made, for which the county appropriated \$300,000 and filled the quota by substitution. At the end of the war Bucks county was left with a war debt of a million. Among the most efficient organizations, for relieving the sick and wounded soldiers, were the Aid Societies, principally organized and managed by the ladies, of which the county had several. They collected a large sum of money and distributed a great quantity of goods among the troops and otherwise did much to encourage enlistment. Their good work was highly appreciated by the armies. In addition to the organizations above named, several companies entered the service, for short periods in 1862-63, during the Confederate invasions of Pennsylvania.

The 104th regiment made a distinguished record for itself and the county, serving in the Army of the Potomac, and in the Southern Atlantic states. It opened the battle in front of Richmond, for possession of the Confederate capitol,

by firing the first volley at the bloody battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, losing one hundred and seventy-five in killed and wounded, of the three hundred and ninety-three officers and men that went into action. A struggle for the colors took place, the enemy coming near capturing them. This episode, the "Rescue of the Colors" was afterward painted in oil by William T. Trego, the most distinguished military painter in America, and presented to Bucks county by the Honorable John Wanamaker, the ceremony taking place in the court room, Doylestown, October 21, 1899, in the presence of a large audience. It now hangs in a room in the court-house in the custody of the Bucks County Historical Society, and is visited by many persons. The canvas is eight by eleven feet and the frame an elegant piece of work.

Besides the prominent officers, who were active in our home military and turned out when the county needed their services, there were several of national repute, either born here, or had such connection with the county as entitles them to a place in this chapter. Among these may be mentioned Generals Daniels, Morgan, Pickens and Lacey of Revolutionary fame; General Brown, who rose to be commanding general of the United States army; General Zubulon M. Pike, who fell at Little York, Canada, in the war of 1812-15 with England; Colonel Charles Ellet, and his two brothers, who distinguished themselves in the Civil war; and General Ward B. Burnett, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war. While possibly not a native of Bucks county, he was appointed from it to West Point in 1828, by the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, while a member of Congress, entering July, 1828, and graduating, 1832. Among the honors conferred upon him, for his gallantry, was the presentation to him, by the city of New York, of the gold snuff box that city had given to General Jackson, 1819, and which the latter bequeathed "to that patriot of New York City, who should be adjudged, by his countrymen, to have been the most distinguished in defense of his country's rights in the next war." It was awarded to General Burnett in 1849. He commanded the Second New York regiment. While he made his home in New York, he died at Washington city, June 27, 1884, and was buried at West Point.

The Bucks County Bible Society was formed, and officers chosen, June 24, 1816, and, among the managers were the following prominent gentlemen: the Reverends Uriah DuBois and Thomas B. Montanye; Samuel D. Ingham, John Pugh, Enos Morris, and Samuel Moore. The leading object was stated to be "to assist in the circulation of the holy scriptures without note or comment." At this meeting the Rev. Robert B. Belville presided, and the Rev. Dr. Janeway delivered an address. Local and township committees were appointed to co-operate with the board of managers, and the formation of congregational societies encouraged. At the annual meeting, 1817, an effort was made to have a committee appointed in each township to supply with a bible every destitute family in the county, but the idea was in advance of the times and abandoned. In 1827 Reverend Samuel B. Howe, pastor of the Solebury Presbyterian church, introduced a resolution in favor of providing every destitute family in the county with a copy, and the same year the Philadelphia society resolved to supply every destitute family in the State. The county society immediately began to co-operate, but it was not until 1829 the American Bible Society engaged in the work.

The first county society appointed committees in the several townships, and eight hundred bibles were ordered from the parent society. Down to 1843 but little had been done but often talked of. In 1847 two brothers, Bernheim, commenced a thorough canvass of the county, to supply destitute fam-

ilies, and their report at the annual meeting, 1849, showed their work had been well done. The work was again undertaken, 1856, by John C. Agin, assisted in some townships by Uriah Thomas without pecuniary reward, and completed by the annual meeting in 1859. The supply of bibles for this purpose was increased by contributions from the Female societies of New Hope, Bristol, Newtown and Doylestown. From that time to the present there has been a new canvass about every seven years, the changing population calling for this repetition. The society has contributed to this work in other countries, and, 1836, gave one hundred dollars to the Sandwich Islands. In 1861 every soldier who went from this county was supplied with a bible, and, 1862-63, it gave two hundred dollars for a supply of bibles for the army. The semi-centennial of the society was celebrated in the church where it was organized, August 23, 1866, when an historical discourse was delivered by Reverend Silas M. Andrews, D. D. The society is in a flourishing condition and active in its good work. The seventy-eighth annual meeting was held at Yardley, October 22, 1896, Dr. Charles R. King, of Bensalem, in the chair. The following year the meeting was held in the Presbyterian chapel, New Hope.

The first society, in the county, for promoting agriculture and manufactures, was organized in Buckingham township, and probably died a natural death, but the date of its demise is not known. It was organized about 1809, and the constitution adopted December 30th, the officers being, a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, to be elected annually by ballot. The following were the members: Samuel Johnson, Moses Eastburn, Joseph Eastburn, John Ely, Samuel D. Ingham, Samuel Gillingham, John Ruckman, Stephen Wilson, John Parker, William Gillingham, Joseph Watson, Charles D. Fell, Joseph Thompson, John Hughes, Amos Eastburn, John Watson, Jr., Hezekiah B. Ingham, Jonathan Gillingham, Jonathan Smith, Jonathan W. Ingham and Oliver Hampton. The meetings were generally held in school houses. In 1819 a society was organized, under the name of the "Bucks County Agricultural Society," to promote agriculture. The earliest exhibition we have note of was held in November, 1824, under the care of Enos Morris, Thomas Yardley, John Linton, Doctor Phineas Jenks, and J. W. Wynkoop. The display was small and select but creditable, including a plowing match. The six committees were on plowing, implements of husbandry, horses and cattle, hogs, sheep and vegetables.¹⁶ Exhibitions were held annually for several years, the name, meanwhile, being changed to "The Agricultural Society of Bucks County," with a change of management, in which women had no part. It promoted the discussion in the newspapers of many subjects of interest to farmers. At the annual exhibition, 1826, Jeremiah Bailey exhibited a model of his machine for mowing grass and grain, which had been in successful operation, in Philadelphia county, and was well endorsed by Edward Duffield and Samuel Newbold. James Worth, Newtown, had also used it the last season, and said it did better work than anything he had yet seen. Garret Brown is said to have made a mowing machine at his shop on James Worth's farm, seventy-five years ago. A few ladies took interest in the society, and, 1827, Mr. Ingham delivered an address before it in the old court house.¹⁷ At the exhibition November 10, 1828, premiums were offered on horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, miscellaneous articles and plowing. Some

16 A leading feature of the society appears to have been to improve the breed of horses and cattle by introducing pure, new blood.

17 The court-house was purchased by James Phillips, who attempted to dig a cellar under it, but the walls began to give way, and soon after 1827 it was taken down.

of the fine stock of John Hare Powell was brought to this last exhibition. Among other leading men, who encouraged the pioneer society, were Dr. John H. Gordon, Thomas G. Kennedy, Michael H. Jenks and James Worth. At the May meeting, 1829, Dr. Jenks introduced a strong temperance resolution, which was adopted. The minutes are silent as to what was said on the subject, but, instead of preparing for the November exhibition at the next meeting, the society was adjourned until September, 1832. At the adjourned meeting arrangements were made to wind it up, which was done in October. The society was probably assisted to its untimely end by jealousy and rivalry among the members.

It was at this period that the ingenious first turned their attention to the want of machinery for cutting and gathering the hay and grain crops. About this time a skillful mechanic of this county named Reading, announced the invention of a threshing machine, first exhibited and tried on the farm of Robert and William Mearns, in Warwick township. It was worked by four horses and had ample power, but its structure was defective and objectionable. This machine was not successful, and years of improvement were necessary to bring this useful implement to its present perfection.

Efforts were made, prior to this, to invent agricultural machinery and implements to make easier the gathering of the summer crops, and a patent horse rake was used in this county as early as 1812 by Joseph Longstreth, Warminster. An account of this is given in the Longstreth papers, as follows: "The original horse rake, one sided with teeth, was invented by a colored man who lived on Hempstead Plains, Long Island, and died there, 1821. It was introduced into Pennsylvania by Michael Newbold, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, who was induced to try it by a Yankee peddler, who lodged at his house, and had witnessed its expeditious way of gathering hay on the plains. Newbold's first rake was made by F. Altemus, a carpenter. It worked more to the admiration of its owner than to the satisfaction of his neighboring hay-makers, one of whom placed it in the road one night where it was run over and every tooth broken out. This did not discourage Newbold, who had it repaired and continued its use. Joseph Longstreth saw this rake while on a visit there, and had one made, 1812-13, and used it on his farm. It met with the jeers of the hay-makers. This was the first horse rake used in Bucks county."

Several years now elapsed before another effort was made to organize a society in the county to promote and encourage the husbandman in his labors. The next attempt was more successful in practical results. The Bucks County Agricultural Society had its origin in a "highly respectable meeting of farmers," as the record has it, held at Hough's hotel, Newtown, December 4, 1843, Dr. Phineas Jenks in the chair, and Edward M. Paxson secretary. A constitution was submitted and signed by seventy-one persons. At the election of the first permanent officers, February, 1844, Samuel D. Ingham was chosen president. The society devoted itself to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge by carefully prepared addresses and otherwise. The first exhibition was held at Newtown, October 25, same year, but no money premiums were offered, nor charge for admittance. The display was made in one of the enclosures attached to the Brick hotel, and four committees did all the work, on plowing, stock, agricultural implements, and products. Mr. Ingham delivered an address. The display was good, and at least a thousand persons were present. Subsequently a tract of several acres was purchased on the Yardleyville road, where the exhibition was held for about twenty years.

Mr. Ingham continued to serve as president until he moved out of the

county, when he was succeeded by James C. Cornell, Northampton township, and he by William Stavely, 1855. In 1857 the term of office was limited to three consecutive years, and after that was filled by Hector C. Ivins, Falls; Adrian Cornell, Northampton; William Stavely, Solebury, and Oliver H. Holcomb, Newtown. The society was incorporated, 1857, and, 1865, the grounds on the Yardleyville turnpike were sold, and thirty acres purchased southeast of the town fronting the Bridgeton turnpike, whither the large building was removed, and the exhibitions held until the fall of 1872, when the last one took place. The grounds were sold in the spring, 1873. In 1871 they began holding quarterly meetings for the discussion of agricultural and domestic subjects. The society never offered large premiums for trotting horses, but sought rather to encourage the practical branches of agriculture. Besides the annual exhibitions, on numerous occasions there were held public trials of mowing, reaping, plowing and threshing, with complimentary premiums. The money premiums given at the public exhibitions in different years were: In 1852, \$303; 1856, \$594; 1863, \$726.85; 1872, the last held, \$732.08, and \$149.74 in plated ware.

In 1855 William Beek, Doylestown, purchased a tract of twenty-five acres at the southwest edge of the borough, which he enclosed with a board fence and erected a handsome building for exhibition purposes. He also built extensive stabling for cattle and other stock. In August, of that year, a successful exhibition was held under his patronage, including a fine display of stock, agricultural implements and products, domestic handiwork, a baby show and a competition of female equestrians. Horace Greeley delivered the address. The attendance was large and the exhibition a success in every sense, but that autumn a heavy gale of wind blew down the exhibition building, that was never rebuilt, and ruined the enterprising proprietor. In the next ten years the agricultural exhibition spirit was revived, and, in 1865, a chartered company, under the name of the "Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute," bought the Beek tract, and that fall held a successful exhibition under canvas. The following year a convenient brick building, in the shape of a cross, each arm ninety-six feet long, and other improvements were made, including a half-mile trotting track, one of the best in the country. The society grew to be one of the most prosperous in the State, and for several years the display was extensive and valuable at the exhibition. The stock paid a dividend, and several thousand dollars were awarded in premiums. Like its predecessors, it came to an end.¹⁸

As an agricultural county, Bucks always ranked high, as the census of 1870 bears witness: Acres under cultivation, 315,833; value of her farms, \$40,289,213; her products of various kinds, \$6,571,626; yield of wheat, 525,740 bushels; Indian corn, 1,325,626; oats, 1,208,717; hay, 118,014 tons, and 2,861,557 pounds of butter. The value of her manufactures, \$4,732,118. Since then there has been an increase in agricultural wealth, and the census of 1890 returns Bucks as the fifth richest county in the United States. A few additional figures will be in place: The taxable inhabitants are 26,685; cleared land, 336,263 acres; timber land, 18,896 acres; value of real estate, \$36,717,918, and the value of real estate subject to taxation for county purposes, \$38,311,439. At the same time Bucks county had 14,679 horses, and 23,572 milk cows.

The passage of Lafayette through Bucks county, in September, 1824, caused no little excitement. His arrival at New York, as the nation's guest, was hailed with delight and his progress through New England and return were

¹⁸ The society wound up its affairs about 1890; the property was sold, and, after paying the debts, the remainder was divided among the stockholders.

watched with deep interest. His visit to this county on his way to Philadelphia and the South was awaited with great interest, and the people made arrangements to give him a fitting reception. A meeting of the inhabitants of the neighboring townships was held at Bristol the 3d of September to make the needful preparations and a similar meeting was held at Tullytown. On the 4th the officers of Colonel Davis's regiment of volunteers, and a number of militia officers and citizens, met at Ann Hinkle's tavern, Newtown, and resolved to have a general turnout to welcome Lafayette to the county. This action was strengthened by General Dungan ordering the militia to turn out on the occasion. Colonel Davis's regiment was to meet Lafayette at the Pennsylvania end of the Trenton bridge, and the Centre Rifle battalion, Major Stephen Brock, at Frankford, and there join the escort to Philadelphia.

General Lafayette reached Trenton Saturday afternoon, September 25th, and stayed there over Sunday, and that afternoon the Governor of Pennsylvania passed through Bristol on his way to Morrisville to receive the distinguished stranger. On Monday morning an immense concourse gathered at Morrisville, together with Colonel Davis's regiment, mounted, six hundred strong, and several independent companies, to act as escort. Here a difficulty presented itself. Philadelphia not knowing that Bucks had made arrangements to receive Lafayette, sent up a cavalry force to escort him down to the city. Both claimed the right to receive him at the bridge as he entered the State, but it was conceded to Bucks in the reception ceremony and in the escort through the county. As the procession entered Bristol the honored guest was received by the inhabitants of the town and their families, drawn up on the turnpike, and he passed under a triumphal arch¹⁹ erected over the bridge. Here he dined, and was introduced to many persons, including Mrs. Bessonett, his nurse when he stopped there over night, wounded, in 1777. When Colonel Davis was presented to Lafayette, the Colonel said to the General that his father, a soldier of the Pennsylvania line, assisted to carry him to a place of safety when wounded at Brandywine. Lafayette replied he remembered it, that the two handled him like a child, and, in remembrance of the event, the General gave the Colonel a French hug. After dinner the escort moved on, in the same order, to the Philadelphia line, when Lafayette was delivered to the committee from the city. The Bucks county escort now fell to the rear, many of them continuing to the city and taking part in the festivities that followed.²⁰

No local event in this county, of the past century, caused greater excitement than the murder of Dr. William Chapman, by poison, in 1831. He lived at Andalusia, in Bensalem township, where he kept a school to cure stammering, which had become quite famous. On the evening of May 9, 1831, a Spaniard and total stranger, representing himself as the son of the Governor of California, called at the house and asked to stay over night, and was received. He did not leave in the morning, but remained, and, in some mysterious way, wormed himself into the affection and confidence of Mrs. Chapman. It re-

19 The frame of this arch is still in existence, in possession of some one in Bristol.

20 A Philadelphia newspaper, of the date of August 29, 1900, in noticing the death of a Mrs. Blunden, at an advanced age, said she was introduced to Lafayette, while on her bridal tour, in 1824, while the General was dining at Bessonett's tavern, Bristol. As Lafayette is known to have dined at Bessonett's tavern, on but one occasion, Mrs. Blunden was doubtless presented to him when on his way from New York to Philadelphia, September 27, 1824. Mrs. Blunden was the daughter of James Lott, a Revolutionary soldier, and born near Bristol, April 28, 1802.

sulted in the death of Dr. Chapman, and in a short time their marriage. They were both arrested, lodged in jail at Doylestown, indicted and tried for murder separately, Mrs. Chapman being acquitted, and Mina convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The trial was a long and tedious one and attracted wide attention. Down to that time it was the most celebrated murder case in our courts, by poison. While waiting for execution, Mina made three attempts at suicide, twice by opening a vein in his arm, and once by swallowing glass. He broke jail once and came near escaping, but was arrested at the store of John O. James, in Hilltown township, by Mr. James and the late Dr. William S. Hendrie, of Doylestown.

Mina was hanged on the alms house farm, near the banks of the Neshaminy creek, the 26th of June, 1832, in the presence of ten thousand persons, including fourteen companies of volunteer infantry, and six of cavalry, of this and adjoining counties. The culprit was brought from the jail at half-past nine o'clock, a. m., and with a priest and attendants, conveyed to the place of execution in a Dearborn wagon under the escort of the military. The troops formed around the gallows, when Mina, calm and collected, with Sheriff Morris and the priest ascended the platform. Having bidden adieu to his friends and thanked the sheriff for his kindness, the cap was drawn over his face, the fatal noose adjusted and a little before twelve he was launched into eternity. His body was buried in the timber near by, but was taken up by the physicians and resuscitation tried in vain. It is only within a few years the identity of Mina was established. His true name was Entrealgo, son of Manuel Entrealgo,²¹ and was born at Carthagena, South America, about 1809. The father, with three sons and two daughters, removed to Trinidad, Cuba, about 1821-22, where he held the office of city surveyor. He was an upright citizen, but the family was poor. Mina, the youngest son, was appointed constable of his district, but, taking advantage of his office to rob the country people on their way to market, was obliged to leave Cuba, and made his escape to the United States about 1824-25. He committed several offenses in this country, and was sent to the penitentiary, but pardoned May 9, 1831, and, the same evening, reached the residence of Dr. Chapman,²² at Andalusia.

The county has little mineral wealth. Iron ore was found early at Durham, where a furnace was erected, 1727, and, in recent years, it has been developed to some extent in Buckingham valley, where there are valuable deposits of limestone. Lime burning, in former years, was a great industry there. In 1760 there was some excitement from a rumor of the discovery of coal in Penn's Manor, and in 1776 two citizens offered to advance £100 to the Committee of Safety to pay the expense of searching for coal in the county. An inferior

²¹ William Glasgow, of Warminster township, was acquainted with the family in Trinidad.

²² While her husband cured, or tried to cure, the stuttering proclivity of boys and young men, Mrs. Chapman was proprietor of the Andalusia Boarding School for "Young Ladies," at the Stone House, situated at the union of the Milford road with the Bristol turnpike, between twelve and thirteen miles from Philadelphia and one mile from the River Delaware, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Among her references are The Right Rev'd. Bishop White, Philadelphia; Rev'd. Alexander Boyd, Newtown, Pennsylvania, and John Philips, M. D., of Bristol, Pennsylvania.

A son of Mrs. Chapman was a student at Lafayette College, in 1847, but did not graduate; afterward learned dentistry and practiced in Philadelphia. His whereabouts, if living, is unknown.

article of coal, and in small quantities, is to be found along Neshaminy in Warwick township. From the first appearance of white men on the Delaware we have a tradition of minerals along its banks. The Indians were supposed to know of the deposits of gold and silver, but there is no evidence these precious metals have ever been found in the county.

One of the most valuable products of the county is milk, including the articles of food manufactured from it. The creamery industry has grown to be a very heavy one of late years. Brief mention of it is made elsewhere, but its increase has been so marked a further reference seems necessary in connection with the agricultural wealth of the county. Prior to 1879 Bucks county had little knowledge of creamery methods, butter making being still in the hands of farmers' wives, the gravity system of raising cream being the only process then known. The first creamery company was organized at Quakertown, 1878, a charter obtained, buildings erected the following fall and spring, and the first milk received July 5. Eli W. Strawn was president of the company and J. F. Clymer, treasurer. So radical and sudden a change, in the process of butter making, invited opposition and adverse criticism. The following year a similar plant was erected at Blooming Glen, Hilltown, and then at Pine Run and other places. From this beginning the number of creameries increased to fifty-five in the county. Improvements in butter making soon followed the first, being the Marquis cooling process, later Benner's, and then the Roberts' vat was introduced. Milk was allowed to stand fifteen or eighteen hours, then drawn off and made into skim cheese, the cream into butter. During the industry's infancy it was conducted almost wholly on the co-operative plan,—neighboring farmers owning and running the plant, but owing to bad management and loose methods many of them became more or less involved, dissatisfaction arose, the plants were sold and fell into the hands of individuals. The creamery industry now began to degenerate, and in a few years only seven in the county, out of fifty-five, were run on the co-operative plan. While the farmers had charge of butter making there were almost as many grades of butter as makers. They were good, practical farmers but did not understand the new business they had engaged in.

The next improvement in butter making was the introduction of the centrifugal process of cream separation, which gradually came into use. This required a change in methods and products. The cream, as before, was converted into butter, skim milk into hard skim cheese, and, later, the skim milk was sold back to the farmer to feed their stock on. About this time a market was created for curd and smearcase for converting into Dutch cheese. Later there was a demand for these articles in Philadelphia and New York, large quantities being bought for smearcase and shipped in barrels; many hucksters and farmers having it put up in pound packages for city trade. Later several firms began making a new curd into a sizing used in the manufacture of a certain kind of paper. Previous to the introduction of the creamery system in eastern Pennsylvania there was no skim cheese made, nor market for it, yet, in a short time, the agents of the Philadelphia and New York commission houses made frequent trips through this section in the fall and winter to buy, solicit and contract for the different makes of cheese, for there were many grades. This section soon became the dumping-off place of many novices in cheese making, consequently New York cheese and butter makers, out of employment, came here and found steady employment at remunerative wages, some having little or no knowledge of the business. It is estimated that each of the fifty-five creameries in Bucks county, when that number were running, consumed 5,000 pounds of milk daily,

being a daily consumption for the whole number of creameries of 275,000 pounds for each day they were running, or 100,375,000 pounds of milk in a year. Allowing that 100 pounds of milk are required to make five pounds of butter, the product of a year reached 5,000,000 pounds, a tremendous yield and great development from our dairies.

Among the societies, entitled to notice, none are more deserving than the Bucks County Medical Society and the Bucks County Historical Society, both unselfish in their work. The former was organized at Doylestown June 1, 1848, and its membership confined to "legally authorized physicians who do now, or hereafter may reside in Bucks County." They compose the active members, and others not in practice the honorary ones. Meanwhile a want of interest was felt in the society, but in 1885 there was a reorganization, and since then more life has been exhibited. The annual meeting takes place the first Wednesday in November, and the semi-annual in May; these, with a meeting the first Wednesday in February in the upper end, and the first Wednesday in August in the lower end of the county, makes up the gatherings of the society. The officers are a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, three medical examiners, and three censors, all elected by ballot, at the annual meeting, and hold office for one year. In 1886-89 there were thirty-two members. The meetings are held regularly. The fiftieth anniversary of the society's organization was celebrated at Doylestown Wednesday, November 2, 1898, with a large attendance of members, and a number of guests were present. They indulged in a good meal, and there were a number of short speeches, but no skeletons were exhibited.

The Bucks County Historical Society was organized thirty-two years later, the preliminary steps being taken January 21, 1880. That afternoon a meeting was held in the room of the Doylestown Library Company, Lenape building, the following persons being present: W. W. H. Davis, Josiah B. Smith, Henry C. Mercer, Alfred Paschall, Richard M. Lyman, John S. Bailey, Thomas C. Otter, George S. McDowell, Mahlon Carver, Dr. A. M. Dickie and Dr. Joseph B. Walter. The society was incorporated in 1885. For a few years meetings were held quarterly; then changed to semi-annual, and at present three times in the year, January, May and October. The mid-winter meeting, in January, is held in the beautiful court room, and the other two meetings at such places as may be agreed upon. For the present our home is in a room in the court house where we have our museum of curios. We have a membership of six hundred. In 1905 was completed the handsome and convenient building of the Society, which is represented by the accompanying engraving. The cost of erection was \$18,000.



NEW HOME OF BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

From its organization the society has been active in collecting local history and curios of various kinds, and in its museum are nearly two thousand specimens; the most interesting feature being the "Tools of the Nation Maker," embracing implements of the cabin, field and forest used by the pioneers in founding Penn's colony. Among its work we take pleasure in enumerating its "Literary Collection," made up of papers read at the meetings on various historic subjects sufficient for two or three volumes of five hundred pages each; an album of "Picturesque History," embracing a collection of over two hundred pictures, the product of photographic art; an illustrated catalogue of 761 specimens of "Tools of the Nation Maker;" and pamphlets on "Light and Fire Making;" "The Survival of the Medieval Art of Illuminative Writing Among Pennsylvania Germans," and "Durham Stove Plates." In addition to the above work of the society it has erected the following memorials: Bronze tablets at Washington's headquarters, Keith house, Upper Makefield, immediately preceding the battle of Trenton, and at the Moland house on the York road near Hartsville, Warwick township; also Washington's headquarters, immediately preceding the battle of the Brandywine, and at which both Lafayette and Count Pulaski reported for duty in the Continental army, in August, 1777; also monuments at "Washington's Crossing, Taylorsville, and to mark the starting point of the "Walking Purchase," Wrightstown. The Historical Society has taken its place as an educator with the public schools of the county.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

Scant data.—First school teacher.—Friends' interest in education.—The meeting and the school.—Penn favored free schools.—Thomas Watson's Indian school.—Higher education.—School at Newtown.—Durham furnace school.—German schools.—Moravian influence.—Quakertown school.—Lurgan and its scholars.—Yearly Meeting's interest.—Libraries and Academies.—Duncan MacGregor's school.—Log College.—Hart's school house.—Southampton classical school.—Buckingham schools.—Hartsville a school centre.—Early Middletown school.—Charles Fortman's music.—Fractur and stove plates as educators.—Public school system.—Wolf and Stevens.—First county superintendent.—County Institutes.—Their progress and usefulness.—Local Institutes.—School statistics.—Colleges in original Bucks.—Their history.—Lafayette.—Lehigh University and Muhlenberg.—Students, et al. from this county.

In attempting to write a chapter on "Schools and Education," in Bucks county, the author fully realizes the difficulties that lay in his path. For the first century after its settlement, the information is not very reliable, and scant at that. There was no pretense of any system of education, and the few records on the subject were seldom preserved. Doubtless the Dutch, Swedes and Finns, who preceded the English and were the first settlers on the Delaware, had schools of some sort wherein their children were taught the meagre book learning the time and condition demanded. It is estimated there were about three thousand of these pioneers on the river when Penn arrived, though few in Bucks county. Some had been here a number of years and a few had taken up land. Interest in education was manifested on the Delaware as early as 1659, if not before, for, in that year children were sent to a Latin school in New York. There is but a single mention made of teaching on the Delaware prior to 1682. This was in Bensalem, 1679, when Duncan Williamson made a bargain with Edmund Draughton, probably a school master, to teach his children to read the Bible. The sum agreed upon was two hundred guilders, the time one year. When the contract was completed Williamson refusing to pay, Draughton brought suit and recovered and doubtless got his money.

While the Friends were the real pioneers in education in Bucks county, in later years their efforts were seconded by other denominations. In 1693, eleven years after Penn founded his colony, the Assembly made the teaching of every child to read and write an imperative duty. This speaks volumes for the early Friends, when we know the Puritans had been a quarter of a century in Massachusetts before taking such action. Here the erection of the school

house followed closely on the building of the meeting house, the children of Friends, and frequently of the whole neighborhood, receiving the rudiments of an English education at the expense of the meeting. They were sometimes aided by voluntary contributions. The same may be said of the Welsh Baptist, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Low Dutch Reformed and at a later day, the German Reformed and Lutherans. The church and the school were side by side in a common cause.

A recognition of the necessity of non-sectarian schools at that early day, was remarkable and a number were established, the expense being borne pro-rata by the contributors, evidence the early settlers of Bucks county were imbued with a liberal spirit. William Penn favored free schools from the first settlement of the Province. Burlington Island in the Delaware was thought, at first, to belong to the Western shore, but, when the error was discovered and it was confirmed by the Provincial Assembly, to Burlington on the east shore, the condition was added that the proceeds arising from its sale should be applied to the maintenance of a free school for the education of the youth of Burlington.

It would be interesting to note the improvement in the first generation of school houses on the west banks of the Delaware, and the advance in education, for no doubt they were considerable, but we are without knowledge. A few years after the new century opened and subsequent to 1704, Thomas Watson, Buckingham, who took a lively interest in the welfare of the Indians, opened a school for them. Wrightstown meeting built a school house as early as 1725, possibly earlier, by subscription, and it was standing in 1815. On completion of Falls new meeting house, 1733, the old building was fitted up for a school house and a dwelling built for the schoolmaster in 1758. By the will of Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., 1736, his son Joseph was instructed "to put £100 at interest toward raising a fund toward a free school, at or near Falls meeting house." The first school house in Upper Makefield, so far as known, was a rude log cabin on the "Windy Bush" farm, 1730, and William Atkinson was the teacher.

The schools were changed for the better at the close of the first quarter of the eighteenth century. About this time, or possibly before, for the date is uncertain, the Friends of Middletown established what has the reputation of being the best school in the county at the time. In 1734 the teacher was Thomas Atherton. The first step toward higher education was taken when the Rev. William Tennent opened the celebrated Log College, in Warminster township. It is thought he first commenced the school in his own dwelling, his primary object being the education of his four sons. There is some uncertainty as to the exact date of the college opening but it was 1730-35, and was the parent at the later period of two other classical schools that will be mentioned later in the same section of the county, whose influence, with that of the Log College, has not been entirely obliterated. Everything considered, the Log College was the most remarkable seat of learning on the continent in its period. Its usefulness is best told in the lives of its pupils. Fourteen became ministers of the gospel, exercising an astonishing influence on that rude period. Among them were Samuel Blair, known in church history as the "incomparable Blair," Charles Beatty, William Robinson, Samuel Finley, John Roan, Daniel Lawrence, James McCrea, John Rowland, William Dean and Daniel Alexander, a splendid galaxy to come from one little log school house in the woods.

Tradition tells us one of the earliest schools at Newtown was on the

"common" at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Andrew McMinn, teacher there for forty years was as early as 1772, and still there in 1808. He was a character. He was called "Andy," sat in a large arm chair when ruling his domain, wore a three-cornered broad brim, and loved whiskey and tobacco. Richard Gibbs was a teacher in Bensalem, 1746, and 1754. Adam Harker, Middletown, left £75 to establish a free school in Wrightstown, and £40 for the same purpose in Buckingham. There is supposed to have been a school house at Oak Grove, Lower Makefield, one hundred and fifty years ago; and as Thomas Yardley left a lot for a school at his death, 1756, where the present one stands, it was probably the lot mentioned. Thomas Langley was a teacher in Upper Makefield, 1756; a son of Nathan Walton, Falls, 1759, and the Friends of Plumstead one in charge of the meeting, 1752. This is a brief view of the schools in Lower and Middle Bucks down to about 1750, and we regret it is not more exact.

As the upper end of the county was settled later, the Germans were behind the English-speaking settlers in education. There were many cultivated men among them, however, and when they got to work made progress. The first school on the Upper Delaware was at Durham furnace, opened shortly after the 1727 furnace was built. It was classical and mathematical, and kept up until 1800. The first teacher was William Satterthwaite,¹ one of Pennsylvania's early poets, who taught there 1740-45, at a fixed salary, and occasionally until 1760, and was followed by John Ross, Thomas McKeen, and others, who became prominent. Richard H. Homer taught there, 1746. This school was taken down, 1800, and two new ones erected in its stead, one near the furnace, the others at Laubach's. Rufe school house, on the Easton road, midway between Durham and Stony Point, was built, 1802. As Durham was settled by English-speaking people there were but few if any Germans there so early. This school was established by the furnace company.

In 1746 the members of Trinity congregation, Springfield, Lutheran and Reformed, worshipped in a building used as a school house, but the time of its erection, or opening of the school, is not known. As the township was settled in 1735, the house was probably built soon after. The Reformed denomination had a log school house on Tohickon creek in 1743. The vicinity was settled in 1738-40, and in this school house the Tohickon church organization was completed. The school house stood on the Rockhill side of the creek. The Lutherans, who joined with the Reformed in worshiping in Tohickon church, had a school there in 1754, a few hundred yards south of the crossing of the old Bethlehem road. When the Mennonites replaced their log church, built 1746, by a stone one, in 1766, the old building was given up for a school house. Doubtless the previous school house was as old as the meeting house. Richland township raised a school fund for the education of poor children of any denomination in 1762; and in 1775, a German school was established in Nockamixon under the auspices of the Reformed church, with Henry Neymyer for teacher. All the early German churches had schools at their side. Thomas Wright taught school at Dyerstown, 1763, two miles above Doylestown, but we do not know when he left. His son became a merchant at Wilkesbarre, and Asher Miner, who founded the Bucks County *Intelligencer*, 1804, married his daughter.

The Moravians were an important factor in early education in Upper

¹ By reference to the chapter on "The Poets and Poetry of Bucks County," additional information will be found of Satterthwaite.

Bucks. In 1742-46, six hundred of this denomination settled on the Lehigh, and many of them being educated men and women they had much to do in moulding the early settlers and their children, of other denominations. In May, 1747, a school was opened for boys on the south bank of the Lehigh in the "Berenger" house just below the New Street bridge. It was occupied as a girls' school, in 1749, and continued to December, 1753. A boarding school for girls was opened at Bethlehem the same year and continued until 1815; and the Nazareth boarding school for boys was opened, 1752. The cultivation of music was an early feature of Moravian social life, and instrumental music of their religious worship as early as 1745. The first organ was set up at Bethlehem, 1751, and probably the first in the county. At the first harvest, gathered on the Lehigh, the reapers marched to their work accompanied by the clergy and a band of music. By 1746 the Moravians had established fifteen schools among the Scotch-Irish and German settlers, in which their children were taught gratis. It must be borne in mind, that at this time the Lehigh country, and beyond, were part of Bucks county, and belonged to Penn's colony.

As Quakertown and vicinity were settled by Friends in the early part of the century, they were not behind their co-religionists of lower Bucks in the cause of education. Shortly after they were allowed a monthly meeting, 1742, a school of high grade was opened in the meeting house and continued many years. It became so popular with the Germans they sent their children from Northampton and Berks counties. When it was closed we are not informed. Upper Makefield had a school of higher grade nearly a century and a half ago, called "Lurgan," after James Logan's birthplace, Ireland. The first house was erected about 1755 and several distinguished men were educated in it, including Judge John Ross, of the State Supreme court, Oliver H. Smith, senator in Congress from Indiana, whither he emigrated, Dr. Moses Smith, a distinguished physician, Philadelphia, and Joseph Fell, one of the most prominent educators of the county. The school was kept up until after the common school system was established. It is related of Senator Smith, that one day while a group of senators was chatting, the question of the colleges they graduated at came up. One answered Harvard, another Yale, etc., etc., and when Smith's turn came he quietly responded "Lurgan," an institution they had never heard of. Whether he enlightened them we do not know. Among the teachers there was one Norton, son of a Richard Norton, an early settler; another named Houghton, who came from New Jersey, married here and then returned. Timothy Eastburn's wife was a great-granddaughter.

We do no injustice to other religious denominations in saying the Friends were leading factors in education to the close of the eighteenth century. Much of this work was done through their meetings. From 1746 the Yearly meetings expressed great interest in the improvement of schools, and made recommendations as to the character and permanency of teachers. In 1778, a committee of Friends recommended the Yearly Meeting to collect a fund "for the establishment and support of schools," and that a lot of ground be provided within the bounds of the meeting. The early school houses under whatever influence built, were dark, uncomfortable, affairs, teachers generally incompetent and pay small. After the close of the Revolution, and before the new Federal government had given stability to society and prosperity to business, there was an educational awakening. In 1790 Wrightstown meeting appointed a committee to carry into effect the recommendation of the Yearly meeting on the subject. In the two following decades the cause of education was

stimulated by the gift of lots and the erection of school houses in several parts of the county. In H. M. Jenkins' "Historical Collections of Gwynedd," mention is made of Joshua Woolston's boarding school at Fallsington, Falls township, supposed to have been established about the close of the eighteenth century, but we could get nothing more definite on the subject. In this period two Academies were built, one at Newtown, 1798, the other at Doylestown, 1804, both the work of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and several libraries established. The pioneer library was that at Newtown, 1760, followed by others at Buckingham and Quakertown, 1795, Falls, 1802, and Attleborough, now Langhorne, 1803.² The Academies did much for the cause of education, and several hundred, perhaps thousands, attended these popular schools. At the beginning of the century there were at least six schools, mostly elementary, and supported by private contributions within the bounds of Neshaminy church, Warwick. In 1800 there was a similar school at Deep Run, Bedminster, kept for several years in a house belonging to the Presbyterian church. A school was kept in Nockamixon from 1787 to 1797 by Henry Thumpare, and by John Breamer, 1797 to 1803, when a new stone school house was erected, and the first English school in the township was kept in it by George Hand. In the early part of the last century, probably 1812-15, Duncan MacGregor opened a classical school at Bridge Point on the Easton road a mile below Doylestown. He had charge of languages and other higher studies, while his two daughters instructed in the ordinary branches. To this school some of the leading families of the neighborhood sent their sons. The late Judge Henry Chapman was a pupil.

The establishment of the "Log College," Warminster township, by William Tennent, 1735, gave an impetus to higher education in Bucks county that can hardly be appreciated at the present day. This famous school made that location an educational centre and maintained it for over a century. It was the parent of the classical and mathematical school taught for many years in what was known as "Hart's school house," two miles east of the "Log College," on the road from Johnsville to the Bristol road. Just when the first school house was built is unknown, but it was old enough, 1756, to be replaced with a new one. At that time James Sterling taught Latin, Greek and English there. This was followed by a classical and mathematical school in the little stone school house at the Southampton Baptist church, a mile distant on the Middle road, 1740-50, and probably before. Isaac Eaton, a distinguished Baptist minister, and Jesse Moore, brother of Dr. Moore, and subsequently a tutor at the University of Pennsylvania, were teachers here; and among the pupils, were the Rev. Oliver Hart, pastor, for thirty years, of the First Baptist church, Charleston, South Carolina, and Joseph Gales, one of the proprietors and publishers of the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C. We have no doubt the Log College was also the parent of the Southampton Classical school, and the teachers probably studied under Tennent.

Buckingham township was fortunate in the quality of her early schools. In 1755, Adam Harker left £40 toward maintaining a free school in the care of the Monthly meeting; in 1772, Israel Pemberton gave a lot for a school at

2 The first country library established in Pennsylvania, 1755, was at the "Crooked Billet," now Hatboro, Montgomery county, then Philadelphia. The leaders in this work were Joseph Hart and Daniel Longstreth, both of Warminster, within a mile and a half of the "Billet." That place was then a centre for the surrounding country and the library was almost a Bucks county affair. It is still in existence and prosperous.

Bushington;^{2½} in 1789 Thomas Smith gave a lot on the Street road whereon the "Red School House" was built, but subsequently turned into a dwelling; and "Tyro Hall," built about 1790, became, in its day, noted among local schools. Of the pupils who attended here were Judge Edward M. Paxson and D. Newlin Fell of the State Supreme Court, and others distinguished in public life. The "Hughesian Free School" was founded on a bequest of twenty thousand dollars worth of real and personal property, by Amos Austin Hughes, at his death, 1811, and a charter obtained and building erected. The school was maintained to within recent years, when the income of the fund and school building were turned over to the public school of the township. Martha Hampton and Hannah Lloyd opened a boarding school for girls, 1830, at Greenville, the present Holicong, and kept it many years. When the Buckingham and Solebury Friends separated, 1808, their joint school fund was divided, Solebury getting four thousand five hundred dollars. To what educational uses it was put we are not informed.

Within the past seventy-five years, Hartsville in Warwick and Warminster townships, was the centre of a group of private schools where the languages and higher mathematics were taught, and whose founding was undoubtedly inspired by the tradition and memory of the "Log College." These embraced the schools of the Revs. Robert B. Belville, Samuel Long, James P. Wilson, Rev. Jacob Belville, Mahlon and Charles Long, and a classical school in Darrah's wood. The oldest school house of all was a small stone in the graveyard of Neshaminy church, torn down half a century ago. They educated many men who made their mark in life. These schools have gone into history and none are left to take their place. They could all be seen from the top of Carr's hill, as one looked down into the valley of Neshaminy. In 1833-34, an effort was made to establish a college on the Delaware below Bristol, but it proved a failure.³ The only higher grade of school in Middletown in the last century was opened at Attleborough, 1834, chartered, 1835, and while in operation, almost forty years, bore the names of "Bellevue Institute," "Minerva Seminary," and "Attleborough Academy." Among the pupils who attended this many-named school was the late Samuel J. Randall, speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

During this period, while the Germans did not keep pace with the English-speaking townships, their progress was considerable. In 1805, Colonel Piper and others built a school house on the Easton road, near Pipersville,

^{2½} This Indenture witnesseth that Israel Pemberton of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, for and in consideration of the great importance of schools being set up and maintained in convenient and suitable places for the education and improvement of children and youth in useful learning, and as contribution or donation towards encouraging and promoting so laudable a purpose, hath seen fit to grant and confirm unto Thomas Watson and James Flack, both of Buckingham township, Bucks county and their heirs, a certain tract of land in Buckingham aforesaid, on the west side of York Road, * * * for the use of the inhabitants of the neighborhood and thereaway, and such and so many of them as shall contribute to the erecting a school house and setting up and supporting a school house thereon. In case of death or removal of said Thomas Watson and James Flack and their heirs, to such person, or persons successively, as the contributors to said school shall see fit to nominate to succeed them in that trust. To be held by the said Thomas Watson and James Flack and their heirs and such successors in fee for the purpose above mentioned forever. Dated June 4, 1772.

³ A brief history of Bristol College will be found in Chapter IX.

taken down only a few years ago. In 1814 Charles Fortman, graduate of a German University, taught a piano class at Nicholas Buck's, Nockamixon, probably the first in the county. He taught music in three languages, his instruction books being manuscript written by himself. The early Germans were pioneers in musical culture. They added a new study to the curriculum of country school education by the reproduction of the Medieval art of illuminative writing called "Fraktur." It was generally in black, but frequently in colors, and exhibits no mean appreciation of art. It was practiced in our German schools⁴ as recent as 1854, about the time English schools were opened. Next in order comes decorative Durham stove plates, of various designs and patterns, such as "Adam and Eve," "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife," and the "Dance of Death." One of these stove plates bears the date, 1741. The Fraktur was part of German art education of the period and must be set down to their credit. Some think decorative stove plates were of German design, and doubtless, German text, taught and practiced in English schools sixty-five years ago, was the offspring of Fraktur, the remains of this branch of decorative school of art. The country day school handed down from colonial days was primitive, but the pupils made improvement under their simple system. Some of our readers received part, if not all, their scholastic learning within their walls, and in them some laid the foundation for future greatness. The teacher was called "master" and such he was, in fact, and the discipline severe. The pupils were never known to be "spoiled" by "sparing the rod," the pay was ridiculously small, three cents a day per scholar, and the author taught one summer in his native village for this magnificent salary. Not infrequently the children had to walk one and a half or two miles to school in the heat of summer, and through the snow and mud of winter. If the range of studies was not broad, the few branches were well taught. The average scholar was well grounded in arithmetic, and more attention was paid to penmanship than at the present day. I speak of sixty-five years ago, when the road side country school was at its best. German text, and other illuminative writing, was much in vogue. As a penman, William Maddock was not excelled. He began teaching late in the twenties at the "eight-square" on the Montgomery county line a mile and a half from Davisville, and subsequently at "Hart's" school house, Warminster. Penmanship was his specialty, and in this he was an artist.⁵ Since then the improved methods in teaching have been tremendous, so great, in fact, we fear parents do not realize the present advantages their children enjoy.

The old way of educating children at country schools in Pennsylvania, had about worn itself out by the early thirties, and the question of adopting a public school system, similar to that in some other states, was agitated. It met with opposition, but a bill was finally passed in 1834, to take effect from its

4. In the Bucks County Historical Society is a collection of the Fraktur Art, some of the specimens being really beautiful. Birds are reproduced almost life-like, including the conventional pelican.

5. This school was a noted one in its day, and largely attended from Warminster and Southampton. When established we do not know, and the first teacher we know of, having wielded the ferrule there, was Giles McDowell, probably preceding William Maddock, who left 1833. The school house was torn down many years ago. It stood on the Montgomery side of the road dividing the counties, a mile and a half from Hatboro. The author was a pupil here, and by Master Maddock was drilled in the rudiments of mathematics and taught penmanship, including German text, and has a lively recollection of the hobgoblin stories told by the elder boys to frighten the youngsters.



JOSEPH FELL,
FIRST COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

passage.⁶ In this county it was not well received and all the townships had not accepted it until 1861, Springfield being the last. The new system needed a head but did not get one until 1854, twenty years after the act was passed, when the office of "County Superintendent" was created. The first incumbent in Bucks county was Joseph Fell,^{6 1/4} Buckingham, elected the first Monday of May the same year the bill became a law. He was well equipped for the place, in scholarship, tact, skill, experience as a teacher, in temperament and knowledge of human nature. He went to work immediately. In his first report to the State Superintendent, made that fall, he said:

"The great difficulty that presents itself to mar the progress of our common schools, and prevent them being the focus of light and life, to the cause of education, is the dearth of qualified instructors to take charge of them. Without some institution of a Normal character, much time must elapse before the standard of instruction in the common schools will be sufficiently high to meet the wants of an intelligent and progressive community." In his last report at the close of his term, Mr. Fell, with three years experience at his back, commended the "lively spirit among the teachers" and their increased ability "to discharge their responsibilities aright." New school houses had taken the place of old ones, and prejudices against the introduction of modern school books was yielding. During his administration Mr. Fell won the respect of directors, parents and pupils.

William H. Johnson, also of Buckingham, who succeeded Mr. Fell, May, 1857, in his first report calls attention to the "incompetency of teachers: the necessity of erecting new school houses, and the inadequacy of apparatus;" nevertheless there was a general improvement. He was followed by Simeon S. Overholt, Bedminster, 1860, who was twice re-elected, but resigned, 1869. The first "County Institute," authorized by Act of Assembly, was held during his last term. This new feature in education has grown wonderfully in late years, and becomes the most interesting, if not the most useful factor of the common school system, mingling the social life of the county with the educational. In 1889 a "School Directors Association" was organized, holding two meetings a year in Doylestown, one in May, the other on the Thursday of the week of the County Institute. This Assembly has adopted some necessary legislation to advance the welfare of the schools.

On the retirement of Mr. Overholt, William P. Sharkey was appointed by the State Superintendent to fill the unexpired term. He failed of an election the following May, being defeated by Stephen T. Kirk, Doylestown, who resigned at the end of a year. Kirk's successor was Hugh B. Eastburn, Solebury, appointed June 9, 1870. During his incumbency, until July, 1876, the common school system was greatly improved, the County Institute was reorganized and Local Institutes established, which have become a useful feature. Mr. Eastburn's administration was a successful one and the schools felt the benefit of his methods. In 1876, Mr. Eastburn with the assistance of the patrons, teachers

6 Its two great friends were George Wolf, then Governor, and Thaddeus Stevens, member of the General Assembly.

6 1/4 Joseph Fell, the son of David Fell, was born at Lurgen, Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, 4, 12, 1804, and died in Buckingham, 3, 11, 1887. He was widely known and highly respected; was one of the oldest teachers in the county, and long engaged in this honorable calling. He was elected to the Legislature, 1837, serving one term; an active anti-slavery man, and a "station agent" on the "Underground Railroad." He occupied the last years of his life in intellectual pursuits.

and pupils, prepared a common school exhibit for the Centennial exhibition, which received the award of one of the two gold medals awarded to counties in Pennsylvania. Since his incumbency the common schools of Bucks county have had but four superintendents to watch over and direct their usefulness into new channels, W. W. Woodruff, who served eleven years, 1876-1887, a valuable officer, and William H. Slotter, who was first elected, 1887, succeeding himself, 1890-93-96-99, and A. S. Martin, elected in 1902, for eight years principal of Doylestown high school. The instruction in our common schools has been so expanded and improved as to have become an important factor in the cause of higher education. The introduction of the Normal school, a part of the common school system, has increased its efficiency at the expense of private boarding schools and academies, now almost unknown. This followed as a matter of course, for individual enterprise, even in education, cannot successfully compete with the State.

New features are engrafted on the school system from time to time. Many of the districts print a "Catalogue of their Schools," containing the course of study, rules, names of directors, teachers and alumni. Sellersville schools issued such publication in 1879. In 1883, the County Institute recommended a course of study in the graded schools beginning with the primary and ending with the grammar grade. The curriculum of the schools is extended and improved year by years, and the scholars enjoy increased facilities of acquiring an education. The earliest statistics we have seen begin with 1854, and from that time down, they appear to be complete. To make them more intelligible to the reader, we have divided the time into periods of ten years ending with 1897:

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	Salary Males	Salary Females	Attend- ance	Cost
1854	213	241	\$21.57	\$17.82	12,983	\$36,198
1864	256	235	27.42	22.99	16,394	47,924
1874	270	387	41.14	37.81	14,845	80,355
1884.....	292	300	41.85	35.70	14,001	84,911
1894	320	237	47.29	40.31	13,329	114,574
1897	338	348	50.00	40.64	13,959	122,963

These figures show some interesting facts relating to our public schools. The time covers forty-three years. The first decade '54 to '64 the schools increased 43 in number, teachers 44, attendance, 3,411, and cost of instruction \$11,726. In 1864 the public schools had more pupils than ever before or since. Why was this? From '64 to '74 the schools increased 14, teachers, 52, the attendance fell off 1,549, while the cost of instruction increased \$32,431. In these twenty years the salary of male teachers was increased \$19.57 and females \$19.97. In 1884 we find an increase of 22 in the number of schools over '74, a decrease in teachers of 37, and the attendance had fallen off 844. From 1884 to 1894, there was an increase of 28 in the schools, 37 teachers, a decrease of 672 in attendance and an increase of \$29,663 in cost. In the three years '94 to '97 the schools increased 18, teachers 11, attendance 630, and cost of instruction \$8,389, an increase since '83 of \$38,052. In the meantime the salary of male teachers had risen to \$50.00 a month and female \$40.64. The strangest thing these figures exhibit, is the steady decline in school attendance in the thirty years from 1864 to 1894, but revived 630 by 1897, leaving the attendance

2,431 less than in 1864. In all these years the population of the county had steadily increased. This needs some explanation to be satisfactory.

A brief history of the rise and growth of the County Institute, one of the most helpful features of our educational system, will not be out of place in this connection. There were no institutes for the instruction of teachers prior to the County Superintendency. The preliminary meeting prior to the first County Institute was held at Doylestown the last of March, 1855. This was a one day affair, and addressed by Thomas H. Burrows, at one time State Superintendent, and Rev. Silas M. Andrews. It was followed, in June by a two days meeting, the instructors being Professor Sanders, Dr. Hoagland, conductor of Institutes, New Jersey, and Professor Stoddard, from abroad, and James Anderson, one of the most experienced teachers of the county. George Lear, Esq., delivered the closing address. This meeting was held in the court house, and an interesting feature was an exhibit of maps and drawings of various kinds, the work of pupils, the larger part from the Bristol Borough school. The third Institute and the first that deserves the name of "County Institute," as we understand such meetings now, was held at Doylestown, September 22, 1855, lasting a week. Joseph Fell was county superintendent; it was largely attended and the people of the borough entertained the female teachers free of cost. The instructors present, and taking part, were Professors Sanders, Stoddard, Grimshaw, Perkins and Needham, and instruction was given in reading, arithmetic, political and physical geography, comparative anatomy, grammar, penmanship, physiology, school government, school apparatus and furniture and school architecture. These exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and addresses by Judge Henry Chapman, a constant attendant, George Lear, Esq., and the Rev. Silas M. Andrews. In his annual report for the year ending June, 1856, Superintendent Fell, in speaking of the Institute, said: "It sent its invigorating influence into half the schools of Bucks county." The annual meeting of the Bucks County Educational Society was held at Newtown in the summer of 1856. Township Institutes were organized the first year of Mr. Fell's superintendency, but Buckingham is the only one mentioned in his report for 1855. During the school year, ending June, 1857, township institutes were held in Bristol, Buckingham, Falls, Hilltown, New Britain, Warrington and Richland.

The County Institute of 1857, one of the most encouraging educational movements in the county, was conducted by home effort wholly, the instructors from abroad failing to appear. This summer, township Institutes were organized in Southampton and Plumstead, and one held in Richlandtown for the northwestern townships. During the school year, ending June, 1859, three Institutes were held at Applebachville, September; Annual County Institute and Educational Society, Newtown; and at Quakertown in March, each being well attended. In the summer, 1858, the increased number of district Institutes gave new life to the public schools, and awakened new emulation among teachers. Two county Institutes were held the fall of 1859 at Riegelsville and Newtown, both being well attended, and there was an increase of District Institutes, 1859-1860, Springfield being one of the most active. Four general Institutes were held in the school year 1860-61, at Newtown, Doylestown, Quakertown and Springtown, with an attendance of two hundred and ninety-four teachers, and three in 1861-62 at Erwinna, Quakertown and Newtown. There was probably no County Institute held in 1863 and 1865 as there is no official mention of them. In 1864 a successful one of four days was held at Doylestown, and the same year all but Newtown township and

borough, Southampton, Warminster and Warwick held district Institutes. In 1868, the County Institute at Doylestown, in session five days, was the largest and most successful yet held. The teachers with few exceptions, were present and the corps of instructors was never excelled, if equalled, in ability. Professor Mark Baily from Yale, instructor in elocution, was the delight of the Institute. He was present several years, and when he ceased coming, a charm was gone. In 1872 the local Institutes were continued a week, each at Sellersville, Yardley and Northampton. As evidence of the fidelity of the teachers, in their attendance at County Institutes, it may be mentioned that only four were absent in 1887.

Prior to 1888 the large attendance at the local Institute and the interest manifested gave proof they had become an indispensable feature of public school work. During this period a new feature came to the front, teachers' organizations, and in 1889 thirteen of them held monthly meetings. The membership was restricted to teachers, and the knowledge acquired from these meetings rendered them more efficient. The social feature of all these organizations of teachers had a beneficial effect on their school work besides being an important factor in self-culture. The county Institute, 1888, was interesting and promising of good results. But one teacher was absent and that from sickness. The Institute was divided into two sections, teachers of graded, and teachers of ungraded schools, holding separate sessions in the mornings two days in the week, but uniting in the afternoons for general work of the Institute. This period was marked by meetings of school directors and teachers, and subsequently one day of the County Institute was given by the directors to a "Directors' Convention," devoted to the interest of the schools generally. These are continued as a fixed feature of Institute week. In 1891 the county was divided into twenty-one local Institute districts, and Institutes organized in nearly all of them, with monthly or semi-monthly meetings. Local teachers' associations are excellent factors in enabling directors and citizens to meet teachers and exchange views. In the school year 1895-96 a series of six "Parents' meetings" were held at Yardley and Doylestown townships under direction of the teachers and directors of the respective districts. These various educational aids, including the "Reading Circle," assisted very materially in making the public schools of Bucks county what we find them at the close of the century. For many years "Brock's Orchestra" has furnished the instrumental music for the County Institute, during the evening exercises, by no means the least attractive part of the program. It is an amateur organization of Doylestown devoted to music as a pastime, and the director and members are entitled to and have received great praise.

Within the original boundary of Bucks, but now in the adjoining counties of Northampton and Lehigh, are three colleges, whose history is closely enough allied with the parent county to claim a place in this chapter. These institutions are Lafayette College, Easton, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, and Muhlenberg College, Allentown, grouped in a radius of eight miles. In treating them, we purpose to give a brief sketch of their organization and general history with a roll of the students and others from Bucks county who have had any connection with them.

The first step in founding Lafayette College, the elder of the group, was taken the evening of December 27, 1824, at a meeting held in White's tavern, Easton, on the northeast corner of the public square. Jacob Weygandt was the secretary, but we do not know the name of the chairman. A charter was obtained in 1826, and the first meeting held under it May 15, when an organ-

ization was effected and James M. Porter chosen president of the board of trustees. In the near future the Rev. George Junkin, D. D., was elected the first president of the college, and upon him devolved the work of building up the institution. The college began its educational work on the south bank of the Lehigh, May 9, 1832, but a suitable site was afterward selected on the present campus on the north side overlooking Easton; ground was broken June, 1833, and the erection of the first permanent building begun.^{6½}

Years of struggle followed, but courage and persistent work with the help of warm friends triumphed over all obstacles and the institution was placed on a solid foundation. During its struggles the college had no warmer friend than James Madison Porter. In 1850 Lafayette was taken under the care of the Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania, and the Pardee⁷ School of Science added, 1866, two steps that contributed to its strength and usefulness. The building and grounds are valued at six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, apparatus and libraries fifty thousand dollars, and within the campus, are twenty-eight buildings, thirteen of them being dwellings for professors. Since the doors of Lafayette were first opened for the reception of students, down to July 1, 1898, 4,279 have been enrolled, of whom 1,715 have been graduated. The present attendance is 325, instructed by a faculty of twenty-eight professors. Lafayette College, being within a few miles of the line of Bucks, our county has sent a number of her sons thither to enjoy its educational facilities, and all who have left its hall have done credit to their alma mater. The figures show our county has furnished the college with ten trustees, one member of the faculty and 89 alumni, of whom 40 were regular graduates, the remainder made up of students who did not graduate, and a few recorded as "honorary graduates," having received honorary degrees, about one hundred in all. Here follow the names and brief sketches of all who have been connected with Lafayette as trustees, professors or students⁸ from Bucks county, down to about the close of the last century:

TRUSTEES.

Silas M. Andrews, D. D., Presbyterian minister, born North Carolina, March 11, 1805; pastor at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, from his ordination, November 16, 1831, to his death March 7, 1881.

6½ The Rev. Robert Cunningham, Scotland, was an early professor at Lafayette. He came to Easton, 1835, and opened the first Normal school in Pennsylvania; was subsequently appointed professor of the ancient languages; but returned home in a few years and established what is the largest boys' Preparatory Institution in the Kingdom, near Edinburgh. In 1899, the Rev. John George Cunningham, D. D., son of Rev. Robert Cunningham, was invited to this county to assist Mr. Moody at the Mission conference at Northfield, and, before his return to Great Britain, visited Lafayette and addressed the undergraduates. The occasion was an interesting one and recalled some pleasant memories.

7 Pardee Hall, one of the handsomest buildings belonging to Lafayette College, has been twice destroyed by fire, in 1879, by accident, and 1898 by the torch of an incendiary, George Herbert Stephens, a professor in the institution, for the purpose of revenge against President Warfield. He was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for nine years. The hall was rebuilt, and dedicated in June, 1899.

8 We are indebted to the courtesy of Professor Seldon J. Coffin for the sketches and other data of Lafayette.

James Kennedy, associate judge, born Tinicum, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1787; trustee, 1854-65; member of Assembly, 1819-23; member Constitutional Convention, 1838, died at Bath, Pennsylvania, about 1882.

James Hall Mason Knox, D. D. LL. D., born New York city; graduated Columbia College, 1841; pastor at Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1873-84; president Lafayette, 1883-90; lives at Baltimore, Maryland.

James W. Long, merchant, Easton, Pa.; born Durham, graduated, 1839; member of Assembly, 1847-49; president of Easton bank from 1898.

Morgan Long, born Durham, October 27, 1775; merchant miller, and Associate Judge; charter trustee of College from 1826 until death, March 21, 1843.

John McNair, D. D., Presbyterian minister; born Newtown, Pa., May 28, 1806; pastor at Lancaster; graduated, Jefferson College; died January 27, 1867.

Robert Decha Morris, D. D., Presbyterian minister; born Washington, Kentucky, August 22, 1814, graduated Augusta College, 1834; pastor at Newtown, Pa., 1838-56; died November 3, 1882.

Harold Pierce, Insurance, Pittsburg; born Bristol, Pa., September 28, 1856; graduated at University of Pa., 1876; manufacturer at Bristol, Pa., since 1886.

Edward John Fox, Treasurer of College, 1858-1862; born Doylestown, Pa., Sept. 15, 1824; graduated Princeton; lawyer, admitted to bar September 16, 1845; died 1889.

PROFESSOR.

Edward Hart, B. S. Ph. D., born Doylestown, November 18, 1854; assistant in chemistry, 1874-75; adjunct professor, chemistry, 1881-82; William Adamson professor of analytical chemistry, 1882 to present time; fellow of Johns Hopkins, 1876; member of American Institute of Mining Engineers; editor Journal Analytical Chemistry.

GRADUATES.

John James Carrell, A. M., class 1836; Presbyterian minister; born Tinicum, March 20, 1812; founder of Franklin Literary Society; Princeton Theo. Seminary, 1836-38; ordained November 19, 1839; pastor, Oxford and Harmony, New Jersey, 1839-48; Riegelsville, 1848-53; Groveland, New Jersey, 1854-62; chaplain 9th N. J. regiment, Civil war, 1862-63; died Easton, June 21, 1877.

Mahlon Yardley, A. M., class 1843; lawyer; born Yardleyville, Pa., February 24, 1824; admitted Easton bar, 1845; settled at Doylestown; member state senate, 1858-61; Lieut. 104th Pa. Regiment, 1861-62; Provost Marshal, U. S. 1863-64; collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, 5th Pa. District, 1869-73; died Doylestown, June 23, 1873.

Benjamin F. Fackenthall, class 1843; lawyer; born Durham, November, 1825; valedictorian; admitted to bar, Northampton, November 2, 1846, died Easton, January 12, 1892.

James Wilson Carrell, A. M., class 1845, Presbyterian minister, born Bucks county, 1819; Latin Salutatory, graduated Princeton Theo. Seminary,

1848; pastor Rosemont, N. J., 1848, ordained Freeport, Illinois, 1850; and died there 1855.

Henry Egedius Spayd, A. M., class 1848; Presbyterian minister; born Philadelphia, March 23, 1825; graduated Princeton Theo. Seminary; ordained July 20, 1853; pastor Solebury church, 1853-67; Strasburg 1867-70; Harmony N. J., 1870-86, near Wilkesbarre, 1886, to present time.

Abraham Carpenter Smith, A. M., M. D., class 1850; born Greenwich township, New Jersey, December 11, 1828; graduated in M. P. University, 1850; practiced Riegelsville and Mauch Chunk, 1850-70; bank teller, Bloomsburg, 1878-88; Judge Court of Appeals and Errors, N. J., 1889 to death, March 23, 1898.

John Latta DuBois, A. M., class 1852, lawyer, born Doylestown, April 16, 1832; admitted to bar, 1856; elder Presbyterian church; died in 1904.

William Patterson Andrews, A. M., class 1853; born Doylestown, May 6, 1834; admitted to bar 1860; served in Durell's battery, 1861-64; clerk in Treasury department; died Washington, D. C., April 12, 1885.

James Rich Greir, A. M., class 1857; lawyer, Philadelphia; born Plumstead township, Bucks county; taught school; admitted to bar, Doylestown, 1862.

Robert M. Mann, class 1862; born Doylestown, September 12, 1842; private 128th Pa. Infantry; died October 23, 1862, from wound received, Antietam.

Robert Jamison, A. M. C. E., class 1863; born Hartsville, January 18, 1841; private 129th Pa. Infantry; died Norristown, September 27, 1883.

Alfred Swartzlander Godshalk, A. M., class 1865; born Doylestown, December 18, 1842; corporal 38th and 5th Pa. Militia, 1862-63; merchant miller since 1865; school director, 1878.

Adolph F. Beckdolt, Ph. D., class 1866; teacher Carversville and Andalusia; author Natural Science in Public Schools; Professor English Literature, State University, Seattle, Washington.

Samuel Worman Knipe, class 1867, Presbyterian minister; born Bucks county, Pa., April 9, 1840; graduated Weston Theo. Seminary, 1870; pastor Delaware Water Gap, 1870-83, and since 1883 Oceanic, New Jersey.

Ezra Shive Heany, A. M., class 1867; Presbyterian minister; born Riegelsville, June 23, 1839; corporal 135th Pa. Infantry; graduated Weston Theo. Seminary, 1870; pastor Mt. Pisgah, 1871-72; Centre School, 1872-78; Strasburg, 1878; Backertown since 1890.

Abraham Worman Long, class 1871; Presbyterian minister; born Tinicum township, September 27, 1846; graduated Princeton Theo. Seminary, 1876; taught six years, Jersey Shore, Pa.; pastor Lower Merion, 1877-86, and Flourtown since 1886.

Henry Scarborough Carey, class 1875; teacher; born Buckingham, December 3, 1849; Junior Mathematical prize and honorary mention in Astronomy; taught; clerk U. S. Treasury, 1885-88; lives at Doylestown, Bucks Co.

Albert Harrison Hogeland, C. E., class 1877; born Southampton, June 10, 1858; honorary mention in Astronomy and honorary scientific oration; assistant engineer Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Abraham Hogeland, C. E., class 1877, born Southampton, honorary mention in Astronomy; farmer, Lewistown, Montana.

Horace D. Sassaman, A. M., class 1878, Presbyterian minister, born Kintnersville, June 15, 1854; Douglas prize, 1875-76-77; graduated Union Theo. Seminary, 1881; ordained November 24, 1882; pastor Alexandria church, Mt. Pleasant, New Jersey, 1882-98.

Jacob Edgar Belville, A. M., M. D., class 1879; born Hartsville, December 19, 1858; Douglas prize, 1876-77; graduated Jefferson Medical College, 1882; Boston Medical Department, 1883; Wheeling, West Virginia.

Charles Bustein Stover, A. M., class 1881; Presbyterian minister; born Riegelsville, July 14, 1861; Junior Oratorical first prize; Union Theo. Seminary 1881-1884; University Berlin 1884-85; City Mission Work, "Neighborhood Guild."

Edward Newton Vansant, class 1857, lawyer; born Yardleyville, August 15, 1834; honorary Oration; died Philadelphia, October 17, 1863.

Henry Howard Pounds, A. M., class '83; born Fredericktown, Ohio, December 3, 1857; Coleman prize for excellence in Bible study; Junior oratorical prize; taught, Bristol, 1883-85, Missouri, 1886, Prof. mathematics, W. Ky. college 1886-'89, principal Riegelsville Academy since 1889.

Jordan C. Trauger, A. M., class '87, Lutheran minister; born Pt. Pleasant, January 29, 1863; Junior orator, class president; student theology, Gettysburg, 1887-'90; preached at Sumter, S. C.; in charge Lutheran mission, Philadelphia.

Edward Monroe Fly, M. D., class '88, born Easton, October 12, '66; taught at Groton college, S. D., 1888-'89; Bishop college, Texas, 1889-'90; practicing medicine at Plumstead since 1892.

Samuel Horace Myers, class '88, lawyer; born Pipersville, May 9, '64; General scientific course; in practice, Philadelphia.

Alexander H. Jordon, class '90; born Riegelsville, July 13, '68; entered Sophomore class; editor and proprietor Bucks County Republican, Doylestown.

Charles George Ellis, class '90, Presbyterian minister, born, Newtown, September 23, '65; classical; McCormick Theological Seminary; pastor L. I., N. Y.

Isaiah Gayman, class '90, born Doylestown, February 18, '65; Latin-Scientific; won the '83 "New Shakespeare" and "Early English Text Society" prizes; Valedictory; Prof. State Normal school, Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Hulshizer Martin, class '91, Presbyterian minister, born Doylestown, February 2, '64; first Junior oratorical prize; graduated Princeton Theological Seminary, '94, pastor Wissahickon.

John Burroughs, class '92, Presbyterian minister; born, Upper Makefield, November 6, '66; Classical; graduate Princeton Theological Seminary, '95; pastor Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

Wm. Godshalk Funk, class '92, Presbyterian minister; born Chalfont, September 20, '65; classical; class president, pastor, Old Forge, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania.

John Edgar Fretz, M. D., class, '93; born Doylestown, November 29, '73; in practice, Easton, Pennsylvania.

Ira S. Myers, class '98; born Pipersville, August 3, '76; general scientific; lawyer; Philadelphia.

NON-GRADUATES.

Benjamin Carrell, A. M., class 36; Presbyterian minister; born Pt. Pleasant, 1809; graduated Union college '36; Princeton Theological Seminary '39; pastor in Pa. and Lambertville, N. J., April 26, '81.

Andrew W. Long, class '37; sec'y. trustee.

J. M. Forseman, class '37; born Durham; supposed to have been a printer.

Ingham Coryell, class '37; merchant and manufacturer; born New Hope, Pa., April 5, 1821; Custom house officer, California; quartermaster, U. S. V. Civil war 1861-'65; died Flemington, N. J., July 8, 1884.

Sylvester N. Rich, A. M., class '38; lawyer; born Doylestown; district attorney, Montgomery county '59; in practice, Philadelphia; A. M. Lafayette 1866.

Irwin L. Kennedy, M. D., in college 1838-39; born about '21, Bucks county; died Easton, July 6, 1852.

William S. Long, class '39; farmer and business man; born Durham, (son of Judge Long); in college 1835-38; Elder Presbyterian church; died Durham, February 6, 1885.

J. Wilson Cowell, A. M.; hotel keeper; born Point Pleasant, 1817; collector Internal Revenue; died Mount Clare, Montgomery county, Pa., June 26, 1878.

William S. Young, class '40; merchant and manufacturer; born Quakertown, April 15, 1820; publisher of newspaper, Allentown, 1848-'53; Elder Presbyterian church and superintendent of Sunday School; died December 11, 1889.

Jacob Kiel, class 1842.

Joseph A. VanHorne, class '42; farmer; born Yardleyville, 1820; county treasurer, Bucks county; died November 15, 1893.

Geo. H. Beaumont, M. D., class '42; born Solebury township, 1819; graduated medical department Pennsylvania University; practiced Philadelphia; and died March 14, 1870.

John A. Beaumont, class '42; farmer; born Solebury township and died there.

William M. Beaumont, class '42; lawyer, admitted to bar, August 16, '42, and died early.

Gabriel Van Sant, class '43; merchant; born Yardleyville; died 1848.

James Smith Wilson, class '45; born Bucks county; at college Sophomore year; died in Bucks county.

William T. W. Chapman, class '47; dentist; born at Andalusia; followed his profession in Philadelphia; don't know what became of him.

Martin Lowrie Hafford, A. M., D. D., class '49; Presbyterian minister; born Doylestown, January 27, 1825, graduated College New Jersey, 1849; Princeton Theo. Sem.; ordained '55; Highland University, Kansas, '84; died Trenton, N. J., January 9, 1888.

Simpson T. Vansant, class '50; lawyer; born Yardleyville; admitted to Philadelphia bar; practiced to 1861.

George William Wagner, class '51; painter from Riegelsville; born Easton, January 14, '37; served in Civil war, 47th Pa.; lives in Delaware.

James D. Bennett, class '53; born Tinicum; secretary iron furnace, Hellertown, where he died March, 1870.

Thomas R. S. Hunsicker, A. M., D. D., Reformed Mennonite and Presbyterian minister; born Collegeville, Montgomery county, March 27, '32; organized Excelsior Normal Institute, Corwinville, 1859; taught at college 1859-'62 and 1887-'93; preached at college and vicinity 1867-'84; pastor Presbyterian church, Junction, N. J., 1884-'87; D. D. Ursinus College, '83; resides at Carversville, Bucks county.

Robert P. Andrews, A. B., class '63, metallurgist; born Doylestown August 10, 1842; in college three years; private 128th Pa.; honorary A. B., 1867; entered United States mint December, 1863, and still in that employ.

John Adams Fell, M. D., class '75, Physician; born Buckingham, 1850; graduate medical department Pennsylvania University; in practice at Doylestown.

John Charles Stuckert, A. M., class '75, lawyer; born Warrington, June 23, 1852; college two years; admitted Bucks County Bar February, 1876.

Herbert McIntosh, class '75, lawyer; born Doylestown January 20, 1857; special course in languages, September, 1874, to February, 1875; taught; graduate Brown University, Rhode Island, '82; taught science and Latin, Worcester, Mass., February 24, 1888. In 1891 candidate for Lieutenant-governor Massachusetts.

Oliver Hoffman Melchor, class '76, Lutheran minister, Springtown, Pa.; born Bucks county December 23, 1848; in college freshman and sophomore, and one term junior; Douglass prizes, 1873 and 1874; graduated Gettysburg 1876, and Theological Seminary, 1879.

William Henry Wright, class '75, merchant; born Bristol, December 16, 1854; in college 1871-72; was with Pennsylvania railroad; now with John Wanamaker.

William Fackenthall, class '79, lawyer; born Durham, September 12, 1857; admitted to Northampton County Bar.

Howard Fackenthall, M. D., class '75, physician; born Durham, Jan. 3, 1854; in college sophomore year; graduate medical department Pennsylvania University, 1876; in practice at Easton.

Henry Mathew DuBois, class '75, lawyer; born Doylestown, July 15, 1852; in college three years; admitted Bucks County Bar August 7, 1876.

Benjamin Franklin Fackenthall, Jr., A. M., class '78; born Doylestown, June 2, 1854; special course chemistry, 1873-75; president Thomas Iron Co.

Harris Addis Smith, class '78, born Richboro, October 22, 1854; commercial course, 1874-76; bank teller, Newtown.

Charles H. Heist, class '83; hotelkeeper; born Doylestown; general scientific course; freshman two terms.

Lee Smith Clymer, class '85; chemist; born Temple, Berks county, April 2, 1863; general scientific and special student three years; author "Method for Determination of Phosphorus in Iron by Citric Acid Process;" superintendent Pequest Iron Works, Oxford, New Jersey. Now at Riegelsville.

James Stewart Grim, class '99; born Revere, October 21, 1873; in college; will take orders; German Reformed minister.

William Edward Geil, class '90; born New Britain, October 1, 1865; general scientific special; post-graduate in history; prominent as an evangelist.

Samuel Wilbur Steckel, class '93; born Durham, July 16, 1866; classical course; studied theology; lives at Riegelsville.

Wilson Selner, Lutheran minister; born Stony Point, September 12, 1848; student theology Gettysburg, and lately preaching at New Bethlehem, Clarion county.

James S. Young, class '41, merchant and bank cashier, Philadelphia; born Quakertown; A. M., 1865; died February 7, 1892.

Horatio M. Slack, lawyer; born Bucks county; died Chicago, 1885.

Harry W. Scott, lawyer, born Newtown, March 8, 1846; admitted Easton Bar April 29, 1868; president judge Northampton county court.

Ralph J. Fretz, class '91; born Doylestown, February 25, 1879; died at college.

Charles Kline Fever, class 1901; born Pleasant University, August 24, 1881; residence Riegelsville; in Chicago.

Charles Thompson Long, class 1900; born Breadyville, October 12, 1877; civil engineering course.

HONORARY GRADUATES.

Robert Patterson DuBois; born Doylestown, August 19, 1805; graduated Pennsylvania University, 1824; pastor New London, Chester county, from 1836 to death, February 21, 1883; D. D., 1860; son Frank L. DuBois; graduated Lafayette, M. D.; medical inspector United States navy.

Henry W. Hough; born Warrington township; principal Doylestown Seminary; pension bureau, Washington, D. C.; deceased.

Lemuel H. Parsons, A. M.; teacher Newtown Academy, 1833-39; honorary degree, 1841; deceased.

Henry Rowan Wilson, D. D., Presbyterian minister Neshaminy; born Gettysburg, Pa., August 7, 1780; professor Dickinson College; honorary degree Doctor of Divinity, Lafayette, 1842.

Adam H. Fetterolf, LL. D., principal Andalusia College, 1870-80; honorary A. M., 1866; Ph. 1879, from Lafayette; president Girard College.

Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., L. L. D., physician Philadelphia; born Morrisville, Pa., July 31, 1809; graduated medical department Pennsylvania University, 1832; superintendent Pennsylvania insane hospital, 1840; honorary LL. D., Lafayette, 1880.

James Scott, A. M., Presbyterian minister; born Attleborough, Bucks county, 1852.

Lehigh University, the second in the group of colleges within the original limits of Bucks county, and the child of Asa Packer, was founded, 1865. It had its inception at an interview between Mr. Packer and Bishop Stevens the fall of 1864, when the former said he was willing to found an institution of learning, and would give \$500,000 for the purpose. He asked the Bishop to devise a plan to carry out his views. This resulted in the selection of a board of trustees that met and organized at the Sun Inn, Bethlehem, the 29th of the following July. Bishop Stevens was chosen president, and Rev. E. N. Potter, secretary. The organization was completed November 14, by the election of Prof. Henry Coppee, a graduate of West Point, and had served with distinction in the Mexican war, president of the new university. The institution was incorporated February 9, 1866. Meanwhile Mr. Packer had given sixty-five acres, overlooking the Lehigh, to which Charles Brodhead added seven acres adjoining, to erect buildings on.

The president of the university entered upon his duties April 1, 1866, and the following professors were selected soon after: Rev. Eliphalet Potter, M. A., professor of moral and mental philosophy and christian evidence; Charles Mayer Wetherill, Ph. D., M. D., chemistry; Edwin Wright Morgan, LL. D., mathematics and mechanics; Alfred Marshall, physics and astronomy; William Roepper, Esq., mineralogy and geology and curator of the museum; and George Thomas Graham, A. B., instructor in Latin and Greek. The corner stone of the main building, Packer Hall, was laid July 1, at a point three hundred and sixty feet above sea level. The Moravian church having been purchased and fitted up for temporary occupancy, the university was formally opened in it September 1, in the presence of a large audience. The institution began its work with two classes.

In the near future Lehigh University was equipped with the necessary

scientific and other appliances to guarantee higher education, and additional buildings were erected as required. In 1868 Robert H. Sayre, South Bethlehem, presented the "Sayre observatory" in full working order; Packer Hall was occupied the same year; Saucon Hall was erected, 1874; scholarships came, new departments were added, and the technical and classical courses extended. In 1877 Mr. Packer established a classical professorship, and provided for opening a classical department. President Coppee, retaining the chair of the English language and literature, was succeeded, 1875, by the Rev. John McDowell Leavitt. The same year Mr. Packer presented the university fifty-two acres additional, making the park one hundred and fifteen acres in all. The next event of interest in Lehigh history was the new library building, erected by Mr. Packer at the cost of \$100,000, a memorial to Mrs. Linderman, his deceased daughter. Mr. Packer died, 1891, deeply mourned and regretted, the first affliction that had overtaken the institution since it was founded. He had been a generous friend in life, and did not forget it in death, leaving the university, in his will, a permanent endowment of \$1,500,000, and an additional gift of \$400,000 to the library fund, making his total benefactions \$3,000,000. The trustees honored his memory by setting aside the second Tuesday in October of each year as "Founder's Day."

President Leavitt resigned April, 1880, and was succeeded by Robert A. Lamberton, Esq., LL. D., many years a trustee. During his term the faculty was enlarged, the number of students increased and the scheme of studies revised. The financial affairs of the university continued to prosper. By the will of Mr. Packer's two sons large sums were bequeathed to it, and gifts bestowed by other generous friends. A gymnasium was erected, 1882-83, at a cost of \$40,000; in 1883-84 a large building was erected for the use of chemical, mineralogical and metallurgical laboratories, costing \$200,000; and 1885-87 Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, daughter of the founder, erected and presented to the university the Packer memorial church, in memory of her family, a beautiful Gothic temple built of sandstone. Dr. Lamberton died September 1, 1891, and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Messinger Drown, LL. D., the fourth president. The library of the university contains 100,000 volumes; a corps of forty professors and tutors occupy the chairs of the various departments, and three hundred and fifty students are enrolled in its classes. A high standard of excellence is maintained, and the graduates are filling many posts of honor and usefulness.

The following students from Bucks county have been connected with Lehigh University, twenty-nine in all:

In 1868, John Jacob Ott, Pleasant Valley, John Yardley, Doylestown; 1872, Harry T. Solliday, New Hope; 1873, Henry Sylvester Jacoby, Springfield, graduated 1877, professor Cornell University; 1873, A. W. Sterner, Bursonville; 1876, Clayton Shimer, Bursonville; 1883, Charles Thomas Barnsley, Hartsville; 1884, William Bliem Ott, Pleasant Valley; 1885, Samuel Erwin Berger, Richland Centre; 1887, Leidy Rudy Shellenberger, Benjamin, 1888: John Adams Gruver, Springtown, Charles Miller Hobbs, Hulmeville, Frank Anderson Merrick, New Hope, Harvey Frankenfield Nace, Springtown, Ramon Eckart Ozias, Quakertown; 1889, Warren Fellman Cressman, Sellersville, Oswin Weinberger, Shelly; 1891, Henry M. S. Cressman, Sellersville, George Robert Michener, Doylestown, Archibald Morris, Bristol, Charles Henry Vansant, Eddington; 1892, Howard Franklin Boyer, Springtown, George Buckman, Penn Valley; 1893, Ira D. Fulmer, Richland Centre; 1894, Benjamin Dewitt Riegel, Riegelsville; 1895, James Henry Gledhill, Riegelsville; 1896, Wallace Edgar Bartholo-

mew, Richlandtown; 1897, David Bean Clark, Richlandtown, Harvey S. Muselman Steinburg.⁹

The third, and youngest college of the group, is Muhlenberg, at Allentown, the county seat of Lehigh. It grew up from the "Allentown Seminary," chartered, 1848, for the education of the youth of both sexes, through the influence of the Rev. Christian Rudolph Kessler, a Reformed minister. He was in charge for nineteen years, and during that time fifteen hundred pupils were in attendance. About this period the "Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania," whose 150th anniversary was celebrated, 1898, adopted the new policy of establishing institutions of learning on its own territory east of the Susquehanna. In furtherance of this plan, the property of the Allentown Seminary was purchased, the building enlarged and improved, and the college opened for the reception of pupils, 1867. It was named after the patriot, General Muhlenberg, of the Revolution, and the Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, his great-grandson, was appointed its first president.

The college had a modest beginning, but with faith and work at the back of the effort it gradually grew, and, in the thirty-one years it has been in operation, has earned a highly reputable standing in the collegiate field and turned out many good scholars for church and state. The attendance the first year was 111 in the college department, and 64 in the academic. Since 1867, the year it was opened, 1,800 students have studied in its halls, 436 graduating. The entire attendance since its ancestor, the Allentown Seminary, first saw the light of day, the students of both sexes number between 3,000 and 4,000. The corporation owns a valuable property in the heart of Allentown, a prosperous city of 35,000 inhabitants, and the endowment fund has reached the sum of \$154,000, the late Asa Packer making a bequest of \$30,000 in his will. The building contains the necessary recitation rooms, laboratories, chemical, physical, etc.; libraries, museums, chapel, living rooms for students, and other customary appliances of a well equipped institution of learning. The increase in the attendance, in recent years has convinced the trustees that larger and more convenient buildings will be required in the near future.

The college has done excellent work in the almost a third of a century it has been in existence. Over fifty per cent. of its graduates have entered the gospel ministry, and are to be found engaged in their sacred calling in the far North and distant South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It has given professors to Cornell, Girard, Bryn Mawr, Thiel College, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and the Chicago Theological Seminary. Many normal and high schools have been supplied with teachers from its alumni, and its graduates are found in the legal and medical professions and the halls of legislation. One of the graduates of Muhlenberg is assistant superintendent of the public schools of Greater New York. Since the parent institution was founded, half a century ago, many pupils from Bucks county have attended its schools and the following are known to have studied in its collegiate halls:

GRADUATES.

J. A. Bauman, Ph. D., class '73, Lutheran minister; born South Easton, September 21, 1847; moved to Applebachville, ordained 1876; professor Keystone State Normal, and professor at Muhlenberg since 1885.

⁹ We were not able to obtain any data of the Bucks county students at Lehigh beyond the name and birthplace as given above, much to our regret.

Henry Treichler Clymer, class '76, Lutheran minister; born Milford township, April 6, 1853; graduated Philadelphia Theological Seminary; ordained, 1879; pastor Frackville, Pennsylvania.

Jacob J. G. Dubbs, class '83, Reformed minister; born Trumbauersville, June 21, 1861; graduate Yale divinity school; ordained, 1876; pastor Coopersburg, Pennsylvania.

Howard Himmelwright, class '73, lawyer; born Milford Square, July 12, 1849, manager Wildwood Springs summer resort, Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

David R. Horne, class '82, A. M.; born June 28, 1863, Quakertown; Lehigh County Bar, 1885.

Martin Luther Horne, class 1883, A. M., lawyer; born Quakertown, July 11, 1860; admitted Lehigh County Bar, 1887; principal high school, South Bethlehem.

Elmer Ellsworth Johnson, class '85, A. M., M. D.; born Applebachville, December 4, 1863; graduated Pennsylvania University, 1888; in practice, Pottstown.

C. C. Snyder, class '91, A. M., Lutheran minister; born Quakertown, October 23, 1866; Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, 1893; pastor Centre Square, Pennsylvania.

S. A. Ziegenfuss, class '70, D. D., Lutheran minister; born Richland township, December 14, 1844; graduated Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, 1873; pastor Germantown.

Luther D. Lazarus, class '95, A. M., Lutheran minister; born February 11, 1874; Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, 1898; assistant pastor Trinity church, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Franklin K. Fretz, class '97; born Perkasio; Theological Seminary, Philadelphia.

George F. Erdman, class '98, A. B., born Quakertown.

William S. Heist, class '98, A. B., born Quakertown.

NON-GRADUATES.

M. B. Diehl, class '78-79; born Richland township, December 22, 1859; Dickinson College; taught at Pennington (New Jersey) Seminary, Detroit University; confirmed; lived at North Hope, Michigan, 1892.

Henry M. Freed, class '1889-90; born Richlandtown, July 3, 1870; in business with father.

E. E. H. Schantz, class '85; born Gerryville, September 16, 1862; graduate Midland College, Kansas, 1892.

ACADEMIC STUDENTS.

W. W. H. Bean; born Nockamixon; classes 1877-78.

W. J. Cressman, born Bursonville; classes 1878-79.

O. H. Fretz, classes 1878-79, M. D., born April 9, 1858; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1882; Legislature, 1890; member American Academy Political Science; Pennsylvania Forestry Association; State and County Medical Societies; in practice, Richland Centre.

Geo. M. Grimm, classes '80, '81, M. D.; born March 8, '63, Nockamixon; graduated Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, '87; in practice in Nockamixon.

- Abraham J. Grove*, classes '72, '73; born Quakertown.
James E. Hixon, classes '77, '78; born Milford Square.
Harvey S. Housekeeper, classes '67, '68; born March 31, 1851, Rockhill township; Lehigh University, class '72, A. B.; first principal South Bethlehem high school; Instructor at Lehigh in Physics and Electricity.
Gilbert S. Heller, classes 1878-'79; born Bucksville.
W. R. Landis, classes 1877-'79; born at Dublin.
James Laubach, classes 1877-'78; born Bursonville.
Milton Laubach, classes 1877-'78; born Springtown.
Daniel K. Laudenslager, classes 1891-92; born Quakertown.
George M. Lazarus, classes 1889-91, M. D.; born Quakertown, September 1, 1869; graduated at Hahneman Medical College 1894, in practice at Flatbush, Long Island.
L. D. Knechel, classes 1878-81; born Pleasant Valley.
E. H. Hottel, classes 1878-80; born Pleasant Valley.
Haney A. Heft, class '82; born Pleasant Valley, June 22, 1862; was in business at Springtown, 1885.
O. H. Miller, class 1878-'79; born Steinsburg.
Sylvester H. Orr, class '78; born April 16, 1856, Rockhill; justice of the peace, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.
George A. Purdy, classes '79-'80; born Nockamixon.
Sereno Dewey Rice, classes 1890-'91; born Springfield, March 31, 1874.
Lewis Sigafos, classes 1879-'80; born Nockamixon.
Haney W. Sterner, classes 1875-76; Steinsburg.
J. A. Strunk, classes 1878-79; born Quakertown.
A. R. Trumbauer, classes 1879-'80; born Pleasant Valley.
James A. Wickert, class '68; Reformed minister; born Spinnerstown.
Joseph L. Wismer, classes 1877-78; born Bedminster.
M. S. Young, classes 1877-'78; born Pleasant Valley.
Edward A. Zuck, class '80; born September 9, '63, Zions Hill; deceased.
A. R. Horne, D. D.; Lutheran minister; born Springfield '34; taught; graduated Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, 1858; principal Academic department, Muhlenberg, 1878-83.

GRADUATES WITH PASTORAL CHARGE IN BUCKS COUNTY.

- James L. Becker*, class '74; Lutheran minister; born Penn township, Berks county, June 1, 1849; Theological Seminary, Philadelphia '77; pastor, Sellersville 1877-'78; Lansdale since 1888.
D. H. Reiter, class 1878; Lutheran minister; born Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, December 22, 1853; Theological Seminary, Philadelphia '81; pastor Richlandtown since 1881.
Robert B. Lynch, class '85; Lutheran minister; born Pennsbury, Montgomery county, November 28, 1860; Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, 1888; pastor Dublin since 1888.
John F. Nicholas, class '86; born Bethlehem township, Northampton county, January 16, '61; Yale Divinity school '89; Congregational pastor, Blue Rapids, Kansas, and Elizabeth, N. J.; Presbyterian pastor Bethayres.
John H. Waidelich, class '86; Lutheran minister; born Steinsville, Lehigh county, March 17, '60; Theological Seminary, Philadelphia '89; pastor Sellersville since 1889.

M. J. Kuehner, class '87; Lutheran minister; born Lehigh county, January 1, 1865; Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, 1891; pastor Jordan, Lehigh county, and Hilltown, Bucks county; lives at Perkasio.

C. R. Fetter, class 1888; Lutheran minister; born Telford, Montgomery, county, February 22, 1868; Theological Seminary, Philadelphia 1891; pastor Pine Valley, Schuylkill county, and Tohickon, Bucks; lives at Telford.

Warren Nickel, class '94; Lutheran minister; born ———; Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, '97; pastor Applebachville since 1897.

The summary of attendance at these three colleges, from Bucks county, including the graduates from Muhlenberg who had, or have, pastoral charge in the county, shows an aggregate of one hundred and eighty-one, as taken from the official records. From this we may estimate their influence on our religious, business and social life.

In the past decade three new institutions of learning were established in the county, and though differing in curriculum, have the same object in view, the spread of human intelligence, and aim to instruct their pupils how to live useful lives. These are the George School, Newtown township, Convent of St. Elizabeth, Bensalem, and the National Farm School, near Doylestown.

The George School is situated half a mile below Newtown, on the south side of the Durham, on a portion of the Worth tract purchased for the purpose. One hundred locations were offered for inspection, but this was selected as the most eligible, because of its beautiful southern exposure, abundant supply of pure water, and fine timber on the premises. The situation is all that could be desired, within twenty-three miles of Philadelphia, with which there is frequent daily communication by steam and electric cars, and in one of the most delightful sections of Bucks county. The school was founded on a bequest in the will of John M. George of Overbrook, Philadelphia, the last of his family, who died February 11, 1887. He left the bulk of his estate, \$600,000, to the "Philadelphia Meeting of Friends," for the purpose of establishing and endowing a boarding school to be located in Eastern Pennsylvania. The Yearly Meeting, in May, 1888, appointed a committee of sixty-eight, to "take into consideration the provisions of Mr. George's will," which were accepted and immediate steps taken to carry them out. The choice of a site first claimed the attention of the committee. The school was named after the George family. The erection of the main building, two hundred and twenty-four feet by one hundred and forty feet, was begun in the fall of 1892 and completed the following year. The gymnasium and dormitory were built in 1894, the buildings being designed for a school of one hundred and fifty pupils by the founder. The dormitory is forty-three by fifty-eight. The entire cost of the buildings, grounds, apparatus, furniture and other equipment for such an institution, was about \$300,000. The buildings are fitted up throughout with all modern appliances. The land was paid for by separate fund, contributed by residents of Newtown and vicinity and interested friends elsewhere. There are also a library and reading room, and suitable accommodations for physical training, required by the course. The school opened November 6, 1893, with George L. Maris, A. M., and a faculty of ten members, in charge. The institution is of a high school grade, and designed to prepare pupils for college, or fit them for the active duties of life. The curriculum is broad, embracing eight full year courses in English, eight in mathematics, four in Latin, three in German, two in French, three in history, two in manual training, two in biology, two

in chemistry, two in physics, and shorter courses in astronomy, psychology and drawing. The productive funds of the school, in addition to the buildings, etc., at present, amount to \$500,000, obtained mostly from the bequest of John M. George and accrued interest and about \$90,000 left by will of Jacob Fretz, of Lumberville. The interests of the school are represented by a monthly paper, called *George School Ides*, appearing about the 15th of each month during the school year in an artistic cover. It principally circulates among the alumni and former pupils.

On the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, Bensalem township, near Cornwells, is located the "Mother Home," of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, for Indians and colored people. The order is known as "St. Elizabeth's Convent and the Holy Providence House;" the Sisterhood was founded under the auspices of Miss Katharine M. Drexel, who took the veil as a nun of the Roman Catholic church under the name of Mother M. Katharine. The organization dates from 1891. The object is to educate the American Indian and colored races, wherever located; training teachers for that purpose and especially for the youth of these races, without distinction of religion, to become self-sustaining men and women; using such methods of instruction in the principles of religion and human knowledge as may be best adapted to the objects in view, to visit and administer to the sick and poor, and act as guardian to such of their orphans and minor children as may be committed to their care. The building was erected, 1892, of local granite with red tiled roof, designed after the old Spanish mission buildings of California, with the traditional court yards and cloister of the old time conventional buildings. Connected with the convent, is a home for colored children with a capacity for one hundred and fifty children, called Holy Providence House. The majority of the children are girls, whom the Sisters keep until their twenty-first year, when efforts are made to secure for them good places of livelihood according to each one's capacity. The boys are transferred at the age of thirteen to an industrial or trade school. The curriculum embraces a wide range. The girls receive a good common school education, and are also trained in habits of industry. Some take a course in scientific dressmaking; others are instructed in all the details of fine laundry work in Convent laundry attached to the school, where all kinds of outside work are taken in to enable the girls to become proficient in this industry. The bakery and cooking classes afford practical instruction to an equally large number. The aim is to give the girls a good, solid English education, and a thorough knowledge of all branches of domestic economy. One of the chief difficulties met with, among the negroes and the Indians, is an absence, that it to say, an utter want of appreciation, of good house-keeping. As a consequence, their surroundings lack that air of cheerfulness and order essential to home life and domestic thrift. To counteract this evil, the sisters lay much stress on domestic training. The examinations in these branches, at the end of the school year, are held in equal value with class work, and the results, thus far, have been very gratifying, and the display of the exhibits of the different branches of industrial work, is very interesting.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament have a school for Southern colored girls at Rock Castle, Va., opened in July, 1899, with a capacity for one hundred and seventy-five children, and another for the Indians at Santa Fe, New Mexico. This is a boarding school of about one hundred and twenty children. The Sisters also visit the surrounding Pueblos within a radius of eighty miles. These Indians are noted for their peaceful and docile disposition, as well as for their industrious habits.

The third of the group of schools, under consideration, is the National Farm School near Doylestown, the only one of its kind in the United States. Quoting the words of *Young Israel*, this institution has for its object, "the training of capable lads, of the Jewish faith, for practical and scientific agricultural careers, and fitting them for superintendents of agricultural colonies to be organized from among the unemployed, or debilitated poor, of the overcrowded cities." It is national and non-sectarian; school and field work go hand in hand; it is a *working* school not a high school or collegiate institution in any sense. One of the first lessons taught and never lost sight of is, that "all wealth comes from the earth." Though the school was started less than ten years ago without any endowment, it now represents a value of nearly \$60,000, is free from debt, and satisfactorily equipped for its limited number of pupils. The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania recently furnished arms to the school, which enables the Dean to add military drill to the curriculum. The course is designed to teach the sciences that underlie practical agriculture, with sufficient English, mathematics, literature, economics and such other supplementary studies as will make the graduates intelligent and useful farmers. At intervals memorial trees are planted on the premises which, in time, will develop into a shaded grove. The school is situated a mile west of the county seat, on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading railway. Its realty consists of a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, that belonged to the late Judge Richard Watson, on which have been erected a large main building for school purposes proper, and several others adapted to their special uses. The location is a very eligible one, on an elevation that gives a fine outlook to the south-west taking in a beautiful scope of country. Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, D. D., president of the board of trustees, was the active factor in founding the school and continues to take the same deep interest in it. The erection of the buildings was begun in 1896 and finished in the early summer of 1897, the dedication exercises being held in June. The occasion brought to the school a large number of persons interested in it, and others, a train of eight cars coming from Philadelphia. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, Judge Harman Yerkes and others, and a lunch followed.

CHAPTER XXVII.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT; MERINO SHEEP AND MULTICAULIS; NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE; SHAD; ELECTIONS AND TAXES.

Plummerites.—Church built.—Joseph Archambault.—Free church.—Religious awakening.—Temperance revival.—The hedge and pulpit.—The tabernacle.—Plumstead Presbyterian congregation.—Merino sheep.—*Morus multicaulis*.—High price of trees.—Money made and lost.—Floods, 1841-1862.—Attempts to improve navigation of Upper Delaware.—Steamboat to Easton.—Shad fisheries.—First election.—Election districts. Andrew Hamilton.—Change in Provincial politics.—Vote polled.—Taxes.—County expenses.—Bucks county contributionship.—Horse companies.—Physicians.—Rural poetic picture of Bucks county.

About 1830, considerable religious excitement was created in the county, by the preaching of Frederick Plummer, an eloquent and eminent minister of the gospel. He had a large following, wherever he appeared in the lower townships, and his converts, known as "Christians" and "Plummerites," were enthusiastic in the cause. In pleasant weather his meetings were generally held in a wood; at other times beneath a sheltering roof. Newtown became one of his centers where he occasionally preached in the academy, but, as that was under Presbyterian control, the doors were closed against him. This action only inflamed his followers the more, and aroused a new enthusiasm for their minister and free preaching. Joseph Archambault, landlord of the Brick Hotel, Newtown, a great admirer of Mr. Plummer, invited him to hold his meetings at his house, but as the house would not hold half the people who came to listen, he stood in the door and preached to the large crowd in the street. Mr. Archambault now proposed the building of a Free church, open to all ministers who came to preach without pay, and the proposition was enthusiastically responded to. The movement to build was immediately put on foot and contributions of money came in freely. Mr. Archambault gave the lot, and in a short time the Free church, and subsequently known as "Newtown Hall," was erected and opened for worship sometime in 1831. This movement led to the building of a Free church at Yardleyville soon after, but it was left with a heavy debt and had to be sold. It was bought for an Episcopal church and as such was occupied.

In the deed of the lot for the Newtown church, Mr. Archambault mentioned the object of the contributors to the building fund, and stipulated in it, that if the house should not be opened to all ministers whose preaching was free, or if collections were permitted to be taken up in the house, to

pay ministers, the property should revert back to his heirs. The enterprise was very successful for a time, but at the death of Mr. Plummer the enthusiasm cooled down, and gradually the sect of "Plummerites" passed into history. With the consent of Mr. Archambault the property was now transferred to the borough of Newtown, but this occasioned trouble in the council, as some of the members wished to convert the building into a school-house, and others for purposes forbidden by the conditions in the deed. The matter was arranged by an act of assembly transferring the property back to the trustees who were elected by the contributors for building the church and keeping it in repair, for the purposes provided in the deed. The house was then held as a free church. Collections to pay the expenses of opening the house for worship were permitted, but a minister, who receives pay for preaching, is not allowed to hold regular services in it. During this period the religious excitement was further notable by the Methodists holding camp-meetings in various parts of the county, and a few were held by the Baptists. Several flourishing churches had their origin in these wood-meetings, among them the Baptist church at Hatboro, in Montgomery county.

Twenty-five years after there was an awakening on the subject of religion in many parts of the country. It reached Bucks county, 1858, and there was excitement in various communities. During this period there was considerable out-door preaching. The Reverend Messrs. Long and Schultz, Norristown, built what they denominated the "*Portable Highway and Hedge Pulpit*," which they transported from place to place and set up wherever they could find hearers. They met with marked success. This led to the "*Tabernacle*," a large canvas-tent capable of holding three thousand persons. During the summer and fall of 1857, \$1,200 were subscribed, and on October 10th a meeting of Evangelical Christians was held at Norristown, in the First Presbyterian church, to organize an association to have charge of the Tabernacle. The organization was effected under the name of the "*Union Tabernacle Association*," with a constitution setting forth its object, and a Mr. Long was made its superintendent. The movement was under the general charge of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Tabernacle was capable of being divided into several apartments, and when the sides were stretched in good weather it would accommodate more than three thousand persons. It was provided with benches. It was first erected on an open lot adjoining the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, where it was dedicated on the 1st day of May, 1858. The attendance was large, and the religious services very interesting, lasting until late in the evening. After the dedication, services were held in it daily for six months, in various locations in the city. On the opening of spring it was thought best to transport it into the country. In the summer of 1859 it was taken up the North Pennsylvania railroad and erected on the lot of a Friend in Quakertown, where, without charge, it remained several weeks and was the means of doing much good. This led to the first awakening on the subject of religion that ever took place in that neighborhood. When it was removed a wooden tabernacle was built on or near its site, and afterward replaced by a handsome brick church, the only permanent place of religious worship in the village at that time, except Friends' meeting-house. The tent was afterward removed to Plumsteadville, where meetings were held for a season. Since then a Presbyterian congregation was organized there and a handsome place of worship erected, but what influence the tabernacle exerted in their behalf we cannot say. The appearance of the big tent in the county created considerable excitement, and crowds attended the service wherever located.

The year 1877 was noted for a strong effort in behalf of temperance, led by Francis Murphy. He had already visited several states, and, on coming to Pennsylvania, made Philadelphia his headquarters. Thousands signed the pledge. The excitement reached Bucks county in the spring and summer, and meetings were held at Doylestown, Bristol, Morrisville and elsewhere. In some parts of the county the interest was unusual. It differed from all previous movements, in that it did not antagonize the rum seller, or those opposed to the cause. Moral suasion was the main factor. The last public meeting, held in the old court house, before it was taken down, was in the interest of the Murphy cause. The wave soon subsided, however, but we hope it left a deposit for good in the county. The first organized effort, in this county, to promote the cause of temperance, was at Friends' meeting house, Newtown, September 25, 1828, where a number of citizens assembled on public notice. At that time, intoxicating liquors were in general use on all occasions indoors and out. The name given to this parent organization was "The Bucks County Society for the Promotion of Temperance," the members being pledged to abstain from the use of ardent spirits "except for medical purposes." The officers elected, at the first meeting, were Aaron Feaster, president; Joseph Briggs, vice-president; John Lapley, corresponding secretary, and Jonathan Wynkoop, treasurer.

The few who are old enough, will remember the Merino sheep mania, or fever, which raged in the country, this county included, from 1810 to 1815. Full-blood merinoes sold as high as from three to five hundred dollars each, and in a few instances they even brought one thousand dollars. Half-blood sheep sold at from twenty-five to fifty dollars. A man in this county, whose name it is not necessary to mention, sold his wheat crop, two hundred bushels, at three dollars, and gave the whole of it for one sheep. When the fever subsided these same sheep dropped down to five and ten dollars. Many persons were ruined, and the Mss. of an old resident of the county says that one man lost sixteen thousand dollars. When the next generation came upon the stage a quarter of a century afterward, 1837-39, they were found just as ready and willing to be gulled as their ancestors, but this time it was the silk-producing mulberry, and the excitement is known in history as the *morus multicaulis* fever. It attacked both male and female and spread generally through the country.

It planted itself early in New Jersey along the Delaware, and almost immediately leaped across the river and took root in the lower end of this county. The newspapers teemed with the most marvelous accounts, and the inducements to fortune held out were hardly second to the South sea scheme and the merino fever. One old lady sold her spectacles to buy mulberry trees to plant in her garden. An acre of trees near Camden, New Jersey, changed hands four times without being taken from the ground, going up from fifteen hundred to forty-five hundred dollars. The last purchaser was offered a thousand dollars advance but refused it. One man near Burlington is said to have sold \$12,000 worth of trees from two acres of ground, and that Prince, of Long Island, sold \$75,000 worth from his nursery. *Multicaulis* seed brought \$16 per ounce, and sprouts of one summer's growth commanded from twelve and one-half to fifteen cents per foot, the limbs reserved and taken off and the buds sold at two cents each. In some instances the trees brought almost fabulous prices. One sale in Germantown amounted to \$81,218.75, and \$8,000 profit are said to have been realized from a single acre. Trees four feet in height were sold at from forty to fifty cents each, and in some parts of the

county as high as a dollar. Thousands of acres of trees were planted in all parts of the county, and in every village were numerous gardens and out-lots filled with the multicaulis.

During the height of the excitement, some people in this county made a great deal of money, while others lost. Sharpers and speculators took advantage of the excitement, and the frauds practiced were tremendous. In some instances farms were mortgaged to raise money to go into the speculation, and we are told that one farmer in Falls was offered a rent of nine hundred dollars for ten acres, to plant trees on one season, the tenant to clear the land in the spring. Considerable money was made and lost about Newtown, which with Doylestown, became multicaulis centres and where buildings were erected to rear silk-worms. The one at Doylestown stood on the lot afterward owned by Isaiah Closson, on the New Hope turnpike, just east of the Catholic church, and forms part of the present dwelling. The bubble burst with a sudden explosion, and left those who had a stock of trees on hand high and dry. Had the speculation lasted a year or two longer the panic would have been widespread. In 1843 the trees had become a worthless encumbrance to the ground and were dug up and cut out.

Among the floods in the Delaware, those in 1841 and 1862 were of probably the greatest since that of 1692 or 1731. That of 1841 was an ice flood and occurred January 8th. Houses, barns, fences, furniture, canal-boats, logs, etc., were borne down the swollen stream toward the ocean. Every bridge from Easton to Trenton, then five in number, was swept away. The guard lock of the feeder at Bool's island was torn away, and all the houses in the small hamlet of Johnston were carried down the stream. The destruction along the Delaware and Lehigh was very great. George B. Fell, who was standing on Centre bridge at the time it was swept away, was carried down with it. He was on a loose plank, as he passed New Hope, and had to lie down flat to prevent being swept off under the bridge. He was rescued by Joshua Nicholas, one of a crowd on the shore at Yardley looking at the flood, when a man was seen to go under the bridge a short time before it was swept away. Nicholas who was quite a waterman, remarked "I must save that man" and, against the protests of his friends, ran across the bridge, seized a batteau on the Jersey shore, and at the risk of his life rowed out into the torrent and took Mr. Fell to the shore. As long as Mr. Fell lived Mr. Nicholas was provided for, and after his death his widow continued to look after his welfare, until his decease, many years later. The freshet of 1862, almost equally severe, took place the 5th of June. An island in the Delaware was filled with drift-wood and other debris. A man bought what appeared to be a roof laying on the sand, but on attempting to remove it, it was found to belong to a dwelling that had lodged there entire. On a bed lay the body of a little child drowned by the freshet.

The problem of the navigation of the Delaware above the falls at Trenton is still unsolved, and a great river that flows through the heart of a rich and populous country is almost worthless and unused. While the Indian canoe glided on the bosom of our beautiful river, the Durham boat came into use to carry the iron made at Durham furnace to market. For many years these boats, and others called arks, carried all the commerce of the upper Delaware and Lehigh to tidewater, and their usefulness was only supplanted by steam. They floated down the stream with the current, the Durham boats being propelled up stream by "setting" with long poles shod with iron. The arks were broken up at Philadelphia and the lumber sold. William Turnbull built the

first ark at Mauch Chunk, 1806, and she made her first trip to Philadelphia that year, loaded with three hundred bushels of hard coal. The discovery by Judge Fell, in 1808, of how to burn hard coal in a grate, increased its shipment to tidewater. Charles Miner and Jacob Cist, the pioneer operators in anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, leased the mine where coal was first discovered, in 1791. Jacob Warner,¹ then in their employ, started from Mauch Chunk August 9, 1814, for Philadelphia with an ark loaded with two or three hundred tons of coal. After many vicissitudes in going down the Lehigh, among which was staving a hole in the bottom into which the men stuffed their clothing to keep the boat from sinking, she reached the Delaware and floated safely down to tidewater. After steamboats were on the river, large fleets of Durham boats and arks were towed down to Philadelphia from the head of tide, and Durham boats made occasional trips on the Delaware down to 1850. The last trip was made by Isaac Vanorman, in March, 1860. As early as 1758 boats went down the river from Delaware Water Gap to Philadelphia carrying twenty-two tons, but the dangers and labors of the navigation were very great.²

Rafts commenced running down the river at an early day. The first that navigated it was run by a man named Skinner, of Wayne county, from Cohecton, in 1746.³ He was assisted by one Parks, and on reaching Philadelphia they were given the "freedom of the city," and Skinner was created "Lord-high-admiral of the Delaware," which title he bore to his death.^{3½} Previous to the Revolution seven hundred and fifty pounds were expended in trying to make the falls at Trenton navigable for boats and rafts, which they succeeded in doing. Of this sum four hundred and seventy-eight pounds were subscribed by the citizens of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the corporation of Philadelphia, because of the importance of the work to the city, voted a gratuity of three hundred pounds for the purpose. In the fall of 1824 an invention of a Colonel Clark was tried on the Delaware to improve its navigation from Philadelphia to Easton, with considerable success. It was intended for a tow-boat and was propelled by the action of the water on a number of buckets attached to a wheel on each side of a barge. It drew a Durham boat and a large ark containing sixteen persons up the rapids at Trenton at the rate of one and one-third miles an hour, but it was supposed it could make three miles an hour with the machinery properly adjusted. It could not have proved a success, for we do not hear of it afterward.

The navigation of the Delaware underwent but little change as to the conveyance of passengers and goods until the introduction of steamboats, in

1 Died in 1873, at the age of ninety-one.

2 So says a letter of Colonel James Burd. We have been told that the compartments of the arks that brought the first coal down to market were hauled back on wagons by the farmers.

3 So says a newspaper account.

3½ Skinner died in 1813, and was buried at a place called "Skinner's," now known as Bush's Eddy, a mile below Callicoona Depot on the Erie railroad. The first raft consisted of six pine trees, or logs, 70 feet long and to be used for masts for ships then building at Philadelphia. A hole was cut through the end of each log and the logs strung on a pole, called a "spindle," with a pin through each end of the pole outside the logs, to prevent them spreading apart. A raft on the Delaware would now be almost a curiosity.

1812. In that year a large boat called the *Phoenix* was put on the river to carry passengers from Philadelphia to Bordentown. She was followed by the Philadelphia, 1815, facetiously called "Old Sal," which ran up to Bristol; by the Pennsylvania, which ran to Bordentown; the Trenton and other boats until the building of the railroads on either banks monopolized the carrying of passengers. When the Delaware Division Pennsylvania canal⁴ was constructed and put in operation, 1828-32, it almost entirely superseded the carrying of heavy freight on the river. In 1852 an attempt was made to navigate the upper Delaware by steam, when a boat, called the *Major William Barnet*, Captain Young, one hundred and fifty feet long, made several trips between Lambertville and Easton, arriving at the latter place March 12th.⁵ After running part of the summer the enterprise was abandoned. The opening of the Belvidere-Delaware railroad, in 1854, and the completion of the North Pennsylvania road, in 1856, were still further hindrances to future commerce on the Delaware above Trenton.⁶ But the time will come when the navigation of the Delaware will be so improved that goods and passengers can be carried with safety and dispatch far toward its source. It is quite surprising that such a fine stream is entirely abandoned for purposes of commerce.

When our English ancestors settled upon its banks the Delaware swarmed with shad and other fish which were caught without difficulty, but of late years they have become scarce.⁷ There has been a material falling off in the last sixty years. William Kinsey says that when a boy he frequently went fishing with others, with a drift-net and caught as high as ninety in a night, while some caught as many as one hundred and sixty, and he has seen shad caught that weighed eight and three-quarters pounds. The late Anthony Burton said that shad were frequently caught at his fisheries near Tullytown that weighed eight pounds, and that one weighing nine pounds was caught and presented to L. T. Pratt, of the Delaware house, who had a drawing of it made which hung in the bar-room. The heaviest shad known to be caught in the Delaware was taken at Moon's ferry, near Tullytown, which weighed fourteen pounds. In 1819 one was caught below Trenton that weighed fourteen and one-quarter pounds, was two feet eight inches long, and sold for seventy-five cents. As high as four thousand shad have been caught in a day at Burton's

4 It is sixty miles long, forty feet wide, five feet deep, and has twenty-three locks ninety feet long by eleven feet wide, and from six to ten feet high. It cost one million three hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars. There have been material alterations in it.

5 On her first arrival at Easton there was a general turn out to welcome the stranger. Speeches were made and a collation served at the American hotel to the captain and crew, whither the citizens escorted them. Subsequently the *Reindeer*, a small steamboat from the Schuylkill, ascended the Delaware some distance above Easton, but returned to Philadelphia after a few trips.

6 The little steamboat *Kittating*, six days from Bristol, Rhode Island, bound for the Delaware Water Gap, arrived at Easton the evening of May 7, 1879. The next morning it continued up the river on its voyage and broke a paddle wheel going up. It was intended to run between the Water Gap and Port Jervis, a distance of forty miles. It created quite an excitement and people flocked to the river bank to see it. It was sixty feet long, 6 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet wide and drew 11 inches of water loaded.—*Easton Express*, May 8, 1879.

7 In 1688 Phineas Pemberton saw a whale in the Delaware as high up as the falls.

ferry, and forty thousand in a season, while sixty thousand have been caught at Hay's fishery opposite. The fishing season begins in March and ends the 10th of June. Of late years the run of shad has fallen off to such an extent that few fisheries catch over five hundred in a day, and many not more than one hundred. Drift-nets seldom catch thirty in a night, and they are small, and not five caught in a season averaging six pounds in weight. In the spring of 1873 a son of A. W. Stackhouse put the roe of a shad into a creek running through the Burton farm. In a few weeks Mr. Barton went to see what had become of it, when he found the water alive with young shad. They remained in the creek until a heavy rain raised the water, when they were swept by the current down into the Bristol mill-pond. The run of herring, likewise, has fallen off so that the shore-nets do not catch five hundred a day. Thousands have been known to be caught in one day at a single fishery. Of late years efforts have been made to stock the Delaware with shad.⁷⁴

The first election in Bucks county was held at the Falls the 20th of twelfth-month, 1682, which, according to the present reckoning would be February 20, 1683. In the writ of election "freeholders" only were summoned to vote. The elections were probably holden at the Falls until 1705, when the place was changed to the court-house at Bristol, by act of assembly, which required they should be held there annually without further notice, except in case of special elections, when the sheriff was to issue his proclamation. The frame of government adopted, 1696, fixed the pay of members of the assembly at four shillings per day when in attendance, and two pence per mile going and returning.⁸ The new charter, 1701, provided for a double number of persons to be elected for sheriff and coroners, from whom the governor must select and commission one. The elections were held at Bristol until the county-seat was removed to Newtown, 1725, when they were changed to the latter place and continued there for many years. The first division of the county into election districts was by the court in 1742, but no places were fixed for the polls. The districts were eight, namely: First, Bristol, Falls, Middletown; second, Northampton, Southampton, Warminster; third, Newtown, Wrightstown, Makefield; fourth, Solebury, Buckingham, Plumstead, and lands adjacent, and Bedminster; fifth, Warwick, Warrington, Hilltown; sixth, Richland, Rockhill, Lower Milford and lands adjacent; seventh, Upper Milford, Macungie, lands adjacent, and Saucon; eighth, Durham, Allentown, Smithfield and lands adjacent. The county was divided into two election districts by the act of June 14, 1777. The first district comprised the townships of Milford, Richland,

7½ The shad fisheries on the Bucks county coast of the Delaware continues a productive industry. They extend from Torresdale on the south to the utmost limit of our boundary, twenty-five in all, ten in tide water and fifteen above. These are all that are enumerated on our schedule, but there may be more. The fisheries are a source of profit to the fishermen, besides furnishing a supply of healthy food and giving employment to many persons. The number of hands at a fishery will average from ten to twelve each, the aggregate reaching about 800. We have no figures to show the annual catch at the Delaware fisheries, nor the value, but it is safe to say the fishery interest has appreciated since Pennsylvania and New Jersey took an interest in shad culture, when the state was settled the Delaware and its tributaries were fairly alive with fish of various kinds, but they have fallen off both in quantity and quality. The fisheries on the Pennsylvania side are licensed. The season of 1900 was better than the average for shad fishing.

8 In 1718 the pay was six shillings a day, and the speaker received ten. In 1710 the county judges received twenty shillings per day.

Springfield, Durham, Haycock, Nockamixon, Tinicum, Bedminster, Rockhill, Hilltown and Plumstead, and the place of elections fixed at the public house of Abraham Keichline, Bedminster. The remaining townships, with the borough of Bristol, composed the second district and held the election at Newtown. New Britain was added to the upper district, 1785. With but two polling-places the vote was necessarily small in proportion to the population, on account of the distance to travel, the bad roads and the want of bridges. At the election of 1725, only three hundred and twenty-five votes were polled in the county, and four hundred and four in 1734. In 1800, at the election for State Senator, the district being composed of Chester, Bucks and Montgomery, the vote of this county was but three thousand eight hundred and thirteen and ten thousand nine hundred and twenty-five in the district. The candidates were both from this county, William Rodman, Bensalem, and John Hulme, Middletown. Rodman, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of five hundred and eighty-one in Bucks. In 1804, the election was held between ten and two o'clock, and the only county officers elected were assembly and commissioner. Since then popular government has made wonderful strides.

In 1794, for greater convenience to voters, the county was divided into five election districts, namely: The first district comprised the townships of Newtown, Middletown, Wrightstown, Northampton, Southampton, Upper Makefield, Lower Makefield, Warminster and Solebury, the elections to be held at the court-house in Newtown; the second, Springfield, Haycock, Rockhill, Richland, and Milford, and the elections to be held at the house of Jacob Fries, in Milford; third, Tinicum, Nockamixon and Durham, and the elections to be held at the house of Jacob Young, Nockamixon; the fourth, New Britain, Plumstead, Buckingham, Warwick, Warrington, Bedminster and Hilltown, the elections to be held at the house of William Chapman, in Buckingham; and the fifth district comprised Bensalem, Falls, Bristol and the borough of Bristol, the elections to be held at the old court-house in said borough. In 1804 a sixth district was formed, comprising the townships of Rockhill, Bedminster, and Hilltown, the elections to be held at the house of Henry Trumbower, in Rockhill. By 1818 all the townships in the county had become separate election districts with the exception of Bristol township and borough, whose elections were held in the old court-house, Bristol; Falls township and Morrisville, at Fallsington; Warrington, Warwick and Warminster, at Joseph Carr's, Cross Roads, now Hartsville; and Richland and Milford, at the Red Lion, Quakertown. For many years each township and borough was a separate election district, except Rockhill and Nockamixon, which were divided into two each on account of the size of the townships. The county is now divided into seventy-eight election districts. In 1805 the polls were kept open from ten A. M. to two P. M. During the Proprietary government the salaries of county officers were small—sheriff, £100, coroner, £10, prothonotary, £10.

In 1727 Bucks county was represented in the assembly by the most distinguished man and greatest lawyer in the Province, Andrew Hamilton, who was returned for twelve consecutive years. He was probably the most extraordinary man, intellectually, that lived in Pennsylvania during her early colonial history. He was born in Scotland, in 1676, but nothing is known of his family or youth. It is not known at what time he came to America, but we find him settled in Maryland with a good practice at the bar, in 1712. He was probably involved in some political difficulty at home, for he took the name of Trent when he first came here. He settled in Philadelphia soon after 1712, where he gained the first position at the bar, and held several important offices.



ANDREW HAMILTON.

Besides being in the council and assembly he was ten years speaker of the house, and the fifth attorney-general of the Province, being appointed, 1717. He made the designs for the state-house, Philadelphia, and had charge of its building and disbursement of the money. He died at Bush Hill, his summer residence, 1751. His wife was Mrs. Ann Brown, of Maryland, and one of his daughters married William Allen, a large landed proprietor in this county, and Allen's daughter married John Penn, the last Proprietary Governor of Pennsylvania. In an obituary notice of Andrew Hamilton, attributed to Doctor Franklin, it is stated that "he feared God, loved mercy and did justice." He was one of the earliest and boldest asserters of the liberty of speech and freedom of the press. His argument in the case of the printer, John Peter Zenger, before the supreme court of New York, in 1736, procured for him a prominent place in the history of liberty. Gouverneur Morris called it the "day-star of the Revolution," because it awakened the public mind throughout the Colonies to a conception of the most sacred rights of citizens as subjects of a free country.⁹

For the first half century of the county the vote was light, probably from two causes, want of interest in politics and the property qualification for voters. We give the vote for a few years in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, which exhibits considerable fluctuation: 1725, 512; 1727, 339; 1728, 530; 1730, 445; 1734, 794; 1738, 821; 1739, 571. The following is the popular vote in the county during the nineteenth century from 1812: 1812, 5,064; 1820, 4,931; 1830, 5,586; 1840, 8,729; 1851, 10,139; 1860, 12,771; 1870, 13,230; 1880, 17,012; 1890, 16,569, and 1899, 17,976; while the vote largely increased

⁹ Although Andrew Hamilton represented the county many years in the Assembly it is not known that he ever lived in it.

with the increase of population there was a large falling off at some elections. The vote of 1880 was the largest ever polled in the county, and the increase from 1812 was almost 350 per cent. There was evidently a change in public sentiment at the election, 1739, for the candidates, who had been returned to the assembly for several years, almost without question, were now left at home. Down to about 1756 the Friends were the ruling power in the assembly, and they shaped the destiny of the Province, but a change was now at hand. The excitement caused by the defeat of Braddock, 1755, enabled the war party to carry twenty-four out of twenty-six members of assembly. Because the assembly refused to take any steps to protect the frontiers of the Province from the Indians, the British Parliament had a bill prepared making every member take a test oath.¹⁰ This would have excluded all Friends, but it was withdrawn on condition that they would decline being chosen to the assembly. From that time forward they persuaded their members not to stand as candidates, and but few, of any religious standing, were afterward found in the assembly of the Province. In 1759 Mahlon Kirkbride and three other members from this county vacated their seats, as it was not desirable there should be any Friends there during the war. Before 1750 the Irish of this county commenced to exercise considerable political influence by joining the Friends and supporting their ticket at the polls. Northampton county was cut off from Bucks, no doubt for political purposes. The Proprietaries had become alarmed at the growing numbers and increasing political influence of the Germans, and it was thought that by cutting off Northampton from Bucks and Berks from Philadelphia, the members of assembly they could control would be reduced. The Friends, with whom the Germans had formed an alliance, were now generally opposed to the interest of the Proprietaries. At a later date the influence of the Irish caused them as much alarm as the Germans.

In taking political leave of the Friends we cannot forget the debt the State owes them. They were its founders and its parents at a time the young Province needed a father's tender care, and they have left their impress upon all our institutions. They laid the foundation of civil and religious liberty broader and deeper than any other sect on these shores, and, from that time to this, they have been the pioneers in all great social and moral reforms. They led the column in education, temperance and the abolition of negro slavery without having the eye fixed on the reward of office at the other end of the line. Their conduct in the Revolution has been severely and unjustly criticised. Viewing it in the light of history, their opposition, as a religious society, was in keeping with their previous conduct and consistent with their faith and belief. The doctrine of opposition to war and strife was the cornerstone of their edifice, and to surrender that would have been giving up everything. To the Friends, Pennsylvania is indebted for the conservatism that distinguishes her people, and from them the State gets her broad charity that is as open as the day.

At the beginning of the last century Bucks county formed a congressional district with Montgomery, Northampton, Wayne and Luzerne, and elected

10. An effort was made in 1703 to have all judicial officers in the Province take an oath, when several members of the council wrote to Penn that if this were "enforced in Bucks it would be almost impossible to find a sufficient number of fit persons to make a quorum of justices that will take an administration oath." At this time the population of Bucks county was almost exclusively Friends. The taxables, 1751, were three thousand two hundred and sixty-two.

three members, who were, in 1804, John Pugh, Frederick Conrad and Frederick Brown. That year the vote for congress in this county was but 4,563, and fell to 3,255 for coroner, in 1806. The taxables, in 1814, were 7,066, and the vote 4,379, its smallness because of the number of men in camp where a separate election was held. Ten years later the vote was 4,913, and since then there has been a gradual increase down to 1872, when the vote for coroner was 14,924. In 1800 the opposing political parties were known as "Constitutional Republicans" and "Democratic Republicans," the former led by Samuel D. Ingham, William Milnor, John Hulme, Nathaniel Shewell and others, the latter by William Watts, Samuel Smith, George Harrison, George Piper, Robert T. Neely, etc. It is not within our province to give the mutations of party names from that time to the present, as we are not writing the history of party politics. We are glad to record, in conclusion, that our county politics is not marked by the same bitterness that prevailed in years gone by, and it is a rare thing that personal attacks are made on candidates. Sixty years ago cannon and gunpowder played no mean part in the politics and elections of Bucks county. The guns were political pets. Among the most popular pieces were the "Nockamixon Coon Skinner" and the "Tohickon Bull Dog." The "Bull Dog" made its appearance, 1847. These were Democratic guns, the Whigs not indulging in such pets. The Democrats of Plumstead also had a gun, but we do not recall its name. The "Coon Skinner," bought in Philadelphia, was four feet long, mounted on wheels, weighed eleven hundred pounds and cost \$12. It was a tradition that the gun was brought here by Lafayette. We do not know what became of this political artillery, but it doubtless passed to the junk shop, when there was no more demand for such weapons. Politics was much more picturesque fifty years ago than at the present day, and we are pleased to record that in the change there has been an improvement in political morals.

Tax laws were in force along the Delaware before the English settled there. The earliest step to tax the settlers was in 1659, when the Dutch authorities proposed to lay one on the Swedes and Finns in the jurisdiction of the West India colony. At the November term, 1677, the Upland court laid a poll-tax of twenty-six guilders upon each taxable inhabitant between sixteen and sixty years of age, to pay its accumulated expenses. It was to be collected by the sheriff before the 25th of the following March, and owing to the scarcity of money he was authorized to receive it in kind, the price of wheat being fixed at five, rye and barley at four, and Indian corn at three guilders per schepel.¹¹ Of the whole number of taxables under the jurisdiction of Upland, sixty-three were in the Tacony district, which included Bucks county up to the falls. About the same time Governor Andros declared real and personal estate liable for debt, the first time the English law on the subject was enforced on the Delaware. In 1678 a tax of five guilders was laid on each taxable inhabitant.¹²

Tax bills were among the first presented to the provincial assembly, and a tax was laid on land in 1683. In 1694 a bill was passed for county rates,

¹¹ A Dutch measure equal to three pecks English.

¹² In 1784 Bucks county had a population of 20,109; contained 3,148 taxables, 1760, and her quota of money paid to the crown was £3,305, 8s. From 1758 to 1771 the yearly payment was about £2500 or £32,862. 5. 6. in fourteen years. In 1760, Philadelphia City had 2,634 taxables, the county 5,687, or 8,821 in both. In 1771 the city had 3,761, county 6,704, total 10,455. In 1771 Bucks county had 3,177 taxables and the Province 37,665.

fixing it that year at one penny on the pound, which produced £48. 4s. 1d. in Bucks. John Roland and Francis White were appointed collectors, in 1697, and in May they were summoned before the Governor for settlement. In 1764 a bill was passed fixing the value of lands for taxation, which has served as a basis for all subsequent assessments for county purposes. Meadow land was to be valued at from £60 to £10 per hundred acres, and cultivated land with improvements, at three-fifths of what it would rent for. Horses were to be valued at four pence per head, horned cattle, above three years old, at six shillings and eight pence, and sheep at one shilling. A fixed valuation was also put on black and white slaves. The rate of interest was eight per cent., but, in 1722, at a period of commercial embarrassment, it was reduced to six, and produce made a legal tender for debts.

There is but little in the early or present history of our county finances that would be of interest to the reader. The taxes had increased with the growth of population and wealth, from £48. 4s. in 1694, to \$112,000, in 1874, a handsome advance in one hundred and eighty years, and for 1899, the close of the century, the tax levy was \$97,376.66, and the county expenses about \$112,000. In 1768 the provincial tax assessed in Bucks was £2,260, of which £417 remained uncollected, or in the hands of the collectors and the "committee of accounts" recommended the commissioners to collect that outstanding by law. Paul Preston, the collector, was written to by Samuel Preston Moore, who appears to have held some position in the provincial treasury, to hurry up the delinquent collectors, to collect as much as he can in two weeks for the credit of the county, for he wants to be able to report that "the county has nearly paid off her present tax." This was caring for the honor of the county in a commendable way. The amount assessed, 1769, was £2,530, and when the collector settled his accounts, September 6th, there were £538. 19s. 11d. outstanding, one-fifth of the whole. In 1781 the amount levied was twenty-five pounds in excess of 1769, but a greater proportion was collected, £2,276. 3s. 4d. This was known as the "eighteen penny tax," because that was the rate per pound. The heaviest tax-paying districts in the county were, Falls, Buckingham and Northampton townships, namely: Falls, £159. 3s. 6d.; Buckingham, £154. 1s. 6d.; Northampton, £139. 18s., nearly one-fifth of the whole amount. These figures tell us plainly where the wealth of the county lay at that period.

In 1814 the county expenses were \$34,201. The same year a tax of \$883.43 was collected on dogs, and \$901.08 paid in damages for injury done to sheep by dogs. The following year \$33,363.49 were received in taxes. In 1816 the county treasurer paid out \$264.88 for crow-scalps—7,946, at three pence per head—principally in Falls and Lower Makefield. The heaviest county-tax paid by a single township, between 1782 and 1795 was by Bristol, £260. For several years Jeremiah Langhorne was the heaviest tax-payer in the county, and yet his land was assessed at only £100. When the provincial assembly, in 1704, made a grant of £2,000 to William Penn, to be levied on the counties, those appointed to collect the quota of Bucks were summoned to appear before the council to answer their neglect. The figures we have given speak in plain terms of the economical habits of our ancestors.

Among the institutions of the county in the past, were some fifty "horse companies," voluntary chartered associations for the detection of horse thieves and other villains. They held annual meetings and had a good dinner at the expense of the company. Some of the companies were almost as old as the century. In 1822 a number of them in this and adjoining counties met in council at Norristown, to form a Union for the better carrying out of the

object of the corporation, but we are not informed whether it is still maintained. Among the earliest members of the American Philosophical Society, we find the following from this county: John Kidd, Doctor John De Normandie, of Bristol, Joseph Kirkbride, William Logan, Elias Hicks and Doctor John Chapman, all of whom joined in 1768. At the first public commencement of a medical school in America, that belonging to the University of Pennsylvania, held June 21, 1758, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred upon Benjamin Cowell, of this county. The three leading practitioners of medicine, an hundred years ago, were Doctors Joseph Watson, of Buckingham, Jonathan Ingham, of Solebury, and Hugh Meredith, of Doylestown, and we know of no physician of any note in the county before them. Since their day we have had several who have been prominent in the profession.

The oldest insurance company in the county, and probably in the State outside of Philadelphia, was organized in Falls township, March 17, 1809; it is known as the "Bucks County Contributionship," for insuring houses and other buildings against loss by fire. It was incorporated April 2d, same year, and is still in prosperous condition. The first board of directors was William Milnor, Mahlon Milnor, George Hulme, John Burton, Joseph Brown, John Carlisle, Reading Beatty, Benjamin Cooper, and Charles Brown. Of the nine directors five must be residents of the county. In the first seventy years, down to 1878, it had had eighty-eight directors and seven treasurers. Among the townships, with its sphere of usefulness, are Newtown, Middletown, Bristol, Falls, Bensalem and Lower Makefield. The company has been exceptionally prosperous. The last assessment, levied on policy holders, was in 1843. After that the earnings grew rapidly until 1878, when a plan was adopted of paying back to policy holders, who insured for ten year terms, the amount of the premium paid, with interest thereon, on all policies that expired after 1868, or giving the insured a new policy for ten years, and paying him the interest in cash. The present surplus is \$330,000, and the risk, for which the company is liable amounts to about \$2,400,000. The home office of the company is at Morrisville.

We close the volume with a rural poetic picture of Bucks county, from "The Foresters," written at the opening of the last century:

"Through fertile Bucks, where lofty barns abound,
For wheat, fair Quakers, eggs, and fruit renowned;
Full fields, snug tenements, and fences neat,
Wide-spreading walnuts drooping o'er each gate;
The spring-house peeping from enclustering trees,
Gay gardens filled with herbs, and roots and bees,
Where quinces, pears, and clustering grapes were seen,
With ponderous calabashes hung between;
While orchards, loaded, bending o'er the grass,
Invite to taste, and cheer us as we pass."

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

FLORA.

AN ENUMERATION OF INDIGENOUS AND NATURALIZED PLANTS FOUND GROWING IN BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY I. S. MOYER, M. D., QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Although Bucks county is one of the oldest in the state, the author is not aware that an attempt has ever been made to catalogue her rich Flora. There is little doubt that some of the older botanists have collected within our borders. Bartram, Nuttall, Durand, Michaux, Schweinitz, and others, illustrious in botanical annals, have most probably visited portions of our territory, and described new species from typical specimens, first gathered from our soil. As an item of interest in this connection, Professor Porter, of Easton, has kindly furnished an extract from a letter of Zaccheus Collins (a distinguished botanist of Philadelphia, and in whose honor Nuttall has named a genus of Figworts (*Collinsia*) to the eminent botanist Muhlenberg, dated August 23d, 1813, "I was lately in Bucks county, about five miles north-west of Bristol, a spot very interesting to me botanically and geologically. Although my opportunity was transient from bad weather, I met with several plants for the first time, such as your *Malaxis-ophioglossoides*, *Woodsia-onschiodes*, *Orchis*, perhaps *incisa*, and here some years back I first recognized *Hydropeltis-purpurea*, *Crotonopsis-linearis*, *Michx.* and the only Pennsylvania spot known to me of *Arbutus-uva-ursi*. In fine the *Magnolias*, the glabrous *Prinos*, *Ilex*, etc., seemed involuntarily to transport me to Jersey." Botanical nomenclature has changed somewhat in sixty years, but the botanical student will have no difficulty in tracing these plants under their more recent names, in the catalogue. The plants collected by the veteran Collins, so many years ago, are still found in those haunts (save only the Bearberry), and they are some of the rarest treasures of our Flora. The diversified surface, varying soils, and marked differences in geological formation in different portions of the county combine to produce a rich and varied Flora, which compares favorably with that of any of the neighboring counties. The following is a brief summary of the more interesting botanical localities of the county. In the upper townships, especially in Milford, Richland, Rockhill, and Springfield, a series of bogs occur, in which many fine and peculiar plants are found. In Spring-

field, in the Flint hill range, an out-lying spur of the South mountain, are a succession of deep ravines, having generally a north-north-east direction. At the bottom of these ravines deep, cold bogs are met with, which if not genuine peat-bogs, approach very nearly to them in every essential character. There some rare plants appear not found elsewhere in the county. The Globe Flower, Cranberry, several fine orchids, Cotton Grass, and some rare sedges indicate the richness of the Flora. The extensive bogs south of Quakertown differ widely in character from those of Springfield. Several rare species occur here never seen in the peat-bogs, or elsewhere in our district. In Milford, along the headwaters of Swamp creek, are found low woods and swamps of a somewhat sandy nature, in which a number of forms are met with never discovered elsewhere. Round-leaved Violets, small flowered Lady's Slipper, Pendulous Pogonia, Hairy Wood Rush, and a rare *Glyceria* must suffice as examples. The rocky belt extending through the county from east to west, attaining in Haycock the considerable elevation of Haycock mountain, is known as the Trap rock region, but contrary to expectation this rough and rugged region has not proved very prolific in rare plants. A number of fine species are, however, restricted to this district. Prickly Ash, Round-leaved Gooseberry, Water Milfoil, and Pale *Corydalis* are examples. Buckingham mountain, although affording many fine plants, presents nothing peculiar except the beautiful *Sedum-ternatum*. Of the numerous streams of the county, two only, the Tohickon and Neshaminy, deserve mention in this summary. The Tohickon entering our northern border from Lehigh county, presents no points of interest until it enters the Trap rock region. In this portion of its course it becomes wild and picturesque, presenting much truly romantic scenery. Here many rare plants are met with. The Purple flowered Raspberry reddens its banks, and the White Water Lily floats in virgin beauty upon its bosom. The small yellow Pond Lily, another rarity, growing among it, affords a beautiful contrast of white and gold. I might enumerate many more, but we must hasten down the stream. Emerging from this region, the stream though less wild furnishes many a fine view of bold hill and rich meadow, until we reach the lower part of its course. In the vicinity of Long's mill, the scenery is magnificent, and continues so until the mouth of the stream is reached at Point Pleasant. American Atragane, Barren Strawberry, Beaked Hazel, Squirrel Corn, and Green Dragon may be mentioned among a host of things found only or chiefly along this stream. The Neshaminy, the most considerable stream in the county, is rather tame and uninteresting until after the union of its branches west of Doylestown. Just below Doylestown, the beautiful Lupine is found upon its banks. From this point southward until within seven or eight miles of its mouth, it has been little explored, and will doubtless well reward the botanists who will thoroughly investigate its botanical characters. The lower portions have been well examined by the Martindales, and many fine plants found, but not so distinct from neighboring regions as to need special mention. Some water plants, not hitherto detected in the county, will most probably be found in the middle and lower portions of this beautiful stream. It now remains to examine the chief botanical feature of the county, one that has contributed more than all others to round out the rich completeness of our Flora, namely the Delaware river region. This extensive river border, reaching from Durham to Bensalem, is one continuous surprise to one who had previously confined his herborizings to inland localities only. This exceptional richness is easily accounted for. We have here not only the sand and the rich alluvion, each with a vegetation of its own, but bold bluffs, rising in some places into towering and precipitous cliffs, presenting every variety of exposure, thus favoring a rich and varied vegetation. Here are also deep, shaded ravines, where "many a flower

is born to blush unseen," save by the prying eye of the botanist. Commencing at the northern border we soon arrive at the "Narrows," or "Nockamixon rocks." Of the grand natural scenery here we need not speak, for it is, or should be, well-known to every Bucks countian. This locality is the richest in the county, and has many plants peculiarly its own. It has long been a botanical Mecca to the Easton botanists, led by Professor T. C. Porter, of Lafayette college. Here are found the rare *Sedum-Rhodiola*, Canada Water Leaf, Canada Violet, Ginseng, Purple Trillium, and many more equally rare. Proceeding rapidly down the river, meeting many fine plants on the way, such as Harebell, American Bell Flower, Papaw, American Vetch, etc., etc., we reach Point Pleasant, another botanical centre. In this neighborhood a very rich Flora exists, certainly surpassed by no other district of equal area in the county. Among a multitude, we may mention Green Violet, Pencil Flower, Indian Plantain, Squarrose Solidago, Golden Corydalis, Leather Wood, Beaked and Cordate Willows, Silver Maple, etc. Southward from Point Pleasant we hasten, not pausing to note individual peculiarities by the way, until the vicinity of Bristol is reached, another botanical point of special interest. There we meet with a Flora differing in a marked degree from those hitherto noticed. Southern forms appear and the vegetation assumes much of the character of that of New Jersey. The influence of the tide is here also felt, and adds its peculiar character to the Flora. Much of interest might be written in regard to this district, but a want of space forbids. As plants characterizing this region, Magnolia, Clammy Azalea, White Alder, Stagger Bush, Rose Mallow, and Sweet Gum may be mentioned. At Andalusia, I. C. Martindale finds many rare plants, but the catalogue must be referred to for particulars. Having passed in rapid review the most interesting botanical districts of the county, we will now proceed to consider, equally briefly, the botanical features of the county as a whole. In studying the Flora of the county, one fact is at once apparent, namely, the great difference in the vegetation of the northern and southern portions. We find that upwards of ninety native plants have not been collected north of Yardleyville, and on the other hand about one hundred and fifty native plants have not been found south of that place. This interesting fact demonstrates, that a line dividing the more distinctively northern from the southern species of Pennsylvania would pass through Bucks a little to the north of that point. Many northern forms seem to have their southern limits in our county, except as they extend further south in the mountains to the west of us. A few western plants have here their eastern limit, notably the Papaw, and narrow-leaved Horse Gentian. A small number of eastern plants also have here their western limit. A comparison of the catalogue with Gray's Manual will make these facts more apparent. The materials for the following catalogue have been collected by the author, and his botanical friends, in many a pleasant ramble over the hills and valleys of old Bucks. During a residence of ten years at Plumsteadville, and seven in Quakertown borough, opportunity has been given to explore, pretty thoroughly, the middle and upper districts, while occasional excursions have also been made to the lower districts. Efficient aid has been rendered in the preparation of the catalogue by Professor T. C. Porter, of Easton, and I. C. Martindale, of Camden, New Jersey, but formerly of Byberry, in Philadelphia. Other botanists have kindly aided in the work, and the author has been careful to give due credit in the body of the catalogue. All the plants of the list have been seen by the author, and every precaution taken to avoid mistakes in identification. Some of the more difficult species have been sent to botanical friends for corroboration. In arrangement and nomenclature the last edition of Gray's Manual has been followed. Although the number of species is gratifyingly large, the field is by no means exhausted. There is no

doubt that many more species remain to be discovered. Some sections have been very imperfectly explored, especially that portion of the county south of New Hope, and north of Morrisville. The catalogue is intended as a basis upon which the botanist may rely in his efforts to render the Flora still more complete. If this catalogue shall furnish a stimulus to the youths of Bucks county to prosecute more zealously the study of this delightful science, the author will feel amply rewarded for the time and labor spent in its preparation.

QUAKERTOWN, PA., June 24, 1876.

SUMMARY.

	Indigenous.	Naturalized.	Total.
Phaenogams,	952	171	1123
Cryptogams,	43	—	43
Whole number of species and varieties.			1166

NOTE.

The revision of the Catalogue of the wild plants of Bucks county was undertaken at the request of the author of this work.

A period of twenty-nine years has elapsed since the publication of the first catalogue by Dr. I. S. Moyer. During this period great changes have taken place in systematic botany. Many new species have been described. The Engler & Prantl's system of the sequence of orders and families and a new system of nomenclature have been adopted and accepted by the majority of working botanists.

The need therefore of a revision of our Bucks county plants was evident. Many new plants have been added to the Flora, while a few names have been omitted.

The species of *Crataegus* have been identified and arranged by C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Several of his new species are described from type specimens collected in the county and published by him in the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

The number of plants reported for the county have increased from 1162 in the former catalogue to 1581. Of this increase three species, *Tulipa sylvestris*, *Vicia villosa*, and *Allium carinatum* are new to the United States Flora.

The Flora of Pennsylvania has also been enriched by the addition of about 40 species from Bucks county.

Britton's Manual of the Flora of the Northern States and Canada, and Britton & Brown's Illustrated Flora, are referred to for descriptions and illustrations of the plants in this list.

Abbreviations:—(M. C.)—Moyer's Catalogue of the Flora of Bucks county; (P. Fl.)—Porter's Flora of Pennsylvania; (P. B. C.)—Philadelphia Botanical Club.

C. D. FRETZ, M. D.

SELLERSVILLE, PA., June 1, 1905.

FLORA OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Subkingdom PTERIDOPHYTA.

Order 1. FILICALES.

Family 1. Ophioglossaceae Presl.

- Ophioglossum vulgatum** L. Adder's-tongue. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth; Solebury, Miss A. B. Williams; Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Botrychium obliquum Muhl. Oblique-leaved Grape-fern. Rockhill.
Botrychium dissectum Spreng. Cut-leaved Grape-fern. Rockhill.
Botrychium Virginianum (L) Sw. Virginia Grape-fern. In rich woods.

Family 2. Osmundaceae R. Br.

- Osmunda regalis** L. Royal Fern. In marshy woods.
Osmunda cinnamomea L. Cinnamon Fern. In wet places.
Osmunda Claytoniana L. Clayton's Fern. In moist woods.

Family 3. Schizaeaceae Reichenb.

- Lygodium palmatum** (Bernh.) Sw. Climbing Fern. Near Newtown, Dr. Susan Parry; Yardley, L. L. Smith.

Family 4. Polypodiaceae R. Br.

- Polypodium vulgare** L. Polypody. Frequent on rocky banks.
Adiantum pedatum L. Maiden-hair Fern. In rocky woods.
Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn. Bracken. In sunny places.
Pellaea atropurpurea (L.) Link. Purple-stemmed Cliff-brake. Nockamixon; Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Cheilanthes lanosa (Michx.) Watt. Hairy Lip-fern. Near Pipersville; Lumberville, (M. C.); Neshaminy, I. C. Martindale.
Woodwardia Virginica (L.) J. E. Smith. Virginia Chain-fern. Bristol, Elias Diffenbaugh; Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Woodwardia areolata (L.) Moore. Net-veined Chain-fern. Bristol, Elias Diffenbaugh; Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Asplenium platyneuron (L) Oakes. Ebony Spleenwort. On rocks.
Asplenium Trichomanes L. Maiden-hair Spleenwort. On rocks.
Asplenium Ruta-muraria L. Wall Rue Spleenwort. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Asplenium acrostichoides Sw. Silvery Spleenwort. Frequent in rich woods.
Asplenium Filix-foemina (L) Bernh. Lady-fern. In woods.
Camptosorus rhizophyllus (L.) Link. Walking Fern. Rockhill; Harr's dam; Argus; Nockamixon.
Polystichum acrostichoides (Michx.) Schott. Christmas Fern. In woods and rocky places.

- Dryopteris Noveboracensis* (L.) A. Gray. New York Fern. In moist woods.
Dryopteris Thelypteris (L.) A. Gray. Marsh Shield-fern. In wet meadows and marshes.
Dryopteris cristata (L.) A. Gray. Crested Shield-fern. Bogs in Haycock, (M. C.).
Dryopteris Goldieana (Hook.) A. Gray. Goldie's Fern. Bogs in Milford.
Dryopteris marginalis (L.) A. Gray. Everygreen Wood-fern. In rocky woods.
Dryopteris spinulosa intermedia (Muhl.) Underw. Spinulose Shield-fern. In rich woods, rare.
Phegopteris hexagonoptera (Michx.) Fee. Broad Beech-fern. In dry woods.
Filix bulbifera (L.) Underw. Bulblet Cystopteris. Nockamixon.
Filix fragilis (L.) Underw. Brittle Fern. In moist woods.
Woodsia ilvensis (L.) R. Br. Rusty Woodsia. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Woodsia obtusa (Spreng.) Torr. Blunt-lobed Woodsia. Rocky banks.
Dennstaedtia punctilobula (Michx.) Moore. Hay-scented Fern. In rich soil on hillsides.
Matteuccia Struthiopteris (L.) Todaro. Ostrich Fern. Nockamixon.
Onoclea sensibilis L. Sensitive Fern. In moist soil.

Order 2. EQUISETALES.

Family 1. Equisetaceae Michx.

- Equisetum arvense* L. Field Horsetail. Sandy soil, common.
Equisetum sylvaticum L. Wood Horsetail. Frequent in bogs, (M. C.).
Equisetum littorale Kuehl. Shore Horsetail. Shores of the Delaware river at Point Pleasant.
Equisetum fluviatile L. Swamp Horsetail. Bogs near Quakertown, (M. C.); Nockamixon, Benjamin Heritage; Penn Valley, Albrecht Jahn.
Equisetum hyemale L. Scouring Rush. Wet banks along rivers.

Order 3. LYCOPODIALES.

Family 1. Lycopodiaceae Michx.

- Lycopodium lucidulum* Michx. Shining Club-moss. Buckingham swamp, (M. C.).
Lycopodium inundatum L. Bog Club-moss. Tullytown.
Lycopodium alopecuroides L. Fox-tail Club-moss. Tullytown.
Lycopodium obscurum L. Ground Pine. Buckingham swamp, (M. C.).
Lycopodium clavatum L. Running Pine. Milford, (M. C.).
Lycopodium complanatum L. Trailing Christmas-green. Ridge Valley, Rockhill.

Family 2. Selaginellaceae Underw.

- Selaginella rupestris* (L.) Spring. Rock Selaginella. On rocks at Point Pleasant and Nockamixon.
Selaginella apus (L.) Spring. Creeping Selaginella. In moist and grassy places.

Family 3. Isoetaceae Underw.

- Isoetes echinospora robusta* Engelm. Large Quillwort. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.

Isoetes riparia Engelm. River-bank Quillwort. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale; Tullytown, Prof. L. M. Underwood.

Isoetes Dodgei A. A. Eaton. Dodge's Quillwort. Point Pleasant, Dr. G. N. Best.

Isoetes Engelmanni A. Br. Engelmann's Quillwort. Sellersville; Riegelsville, E. A. Rau.

Isoetes Engelmanni gracilis Engelm. Slender Quillwort. Sellersville.

Subkingdom SPERMATOPHYTA.

Class 1. GYMNOSPERMAE.

Order 1. PINALES.

Family 1. Pinaceae Lindl.

Pinus Strobus L. White Pine. A few stations.

Pinus Virginiana Mill. Scrub Pine. Along the Delaware.

Pinus rigida Mill. Pitch Pine. In rocky soil, not common.

Tsuga Canadensis (L.) Carr. Hemlock. Sellersville; Bedminster; Nockamixon; Neshaminy, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.

Chamaecyparis thyoides (L.) B. S. P. Southern White Cedar. Bristol, I. C. Martindale.

Juniperus communis L. Juniper. In upper and middle townships.

Juniperus Virginiana L. Red Cedar. Common throughout.

Family 2. Taxaceae Lindl.

Taxus Canadensis Marsh. American Yew. Ground Hemlock. Nockamixon; Bedminster; Neshaminy, Doylestown, S. S. VanPelt.

Class 2. ANGIOSPERMAE.

Sub-class 1. MONOCOTYLEDONES.

Order 1. PANDANALES.

Family 1. Typhaceae J. St. Hil.

Typha latifolia L. Broad-leaved Cat-tail. In marshes.

Typha angustifolia L. Narrow-leaved Cat-tail. In marshes.

Family 2. Sparganiaceae Agardh.

Sparganium eurycarpum Engelm. Large Bur-reed. In marshes.

Sparganium angrocladum (Engelm.) Morong. Branching Bur-reed. In shallow water.

Order 2. NAIADALES.

Family 1. Naiadaceae Lindl.

Potamogeton natans L. Common Pondweed. In ponds and streams.

Potamogeton amplifolius Tuckerm. Large-leaved Pondweed. Argus; Sellersville.

- Potamogeton pulcher** Tuckerm. Spotted Pondweed. Bristol, A. F. K. Krout.
Potamogeton Nuttallii Cham. & Sch. Nuttall's Pondweed. In streams in Trap-rock region.
Potamogeton lonchites Tuckerm. Long-leaved Pondweed. Near Sellersville.
Potamogeton perfoliatus L. Claspingleaved Pondweed. In ponds and streams.
Potamogeton crispus L. Crisped Pondweed. Delaware river and Tohickon creek.
Potamogeton foliosus Raf. Leafy Pondweed. Tohickon creek; Sellersville.
Potamogeton pusillus L. Small Pondweed. Sellersville.
Potamogeton diversifolius Raf. Rafinesque's Pondweed. In middle and upper districts.
Potamogeton Spirillus Tuckerm. Spiral Pondweed. Rockhill.
Zannichellia palustris L. Horned Pondweed. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
Naias flexilis (Willd.) Rost. & Schmidt. Slender Naias. Tohickon creek; Delaware river; Branch creek at Sellersville.
Naias gracillima (A. Br.) Morong. Thread-like Naias. Swamp near Bristol. Elias Dittenbaugh.

Family 2. Alismaceae DC.

- Alisma Plantago-acquatica** L. Water Plantain. Common.
Sagittaria latifolia Willd. Broad-leaved Arrow-head. In shallow water, common.
Sagittaria latifolia pubescens Muhl. Hairy Arrow-head. Sellersville; Doylestown.
Sagittaria rigida Pursh. Sessile-Fruited Arrow-head. Sellersville; Perkasio; Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Sagittaria graminea Michx. Grass-leaved Arrow-head. Bristol, (P. B. C.).
Sagittaria subulata (L.) Buch. Subulate Arrow-head. Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Sagittaria subulata gracillima (S. Wats.) J. G. Smith. Bristol, Elias Dittenbaugh.

Family 3. Vallisneriaceae Dumort.

- Philotria Canadensis** (Michx.) Britton. Water-weed. Ponds and streams.
Philotria angustifolia Muhl. Narrow-leaved Water-weed. Shores of Solliday's island Point Pleasant, Dr. N. L. Britton.
Vallisneria spiralis L. Eel-grass. Tape-grass. In the Delaware.

Order 3. GRAMINALES.

Family 1. Gramineae Juss.

- Erianthus compactus** Nash. Contracted Plume-grass. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
Andropogon scoparius Michx. Broom Beard-grass. Sandy fields.
Andropogon corymbosus (Chapm.) Nash. Bushy Beard-grass. Swamp, Bristol.
Andropogon Virginicus L. Virginia Beard-grass. Quakertown; Sellersville; Bristol; Upper Makefield, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Andropogon furcatus Muhl. Forked Beard-grass. Dry soil.
Sorghastrum avenaceum (Michx.) Nash. Indian Grass. Dry fields.
Sorghum Halepense (L.) Pers. Johnson-grass. In the county according to Dr. Porter.
Paspalum laeve Michx. Field Paspalum. In moist fields.
Paspalum circulare Nash. Round-flowered Paspalum. Tullytown.
Paspalum setaceum Michx. Slender Paspalum. In the county according to Dr. I. S. Moyer.

- Paspalum Muhlenbergii** Nash. Muhlenberg's Paspalum. Bristol; Penn Valley.
Syntherisma filiformis (L.) Nash. Slender Finger-grass. In dry soil.
Syntherisma linearis (Krock.) Nash. Small Crab-grass. In waste places.
Syntherisma sanguinalis (L.) Dulac. Large Crab-grass. Common.
Echinochloa Crus-galli (L.) Beauv. Barnyard Grass. A common weed.
Panicum verrucosum Muhl. Warty Panicum, Bristol, Dr. I. S. Moyer.
Panicum capillare L. Witch-grass. Tumble Weed. A weed in cultivated fields.
Panicum Philadelphicum Bernh. Wood Panicum. Nockamixon, Dr. Porter; Sellersville; Rockhill.
Panicum proliferum Lam. Spreading Panicum. In wet soil.
Panicum virgatum L. Tall Smooth Panicum. Along the Delaware, (M. C.).
Panicum agrostoides Spreng. Agrostis-like Panicum. Wet ground
Panicum rostratum Muhl. Beaked Panicum. Moist soil.
Panicum depauperatum Muhl. Starved Panicum. Dry places.
Panicum linearifolium Scribn. Narrow-leaved Panicum. Nockamixon, Dr. Porter; Perkaspie.
Panicum dichotomum L. Forked Panicum. Thickets common.
Panicum barbulatum Michx. Barbed Panicum. Tullytown; Penn Valley.
Panicum nitidum Lam. Shining Panicum. Solliday's island.
Panicum unciphyllum Trin. Hairy Panicum. In dry soil.
Panicum lanuginosum Ell. Woolly Panicum. Rockhill.
Panicum Scribnerianum Nash. Scribner's Panicum. Solliday's island.
Panicum xanthophysum A. Gray. Slender Panicum. Tullytown, (P. Fl.).
Panicum sphaerocarpon Ell. Round-fruited Panicum. Bristol; Rockhill.
Panicum polyanthes Schult. Small-fruited Panicum. Point Pleasant.
Panicum commutatum Schult. Variable Panicum. Rockhill.
Panicum macrocarpon LeConte. Large-fruited Panicum. Rockhill.
Panicum Porterianum Nash. Porter's Panicum. Rockhill.
Panicum pubifolium Nash. Hairy-leaved Panicum. Durham, H. F. Ruth.
Panicum clandestinum L. Hispid Panicum. In thickets frequent.
Panicum decoloratum Nash. Purple Panicum Tullytown, E. P. Bicknell.
Chaetochloa verticillata (L.) Scribn. Fox-tail Grass. Bensalem township, I. C. Martindale.
Chaetochloa glauca (L.) Scribn. Yellow Fox-tail. A common weed.
Chaetochloa viridis (L.) Scribn. Green Fox-tail. Frequent.
Chaetochloa Italica (L.) Scribn. Indian Millet. Hungarian Grass. Sellersville; Perkaspie.
Cenchrus tribuloides L. Bur-grass. Hedgehog Grass. Chiefly along the Delaware.
Zizania aquatica L. Indian Rice. Reed. Along the lower Delaware.
Homalocenchrus Virginicus (Willd.) Britton. White Grass. In wet places.
Homalocenchrus oryzoides (L.) Poll. Rice Cut-grass. In swamps and along streams.
Phalaris arundinacea L. Reed Canary-grass. In moist soil.
Phalaris Canariensis L. Canary-grass. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale; Sellersville.
Anthoxanthum odoratum L. Sweet Vernal-grass. In meadows.
Aristida dichotoma Michx. Poverty-grass. Dry sandy soil.
Aristida gracilis Ell. Slender Aristida. Dry Soil.
Aristida purpurascens Poir. Purplish Aristida. Near Point Pleasant, (M. C.).
Stipa avenacea L. Black Oat-grass. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
Oryzopsis melanocarpa Muhl. Mountain Rice. Rocky woods.
Muhlenbergia sobolifera (Muhl.) Trin. Rock Muhlenbergia. In rocky woods.

- Muhlenbergia Mexicana** (L.) Trin. Meadow Muhlenbergia. In swamps and fields.
- Muhlenbergia racemosa** (Michx.) B. S. P. Marsh Muhlenbergia. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
- Muhlenbergia sylvatica** Torr. Wood Muhlenbergia. In moist woods and along streams.
- Muhlenbergia tenuiflora** (Willd.) B. S. P. Slender Muhlenbergia. In rocky woods.
- Muhlenbergia diffusa** Willd. Nimble Will. On dry hills and in woods.
- Brachyelytrum erectum** (Schreb.) Beauv. Brachyelytrum. In moist rocky woods.
- Heleochloa schoenoides** (L.) Host. Rush Cat-tail Grass. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.
- Phleum pratense** L. Timothy. Herd-grass. In fields and meadows.
- Sporobolus longifolius** (Torr.) Wood. Long-leaved Rush grass. Riverbank Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.
- Sporobolus vaginaeflorus** (Torr.) Wood. Sheathed Rush-grass. In dry soil.
- Polypogon Monspeliensis** (L.) Desf. Beard-grass. In the county according to Dr Porter.
- Cinna arundinacea** L. Wood Reed-grass. In moist woods and swamps frequent.
- Agrostis alba** L. Red-top. Herd-grass. In fields and meadows.
- Agrostis perennans** (Walt.) Tuckerm. Thin-grass. In shaded, damp places.
- Agrostis hyemalis** (Walt.) B. S. P. Rough Hair-grass. In dry or moist soil.
- Calamagrostis Canadensis** (Michx.) Beauv. Blue Joint-grass. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
- Calamagrostis cinoides** (Muhl.) Scribn. Nuttall's Reed-grass. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
- Holcus lanatus** L. Velvet-grass. Wet meadows common.
- Deschampsia caespitosa** (L.) Beauv. Tufted Hair-grass. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
- Trisetum Pennsylvanicum** (L.) Beauv. Marsh False-oat. Bogs in Milford, (M. C.); Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.
- Arrhenatherum elatius** (L.) Beauv. Oat-grass. Langhorne, S. S. VanPelt.
- Danthonia spicata** (L.) Beauv. Wild Oat-grass. Dry soil.
- Capriola Dactylon** (L.) Kuntze. Bermuda-grass. Bristol, reported by Dr. Porter.
- Spartina cynosuroides** (L.) Willd. Tall Marsh-grass. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
- Eleusine Indica** (L.) Gaertn. Wire-grass. Yard-grass. In yards and waste places common.
- Tricuspis seslerioides** (Michx.) Torr. Tall Red-top. In fields.
- Eragrostis capillaris** (L.) Nees. Hair-like Eragrostis. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
- Eragrostis Frankii** Steud. Frank's Eragrostis. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
- Eragrostis pilosa** (L.) Beauv. Tufted Eragrostis. In waste places.
- Eragrostis Purshii** Schrad. Pursh's Eragrostis. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth; Nockamixon.
- Eragrostis Eragrostis** (L.) Karst. Low Eragrostis. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.
- Eragrostis major** Host. Strong-scented Eragrostis. Along the Delaware.
- Eragrostis pectinacea** (Michx.) Steud. Purple Eragrostis. In lower end, I. C. Martindale.
- Eragrostis pectinacea spectabilis**. A. Gray. In dry, sandy soil.
- Eragrostis hypnoides** (Lam.) B. S. P. Creeping Eragrostis. Along the Delaware, (M. C.).
- Eatonia obtusata** (Michx.) A. Gray. Blunt-scaled Eatonia. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
- Eatonia Pennsylvanica** (DC.) A. Gray. Pennsylvania Eatonia. In hilly woods.

- Eatonia nitida* (Spreng.) Nash. Slender Eaton. Ridge Valley; Argus; Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
- Uniola laxa* (L.) B. S. P. Slender Spike-grass. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
- Dactylis glomerata* L. Orchard Grass. Frequent in fields.
- Poa annua* L. Low Spear-grass. In waste and cultivated places.
- Poa flava* L. False Red-top. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
- Poa pratensis* L. Kentucky Blue-grass. In meadows, fields and woods.
- Poa trivialis* L. Roughish Meadow-grass. In meadows and waste grounds.
- Poa sylvestris* A. Gray. Sylvan Spear-grass. Nockamixon, Dr. A. P. Garber.
- Poa autumnalis* Muhl. Flexuous Spear-grass. Nockamixon.
- Poa brevifolia* Muhl. Short-leaved Spear-grass. Pipersville, Dr. I. S. Moyer; Nockamixon.
- Poa compressa* L. Wire-grass. In waste and cultivated grounds.
- Panicularia Canadensis* (Michx.) Kuntze. Rattlesnake-grass. Bogs near Quakertown, (M. C.); Bensalem, I. C. Martindale; Tullytown.
- Panicularia elongata* (Torr.) Kuntze. Long Manna-grass. Bogs in Milford, (M. C.).
- Panicularia nervata* (Willd.) Kuntze. Nerved Manna-grass. In wet places.
- Panicularia Americana* (Torr.) MacM. Reed Meadow-grass. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
- Panicularia pallida* (Torr.) Kuntze. Pale Manna-grass. Near Quakertown, (M. C.); Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.
- Panicularia fluitans* (L.) Kuntze. Floating Manna-grass. In wet places.
- Panicularia acutiflora* (Torr.) Kuntze. Sharp-scaled Manna-grass. Tullytown, E. P. Bicknell; Lower end, I. C. Martindale.
- Festuca octoflora* Walt. Slender Fesque-grass. Sellersville; Tullytown; Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
- Festuca Myuros* L. Rat-tail Fesque-grass. Rockhill, Dr. J. B. Brinton.
- Festuca ovina duriuscula* (L.) Hack. Sheep's Fesque-grass. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
- Festuca elatior* L. Tall Fesque-grass. In fields.
- Festuca nutans* Willd. Nodding Fesque-grass. Rocky woods.
- Bromus ciliatus* L. Fringed Brome-grass. Quakertown; Rockhill.
- Bromus tectorum* L. Downy Brome-grass. Bristol; Tullytown; Sellersville.
- Bromus sterilis* L. Barren Brome-grass. Near Sellersville.
- Bromus Kalmii* A. Gray. Kalm's Chess. Sellersville.
- Bromus secalinus* L. Cheat. Chess. In fields and waste places.
- Bromus racemosus* L. Upright Chess. In waste places common.
- Lolium perenne* L. Rye-grass. Darnel. In waste grounds.
- Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv. Couch-grass. In fields and waste places.
- Hordeum nodosum* L. Meadow Barley. Perkasio, Frank L. Bassett.
- Hordeum jubatum* L. Squirrel-tail Grass. Quakertown, Frank Ball; Telford.
- Elymus Virginicus* L. Virginia Wild Rye. Along streams.
- Elymus Canadensis* L. Nodding Wild Rye. Along river banks.
- Hystrix Hystrix* (L.) Millsp. Bottle-brush Grass. In rocky woods.

Family 2. Cyperaceae J. St. Hil.

- Cyperus flavescens* L. Yellow Cyperus. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
- Cyperus diandrus* Torr. Low Cyperus. In wet places.
- Cyperus rivularis* Kunth. Shining Cyperus. In wet soil.

- Cyperus inflexus** Muhl. Awned Cyperus. Point Pleasant.
Cyperus dentatus Torr. Toothed Cyperus. Point Pleasant; Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Cyperus esculentus L. Yellow Nut-grass. In moist fields.
Cyperus strigosus L. Straw-colored Cyperus. Meadows.
Cyperus strigosus robustior Kunth. Large straw-colored Cyperus. Bristol.
Cyperus Lancastriensis Porter. Lancaster Cyperus. Tullytown.
Cyperus ovalaris (Michx.) Torr. Globose Cyperus. Tullytown.
Cyperus filiculmis Vahl. Slender Cyperus. Point Pleasant.
Dulichium arundinaceum (L.) Britton. Dulichium. In wet places.
Eleocharis obtusa Schult. Ovoid Spike-rush. Wet soil.
Eleocharis Engelmanni Steud. Engelmann's Spike-rush. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth; Near Sellersville.
Eleocharis palustris (L.) R. & S. Creeping Spike-rush. In swamps and marshes.
Eleocharis glaucescens (Willd.) Schult. Pale Spike-rush. Sellersville.
Eleocharis acicularis (L.) R. & S. Needle Spike-rush. In wet soil.
Eleocharis tenuis (Willd.) Schult. Slender Spike-rush. Frequent in wet places.
Eleocharis acuminata (Muhl.) Nees. Flat-stemmed Spike-rush. Near Sellersville.
Eleocharis intermedia (Muhl.) Schult. Matted Spike-rush. Near Point Pleasant, Dr. I. S. Moyer.
Stenophyllus capillaris (L.) Britton. Hair-like Stenophyllus. In dry or moist soil.
Fimbristylis autumnalis (L.) R. & S. Slender Fimbristylis. In moist sandy soil.
Scirpus planifolius Muhl. Wood. Wood Club-rush. In rocky woods.
Scirpus debilis Pursh. Weak Club-rush. In streams.
Scirpus Americanus Pers. Three-square Club-rush. Along the Delaware.
Scirpus lacustris L. Great Bulrush. In ponds and swamps.
Scirpus sylvaticus L. Wood Bulrush. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Scirpus atrovirens Muhl. Dark-green Bulrush. In swamps.
Scirpus rubrotinctus Fernald. Small-fruited Bulrush. Penn Valley, E. P. Bicknell.
Scirpus polyphyllus Vahl. Leafy Bulrush. In meadows and swamps.
Scirpus cyperinus (L.) Kunth. Wool-grass. In swamps.
Eriophorum gracile Koch. Slender Cotton-grass. In bogs.
Eriophorum Virginicum L. Virginia Cotton-grass. Springfield; Penn Valley.
Hemicarpha micrantha (Vahl) Britton. Hemicarpha. Point Pleasant.
Rynchospora alba (L.) Vahl. White Beaked-rush. Springfield; Penn Valley.
Rynchospora glomerata (L.) Vahl. Common Beaked-rush. In wet soil.
Rynchospora cymosa Ell. Grass-like Beaked-rush. Bristol, (P. Fl.); Tullytown, C. F. Saunders.
Scleria triglomerata Michx. Tall Nut-rush. Nockamixon.
Scleria reticularis pubescens Britton. Reticulated Nut-rush. Tullytown, C. F. Saunders.
Scleria Torreyana Walp. Torrey's Nut-rush. Tullytown; Bristol.
Scleria pauciflora Muhl. Papillose Nut-rush. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Carex folliculata L. Long Sedge. Swamp, Bristol.
Carex intumescens Rudge. Bladder Sedge. Frequent in bogs.
Carex lupulina Muhl. Hop Sedge. In swamps and ditches.
Carex lupuliformis Sartwell. Hop-like Sedge. Bristol; Nockamixon, Joseph Crawford.
Carex utriculata Boott. Bottle Sedge. Penn Valley.
Carex monile Tuckerm. Necklace Sedge. Sellersville; Nockamixon, Charles D. Lippincott.

- Carex bullata* Schk. Button Sedge. In swampy meadow, Bristol.
Carex retrorsa Schwein. Retrorse Sedge. In the county according to Dr. Porter.
Carex lurida Wahl. Sallow Sedge. In wet meadows.
Carex lurida flaccida Bailey. Flaccid Sedge. Argus.
Carex lurida parvula (Paine) Bailey. Small Sedge. Argus.
Carex hystericina Muhl. Porcupine Sedge. In low meadows.
Carex comosa Boott. Bristly Sedge. Springfield, Quakertown, (M. C.); Argus; Penn Valley.
Carex squarrosa L. Squarrose Sedge. Frequent in swamps.
Carex trichocarpa Muhl. Hairy-fruited Sedge. Quakertown, (M. C.); Sellersville; Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford; Nockamixon, Benjamin Heritage; Glenlake, Albrecht Jahn.
Carex riparia Curt. River-bank Sedge. Quakertown, Springfield, (M. C.); Argus, Joseph Crawford.
Carex scabrata Schwein. Rough Sedge. Near Quakertown; Argus.
Carex vestita Willd. Velvet Sedge. Quakertown, (M. C.); Point Pleasant; Bristol; Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
Carex lanuginosa Michx. Woolly Sedge. In wet meadows.
Carex filiformis L. Slender Sedge. Tullytown.
Carex fusca All. Brown Sedge. Bedminster; Sellersville.
Carex stricta Lam. Tussock Sedge. In bogs.
Carex stricta angustata (Boott) Bailey. Tullytown, E. P. Bicknell.
Carex Haydeni Dewey. Hayden's Sedge. Bedminster; Sellersville.
Carex Goodenovii J. Gay. Goodenough's Sedge. Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
Carex torta Boott. Twisted Sedge. Sellersville; Argus; Deep Run.
Carex prasina Wahl. Drooping Sedge. Along streams.
Carex limosa L. Mud Sedge. Boggy meadow near Rockhill.
Carex crinita Lam. Fringed Sedge. In wet woods.
Carex virescens Muhl. Downy Green Sedge. In woods and thickets.
Carex costellata Britton. Ribbed Sedge. Near Sellersville.
Carex triceps Michx. Hirsute Sedge. In fields and swamps.
Carex Caroliniana Schwein. Carolina Sedge. Nockamixon, Charles D. Lippincott.
Carex gracillima Schwein. Graceful Sedge. In wet woods.
Carex Davisii Schwein & Torr. Davis' Sedge. Pipersville, (M. C.); Nockamixon, Joseph Crawford.
Carex longirostris Torr. Long-beaked Sedge. Nockamixon; Durham.
Carex arctata Boott. Drooping Wood Sedge. Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
Carex tenuis Rudge. Slender-stalked Sedge. In moist woods.
Carex grisea Wahl. Gray Sedge. In woods and thickets.
Carex amphibola Steud. Narrow-leaved Sedge. Sellersville.
Carex glaucoidea Tuckerm. Glaucous Sedge. Argus; Tullytown; Joseph Crawford.
Carex granularis Muhl. Meadow Sedge. Rockhill; Sellersville; Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Carex pallescens L. Pale Sedge. Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
Carex conoidea Schk. Field Sedge. In the upper townships.
Carex oligocarpa Schk. Few-fruited Sedge. Near Sellersville.
Carex Hitchcockiana Dewey. Hitchcock's Sedge. Nockamixon, Benjamin Heritage; Pencoyd, Miss. E. L. Tenbrook.
Carex polymorpha Muhl. Variable Sedge. Opposite Trenton, (M. C.); Nockamixon, Benjamin Heritage.

- Carex tetanica* Schk. Wood's Sedge. Frequent in the upper end.
Carex Meadii Dewey. Mead's Sedge. Argus, Dr. T. C. Porter; Sellersville.
Carex laxiflora Lam. Loose-flowered Sedge. In meadows and thickets.
Carex laxiflora blanda (Dewey) Boott. Smooth Sedge. Rockhill.
Carex laxiflora varians Bailey. Nockamixon, Charles D. Lippincott.
Carex laxiflora patulifolia (Dewey) Carey. Argus, Joseph Crawford.
Carex styloflexa Buckley. Bent Sedge. Near Sellersville.
Carex digitalis Willd. Slender Wood Sedge. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale; Rockhill; Argus, Joseph Crawford.
Carex Albursina Sheldon. White Bear Sedge. Nockimaxon, Dr. T. C. Porter; Sellersville.
Carex plantaginea Lam. Plantain-leaved Sedge. Nockamixon to Point Pleasant, (M. C.).
Carex laxiculmis Schwein. Spreading Sedge. In the upper end, (M. C.); Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford; Woodbourne.
Carex ptychocarpa Steud. Thicket Sedge. Bristol; Tullytown, Joseph Crawford; Glen Lake.
Carex platyphylla Carey. Broad-leaved Sedge. Haycock, (M. C.); Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Carex pedunculata Muhl. Long-stalked Sedge. Quakertown, (M. C.).
Carex pedicellata (Dewey) Britton. Fibrous-rooted Sedge. Durham; Rockhill township.
Carex Pennsylvanica Lam. Pennsylvania Sedge. In dry soil.
Carex varia Muhl. Emmons' Sedge. Argus, Tullytown, Joseph Crawford; Sellersville; Perkasio.
Carex albicans Willd. Whitish Sedge. Tullytown, E. P. Bicknell.
Carex nigro-marginata Schwein. Black-edged Sedge. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Carex umbrellata Schka. Umbel-like Sedge. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter; Argus, Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
Carex pubescens Muhl. Pubescent Sedge. Quakertown; Durham; Argus, Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
Carex Willdenovii Schk. Willdenow's Sedge. Sellersville; Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Carex leptalea Wahl. Bristle-stalked Sedge. In bogs and swamps.
Carex stipata Muhl. Awl-fruited Sedge. In wet meadows.
Carex vulpinoidea Michx. Fox Sedge. In wet meadows.
Carex xanthocarpa Bicknell. Yellow-fruited Sedge. In fields.
Carex xanthocarpa annectens Bicknell. Small Yellow-fruited Sedge. Tullytown, E. P. Bicknell; Perkasio.
Carex rosea Schk. Stellate Sedge. In thickets.
Carex rosea radiata Dewey. Radiate Sedge. Argus; Sellersville; Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
Carex retroflexa Muhl. Reflexed Sedge. Rockhill.
Carex sparganioides Muhl. Bur-reed Sedge. Rockhill, Harr's dam; Nockamixon, Benjamin Heritage.
Carex cephaloidea Dewey. Thin-leaved Sedge. Rockhill, Dr. J. B. Brinton.
Carex cephalophora Muhl. Oval-headed Sedge. In dry fields.
Carex Muhlenbergii Schk. Muhlenberg's Sedge. Frequent on hills.
Carex Muhlenbergii Xalapensis (Kunth) Britton. Nerveless Sedge. Nockamixon, Dr. Porter; Point Pleasant; Rockhill.
Carex sterilis Willd. Little Prickly Sedge. In swamps.

- Carex Atlantica* Bailey. Eastern Sedge. Tullytown.
Carex interior Bailey. Inland Sedge. Argus.
Carex canescens L. Silvery Sedge. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale; Bristol; Glenlake.
Carex bromoides Schk. Broome-like Sedge. Common in bogs.
Carex tribuloides Wahl. Blunt Broom Sedge. In meadows.
Carex tribuloides Bebbii Bailey. Bebb's Broom Sedge. Sellersville.
Carex scoparia Schk. Pointed Broom Sedge. On moist ground.
Carex cristatella Britton. Crested Sedge. Quakertown, Sellersville.
Carex foenea Willd. Hay Sedge. Penn Valley, Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Carex straminea Willd. Straw Sedge. In dry fields.
Carex straminea mirabilis (Dewey) Tuckerm. Green Straw Sedge. Near Sellersville.
Carex tenera Dewey. Marsh Straw Sedge. Sellersville; Tullytown; Quakertown, I. C. Martindale; Langhorne.
Carex festucacea Willd. Fesque Sedge. Point Pleasant; Penn Valley.
Carex alata Torr. Broad-winger Sedge. Bristol; Tullytown.

Order 4. ARALES.

Family 1. Araceae Neck.

- Arisaema triphyllum* (L.) Torr. Indian Turnip. Jack-in-the-pulpit. Common in moist woods.
Arisaema pusillum (Peck) Nash. Small Indian Turnip. Turkey Hill, Joseph Crawford.
Arisaema Dracontium (L.) Schott. Green Dragon. Along streams.
Peltandra Virginica (L.) Kunth. Green Arrow-arum. Bensalem; Bristol.
Spathyema foetida (L.) Raf. Skunk Cabbage. In wet meadows.
Orontium aquaticum L. Golden Club. In swamps and ponds.
Acorus Calamus L. Sweet Flag. Calamus. In swampy meadows.

Family 2. Lemnaceae Dumort.

- Spirodela polyrhiza* (L.) Schleid. Greater Duckweed. In water.
Lemna trisulca L. Ivy-leaved Duckweed. In water, Ridge Valley.
Lemna minor L. Lesser Duckweed. Point Pleasant; Tullytown.
Wolffia Columbiana Karst. Columbia Wolffia. On pond at Bristol, A. F. K. Krout and Joseph Crawford.

Order 5. XYRIDALES.

Family 1. Xyridaceae Lindl.

- Xyris flexuosa* Muhl. Yellow-eyed Grass. Springfield; Tullytown; Bristol, I. C. Martindale, Glenlake.

Family 2. Eriocaulaceae Lindl.

- Eriocaulon septangulare* With. Pipewort. Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Eriocaulon Parkeri Rob. Andalusia, Stewardson Brown.

Family 3. Commelinaceae Reichenb.

Commelina communis L. Asiatic Day-flower. Sellersville; Tullytown.
Tradescantia Virginiana L. Spiderwort. Near Point Pleasant.

Family 4. Pontederiaceae Dumort.

Pontederia cordata L. Pickerel-weed. In ponds and streams.
Heteranthera reniformis R. & P. Mud-Plantain. In shallow water.
Heteranthera dubia (Jacq.) MacM. Water Star-grass. In still water.

Order 6. LILIALES.

Family 1. Juncaceae Vent.

Juncus effusus L. Common Rush. In swamps throughout.
Juncus bufonius L. Toad Rush. On dry soil.
Juncus tenuis Willd. Slender Rush. In dry or moist soil.
Juncus secundus Beauv. Second Rush. Sellersville.
Juncus dichotomus Ell. Forked Rush. Tullytown; Point Pleasant; Bristol, Elias Diffenbaugh.
Juncus marginatus Rostk. Margined Rush. Grassy places.
Juncus nodosus L. Knotted Rush. Point Pleasant.
Juncus scirpoides Lam. Scirpus-like Rush. Neshaminy, I. C. Martindale.
Juncus Canadensis J. Gay. Canada Rush. In wet places.
Juncus Canadensis subcaudatus Engelm. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Juncus acuminatus Michx. Sharp-fruited Rush. Wet meadows.
Juncus acuminatus debilis (A. Gray) Engelm. Pointed Rush. Opposite Trenton.
Juncoides pilosum (L.) Kuntze. Hairy Wood-rush. Milford; Argus.
Juncoides campestre (L.) Kuntze. Common Wood-rush. In woodlands.

Family 2. Melanthaceae R. Br.

Chamaelirium luteum (L.) A. Gray. Blazing-star. Plumsteadville, (M. C.); Rockhill; Bycot, Albrecht Jahn.
Chrosperma muscaetoxicum (Walt.) Kuntze. Fly-poison. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale; Tullytown, Charles S. Williamson.
Melanthium Virginicum L. Bunch-flower. Bristol.
Melanthium latifolium Desr. Crisped Bunch-flower. Rockhill; Argus.
Veratrum viride Ait. American White Hellebore. In wet woods.
Uvularia perfoliata L. Perfoliate Bellwort. Moist woods and thickets.
Uvularia sessilifolia L. Sessile-leaved Bellwort. In moist woods and thickets.

Family 3. Liliaceae Adans.

Hemerocallis fulva L. Day Lily. Escaped in a few places.
Allium tricoccum Ait. Wild Leek. Milford, Bedminster, (M. C.); Rockhill.
Allium vineale L. Field Garlic. In fields and meadows.
Allium carinatum L. Keeled Garlic. Grenoble, N. E. Arnold.
Allium Canadense L. Meadow Garlic. In meadows common.
Lilium Philadelphicum L. Red Lily. Philadelphia Lily. In woods and thickets.

Lilium Canadense L. Wild Yellow Lily. Frequent in fields and meadows.
Lilium superbum L. Turk's-Cap Lily. Bristol; Tullytown, Arthur N. Leeds.
Tulipa sylvestris L. Wild Tulip. Near Sellersville; thoroughly established.
Erythronium Americanum Ker. Dog's-tooth Violet. In woods and thickets.
Ornithogalum umbellatum L. Star-of-Bethlehem. In meadows.
Muscari botryoides (L.) Mill. Grape Hyacinth. Frequently escaped.
Aletris farinosa L. Colic-root. In middle and lower townships, (M. C.).

Family 4. Convallariaceae Link.

Asparagus officinalis L. Asparagus. Naturalized in a few places.
Vagnera racemosa (L.) Morong. False Spikenard. In woods and thickets.
Vagnera stellata (L.) Morong. Star-flowered Solomon's Seal. Wyker's island, (M. C.); Sellersville, Ridge Valley.
Unifolium Canadense (Desf.) Greene. Two-leaved Solomon's Seal. Moist woods.
Salomonina biflora (Walt.) Britton. Solomon's Seal. In woods and thickets.
Salomonina commutata (R. & S.) Britton. Great Solomon's Seal. Moist woods.
Convallaria majalis L. Lily-of-the-valley. Haycock, Dr. Joseph Thomas; near Perkasio.
Medeola Virginiana L. Indian Cucumber-root. In moist woods and thickets.
Trillium erectum L. Purple Wake-robin. Nockamixon.
Trillium cernuum L. Nodding Wake-robin. Nockamixon; Rockhill; Edison.

Family 5. Smilacaceae Vent.

Smilax herbacea L. Carrion-flower. In woods and thickets.
Smilax glauca Walt. Glaucous-leaved Greenbrier. Point Pleasant; Bristol; Tullytown; Sellersville.
Smilax rotundifolia L. Greenbrier. In woods and thickets.
Smilax hispida Muhl. Bristly Greenbrier. In moist thickets.

Family 6. Amaryllidaceae Lindl.

Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus L. Daffodil. Escaped from cultivation.
Hypoxis hirsuta (L.) Coville. Star-grass. Common in dry soil.

Family 7. Dioscoreaceae Lindl.

Dioscorea villosa L. Wild. Yam-root. In moist thickets.

Family 8. Iridaceae Lindl.

Iris versicolor L. Larger Blue Flag. In wet thickets and meadows.
Iris prismatica Pursh. Slender Blue Flag. Sellersville; Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Iris Pseudacorus L. Yellow Flag. Morrisville, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Gemmingia Chinensis (L.) Kuntze. Blackberry Lily. Haycock, Rockhill, (M. C.); Solebury, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Sisyrinchium mucronatum Michx. Michaux's Blue-eyed Grass. Sellersville.
Sisyrinchium angustifolium Miller. Northern Blue-eyed Grass. In fields.

Sisyrinchium graminoides Bicknell. Stout Blue-eyed Grass. In meadows.
Sisyrinchium Atlanticum Bicknell. Eastern Blue-eyed Grass. Tullytown.

Order 7. ORCHIDALES.

Family 1. Orchidaceae Lindl.

Cypripedium acaule Ait. Purple Ladies' Slipper. Moccasin Flower. In sandy or rocky woods.
Cypripedium hirsutum Mill. Large Yellow Ladies' Slipper. Lower Black's Eddy, Dr. E. Newlin Williams; Argus, Albrecht Jahn.
Cypripedium parviflorum Salisb. Small Yellow Ladies' Slipper. Haycock.
Galeorchis spectabilis (L.) Rydb. Showy Orchis. In rich woods.
Perularia flava (L.) Rydb. Small Pale-green Orchis. Buckingham, (M. C.); Rockhill; Nockamixon, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Gymnadeniopsis clavellata (Michx.) Rydb. Green Wood Orchis. Point Pleasant, (M. C.).
Blephariglottis cristata (Michx.) Raf. Crested Yellow Orchis. Langhorne, I. C. Martindale.
Blephariglottis lacera (Michx.) Rydb. Ragged Orchis. Wet woods in upper end, (M. C.).
Blephariglottis psycodes (L.) Rydb. Purple Orchis. In the upper end.
Pogonia ophioglossoides (L.) Ker. Rose Pogonia. Rockhill.
Isotria verticillata (Willd.) Raf. Whorled Pogonia. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale; Buckingham, Dr. E. Newlin Williams; Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Triphora trianthophora (Sw.) Rydb. Nodding Pogonia. Near Quakertown.
Limodorum tuberosum L. Grass Pink. Calopogon. Springfield, (M. C.)
Gyrostachys plantaginea (Raf.) Britton. Ladies' Tresses. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale; Point Pleasant; Upper Black's Eddy, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Gyrostachys cernua (L.) Kuntze. Nodding Ladies' Tresses. In meadows.
Gyrostachys simplex (A. Gray) Kuntze. Little Ladies' Tresses. Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
Gyrostachys gracilis (Bigel.) Kuntze. Slender Ladies' Tresses. In woods.
Peramium pubescens (Willds.) MacM. Rattlesnake Plantain. In dry woods.
Leptorchis liliifolia (L.) Kuntze. Twayblade. In woods and thickets.
Leptorchis Loeselii (L.) MacM. Loesel Twayblade. Yardley, A. B. Kauffman.
Aplectrum spicatum (Walt.) B. S. P. Adam-and-Eve. Haycock, Rockhill, (M. C.) Jericho Hill, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nutt. Small-flowered Coral-root. In woods.
Corallorhiza multiflora Nutt. Large Coral-root. Haycock. (M. C.); Holicong, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.

Subclass 2. DICOTYLEDONES.

Series 1. CHORIPETALAE.

Order 1. PIPERALES.

Family 1. Saururaceae Lindl.

Saururus cernuus L. Lizard's-tail. In swamps and streams.

Order 2. SALICALES.

Family 1. Salicaceae Lindl.

- Populus candicans** Ait. Balm of Gilead. Bedminster, Argus.
Populus dilatata Ait. Lombardy Poplar. Rockhill township.
Populus grandidentata Michx. Large-toothed Aspen. Sellersville; Perkaspie; Rockhill, Alexander MacElwee.
Populus tremuloides Michx. American Aspen. Sellersville; Argus; Mechanicsville, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Salix nigra Marsh. Black Willow. Along streams and lakes.
Salix lucida Muhl. Shining Willow. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.
Salix fragilis L. Brittle Willow. Escaped from cultivation.
Salix alba L. White Willow. Along streams.
Salix alba vitellina (L.) Koch. Golden Osier. Along streams.
Salix Babylonica L. Weeping Willow. Spontaneous in a few places.
Salix cordata Muhl. Heart-leaved Willow. Point Pleasant, (M. C.).
Salix fluviatilis Nutt. River-bank Willow. Islands of the Delaware, in the upper end, (M. C.).
Salix petiolaris J. E. Smith. Slender Willow. In swamps.
Salix discolor Muhl. Glaucous Willow. Pussy Willow. On moist hillsides.
Salix Bebbiana Sarg. Bebb's Willow. Near Point Pleasant, (M. C.); Perkaspie.
Salix humilis Marsh. Prairie Willow. In dry soil.
Salix tristis Ait. Sage Willow. Dwarf Gray Willow. In dry soil.
Salix sericea Marsh. Silky Willow. In swamps and along streams.
Salix purpurea L. Purple Willow. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.

Order 3. MYRICALES.

Family 1. Myricaceae Dumort.

- Comptonia peregrina** (L.) Coulter. Sweet Fern. In dry soil. A few stations.

Order 4. JUGLANDALES.

Family 1. Juglandaceae Lindl.

- Juglans nigra** L. Black Walnut. In rich woods.
Juglans cinerea L. Butternut. White Walnut. In rich or rocky woods.
Hicoria minima (Marsh.) Britton. Bitter-nut. In moist woods.
Hicoria ovata (Mill.) Britton. Shell-bark Hickory. In rich soil.
Hicoria laciniosa (Michx. f.) Sarg. King-nut. Bull-nut. Near Pipersville; Ridge Valley.
Hicoria alba (L.) Britton. Mocker-nut. In rich soil.
Hicoria glabra (Mill.) Britton. Pig-nut. In dry or moist woods.

Order 5. FAGALES.

Family 1. Betulaceae Agardh.

- Carpinus Caroliniana** Walt. American Hornbeam. Blue Beech. In moist woods and along streams.

- Ostrya Virginiana** (Mill.) Willd. Iron-wood. In dry woods.
Corylus Americana Walt. Hazel-nut. In thickets.
Corylus rostrata Ait. Beaked Hazel-nut. On rocky hillsides.
Betula populifolia Marsh. American White Birch. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale;
 Springfield, Dr. J. J. Ott; Morrisville, Dr. E. Newlin Williams; Bensalem.
Betula nigra L. River Birch. Red Birch. Along streams.
Betula lenta L. Sweet Birch. In woods and thickets.
Alnus rugosa (DuRoi) K. Koch. Smooth Alder. In wet soil.

Family 2. Fagaceae Drude.

- Fagus Americana** Sweet. American Beech. In rich soil.
Castanea dentata (Marsh.) Borkh. American Chestnut. In rich soil.
Quercus rubra L. Red Oak. In rich soil.
Quercus palustris DuRoi. Pin Oak. Swamp Oak. In moist ground.
Quercus coccinea Wang. Scarlet Oak. In dry soil.
Quercus velutina Lam. Black Oak. Quercitron. In dry soil.
Quercus digitata (Marsh.) Sudw. Spanish Oak. In dry soil.
Quercus nana (Marsh.) Sarg. Scrub Oak. In dry or rocky soil.
Quercus Marylandica Muench. Black-Jack. Along the Delaware in the lower end;
 Perkasié.
Quercus Rudkini Britton. Rudkin's Oak. Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Quercus Phellos L. Willow Oak. Near Bristol.
Quercus alba L. White Oak. In rich, moist soil.
Quercus minor (Marsh.) Sarg. Post Oak. Iron Oak. Carversville.
Quercus platanoides (Lam.) Sudw. Swamp White Oak. In moist soil.
Quercus Prinus L. Rock Chestnut Oak. In dry soil.
Quercus prinoides Willd. Scrub Chestnut Oak. Barrens of Plumstead and Nock-
 amixon, (M. C.).

Order 6. URTICALES.

Family 1. Ulmaceae Mirbel.

- Ulmus Americana** L. American White or Water Elm. In moist soil.
Ulmus fulva Michx. Slippery, Red or Moose Elm. In wood and on hills.
Celtis occidentalis L. Sugar-berry. On dry ground.
Celtis crassifolia Lam. Hackberry. Near Sellersville.

Family 2. Moraceae Lindl.

- Morus rubra** L. Red Mulberry. In rich woods.
Morus alba L. White Mulberry. Escaped, in a few places.
Humulus Lupulus L. Hop. Native along streams.
Cannabis sativa L. Hemp. In waste places, occasionally.

Family 3. Urticaceae Reichenb.

- Urtica dioica** L. Stinging Nettle. In waste places.
Urtica gracilis Ait. Slender Nettle. In rich soil.
Urticastrum divaricatum (L.) Kuntze. Wood Nettle. In rich woods.
Adicea pumila (L.) Raf. Clearweed. Richweed. In wet, shaded places.
Boehmeria cylindrica (L.) Willd. False Nettle. In moist situations.

Parietaria Pennsylvanica Muhl. Pennsylvania Pellitory. Sellersville; Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.

Order 7. SANTALALES.

Family 1. Santalaceae R. Br.

Comandra umbellata (L.) Nutt. Bastard Toad-flax. In dry fields.

Order 8. ARISTOLOCHIALES.

Family 1. Aristolochiaceae Blume.

Asarum Canadense L Wild Ginger. In rich woods.

Asarum reflexum Bicknell. Short-lobed Wild Ginger. Ridge Valley.

Aristolochia Serpentina L. Virginia Snakeroot. In dry, rich woods.

Order 9. POLYGONALES.

Family 1. Polygonaceae Lindl.

Rumex Acetosella L. Sheep Sorrel. In dry fields.

Rumex Hydrolapathum Huds. English Dock. In waste grounds, Sellersville

Rumex crispus L. Curled Dock. In fields and waste places.

Rumex sanguineus L. Red-veined Dock. Near Sellersville.

Rumex obtusifolius L. Bitter Dock. In waste places.

Fagopyrum Fagopyrum (L.) Karst. Buckwheat. In waste places.

Polygonum emersum (Michx.) Britton. Swamp Persicaria. In moist soil.

Polygonum Pennsylvanicum L. Pennsylvania Persicaria. In waste grounds.

Polygonum Persicaria L. Lady's Thumb. In waste places.

Polygonum hydropiperoides Michx. Mild Water Pepper. In wet soil.

Polygonum Hydropiper L. Smart-weed. In moist waste places.

Polygonum punctatum Ell. Water Smart-weed. In swamps and wet places.

Polygonum orientale L. Prince's Feather. In waste places.

Polygonum Virginianum L. Virginia Knotweed. In woods.

Polygonum aviculare L. Door-weed. Knotgrass. In cultivated grounds.

Polygonum erectum L. Erect Knotweed. In moist soil.

Polygonum tenue Michx. Slender Knotweed. In dry soil.

Polygonum Convolvulus L. Black Bindweed. In cultivated grounds.

Polygonum cilinode Michx. Fringed Black Bindweed. Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.

Polygonum scandens L. Climbing False Buckwheat. In woods and thickets.

Polygonum Zuccarinii Small. Japanese Knotweed. Penn Valley, Dr. N. L. Britton.

Polygonum sagittatum L. Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb. In wet soil.

Polygonum arifolium L. Half-bred-leaved Tear-thumb. In moist soil.

Order 10. CHENOPODIALES.

Family 1. Chenopodiaceae Dumort.

Chenopodium album L. Lamb's Quarters. In waste grounds.

Chenopodium glaucum L. Oak-leaved Goosefoot. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale; Sellersville.

- Chenopodium leptophyllum** (Moq.) Nutt. Narrow-leaved Goosefoot. Bristol.
Chenopodium polyspermum L. Many-seeded Goosefoot. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Chenopodium Boscianum Moq. Bosc's Goosefoot. Quakertown, (M. C.); Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Chenopodium urbicum L. City Goosefoot. Richland, (M. C.); Hilltown.
Chenopodium murale L. Nettle-leaved Goosefoot. Sellersville; Bristol.
Chenopodium hybridum L. Maple-leaved Goosefoot. In waste places.
Chenopodium Botrys L. Jerusalem Oak. Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Chenopodium ambrosioides L. Mexican Tea. In waste places.
Chenopodium anthelminticum L. Wormseed. New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams; Quakertown, Gottlieb Frey.; Bristol.
Atriplex patula L. Spreading Orache. Sellersville.
Atriplex hastata L. Halberd-leaved Orache. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale; Quakertown, Gottlieb Frey; Sellersville.
Salsola Tragus L. Russian Thistle. Telford, Frank H. Strohm.

Family 2. Amaranthaceae J. St. Hil.

- Amaranthus retroflexus** L. Rough Pigweed. A weed in waste grounds.
Amaranthus hybridus L. Slender Pigweed. In waste places.
Amaranthus hybridus paniculatus (L.) Uline & Bray. Panicked Pigweed. In waste places.
Amaranthus spinosus L. Spiny Amaranth. In waste grounds.
Amaranthus blitoides S. Wats. Prostrate Amaranth. Quakertown, Frank Ball.
Amaranthus graecizans L. Tumble-weed. In waste and cultivated ground.
Acnida cannabina L. Salt-marsh Water-hemp. River-bank, Bristol.
Acnida tamariscina tuberculata (Moq.) Uline & Bray. Tubercled Water-hemp. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.

Family 3. Phytolaccaceae Lindl.

- Phytolacca decandra** L. Poke. Pigeon-berry. In rich soil.

Family 4. Nyctaginaceae Lindl.

- Allionia albida** Walt. Pale Umbrella-wort. Streets of Bristol.

Family 5. Aizoaceae A. Br.

- Mollugo verticillata** L. Carpet-weed. In cultivated and waste grounds.

Family 6. Portulacaceae Reichenb.

- Claytonia Virginica** L. Spring Beauty. In moist grounds.
Portulaca oleracea L. Purslane. In fields and waste places.
Portulaca grandiflora Hook. Garden Portulaca. Blooming Glen.

Family 7. Caryophyllaceae Reichenb.

- Agrostemma Githago** L. Corn Cockle. In grain fields usually.
Silene stellata (L.) Ait. Starry Campion. In woods.

- Silene antirrhina* L. Sleepy Catchfly. In dry soil.
Silene noctiflora L. Night-flowering Catchfly. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale; Near
Silene Armeria L. Sweet William. Buckingham; Tullytown.
 Sellersville.
Lychnis alba Mill. White Campion. Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin; Springtown,
 Mrs. O. H. Melchor; Sellersville.
Lychnis Flos-cuculi L. Cuckoo Flower. Morrisville, Carversville, Dr. E. Newlin
 Williams.
Lychnis Coronaria (L.) Desr. Mullein Pink. Carversville; Lumberville.
Saponaria officinalis L. Bouncing Bet. Soapwort. Roadsides.
Vaccaria Vaccaria (L.) Britton. Cow-herb. Sellersville.
Dianthus Armeria L. Deptford Pink. In fields and roadsides.
Dianthus barbatus L. Sweet William. In thicket at Ridge Valley.
Alsine uliginosa (Murr.) Britton. Marsh Chickweed. In wet meadows.
Alsine media L. Common Chickweed. In waste places and meadows.
Alsine pubera (Michx.) Britton. Great Chickweed. Quakertown, (M. C.); Sellers-
 ville; Perkasio.
Alsine longifolia (Muhl.) Britton. Long-leaved Stitchwort. In swamps.
Cerastium viscosum L. Mouse-ear Chickweed. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.
Cerastium vulgatum L. Larger Mouse-ear Chickweed. Common throughout.
Cerastium longipedunculatum Muhl. Nodding Chickweed. In moist places.
Cerastium arvense L. Field Chickweed. Along the Delaware south to New Hope.
Cerastium arvense oblongifolium (Torr.) Holl. & Britt. Long-leaved Chickweed.
 New Hope, Dr. Joseph Stokes.
Sagina apetala Ard. Small-flowered Pearlwort. Near Sellersville, Frank L. Bassett.
Arenaria serpyllifolia L. Thyme-leaved Sandwort. In dry rocky places.
Arenaria Michauxii (Fenz.) Hook. Rock Sandwort. On rocks near Point Pleasant,
 (M. C.)
Moechingia lateriflora (L.) Fenzl. Blunt-leaved Sandwort. In moist places.
Tissa rubra (L.) Britton. Sand Spurry. Near Perkasio.
Anychia dichotoma Michx. Forked Chickweed. In dry woods and thickets.
Anychia Canadensis (L.) B. S. P. Slender Forked Chickweed. In dry woods.
Scleranthus annuus L. Carpet-weed. Point Pleasant; New Hope, Lahaska, Dr. E.
 Newlin Williams; Perkasio, Prof. A. C. Rutter.

Order II. RANALES.

Family I. Nyphaeaceae DC.

- Brasenia purpurea* (Michx.) Casp. Water Shield. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Nymphaea advena Soland. Large Yellow Pond Lily. Spatter Dock. In ponds.
Nymphaea Kalmiana (Michx.) Sims. Small Pond Lily. Tohickon near Keelersville,
 (M. C.); Warwick, I. C. Martindale.
Castalia odorata (Dryand) Woodv. & Wood. White Water Lily. Tohickon near
 Keelersville, (M. C.); Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.

Family 2. Ceratophyllaceae A. Gray.

- Ceratophyllum demersum* L. Hornwort. Sellersville; Penn Valley, Prof. Charles
 S. Williamson.

Family 3. Magnoliaceae J. St. Hil.

Magnolia Virginiana L. Sweet Bay. Tullytown; Bristol.

Liriodendron Tulipifera L. Tulip-tree. In woods.

Family 4. Anonaceae DC.

Asimina triloba (L.) Dunal. North American Papaw. Erwinna, (M. C.); Argus.

Family 5. Ranunculaceae Juss.

Hydrastis Canadensis L. Golden Seal. Rich woods near Quakertown.

Caltha palustris L. Marsh Marigold. In swampy meadows.

Trollius laxus Salisb. American Globe-flower. Swamp in Springfield.

Helleborus viridis L. Green Hellebore. Near Quakertown, Dr. Joseph Thomas; Rockhill.

Actaea alba (L.) Mill. White Baneberry. In hilly woods.

Cimicifuga racemosa (L.) Nutt. Black Snakeroot. In woods.

Aquilegia Canadensis L. Wild Columbine. In rocky woods.

Aquilegia vulgaris L. European Columbine. Escaped occasionally.

Delphinium Consolida L. Field Larkspur. Sellersville.

Anemone Virginiana L. Tall Anemone. In woods and thickets.

Anemone riparia Fernald. River-bank Anemone. Point Pleasant.

Anemone Canadensis L. Canada Anemone. Near Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin.

Anemone quinquefolia L. Wind-flower. In woods and thickets.

Hepatica Hepatica (L.) Karst. Hepatica. Liver-leaf. In woods.

Syndesmon thalictroides (L.) Hoffmg. Rue Anemone. In woods.

Clematis Virginiana L. Virgin's Bower. Along fences.

Atragene Americana Sims. Purple Virgin's Bower. Bedminster; Durham; Point Pleasant, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.

Ranunculus delphinifolius Torr. Yellow Water-Crowfoot. Nockamixon, (M. C.).

Ranunculus pusillus Poir. Low Spearwort. Near Quakertown, Dr. I. S. Moyer; Buckingham swamp, Horace Lequear.

Ranunculus reptans L. Creeping Spearwort. Solliday's island (M. C.)

Ranunculus obtusiusculus Raf. Water Plantain Spearwort. Near Quakertown, (M. C.); Rockhill.

Ranunculus abortivus L. Small-flowered Crowfoot. In rich woods.

Ranunculus micranthus Nutt. Rock Crowfoot. Near Sellersville.

Ranunculus sceleratus L. Cursed Crowfoot. In wet ditches.

Ranunculus recurvatus Poir. Hooked Crowfoot. In moist woods.

Ranunculus acris L. Tall Buttercup. In fields and meadows.

Ranunculus bulbosus L. Bulbous Buttercup. In fields and meadows.

Ranunculus Pennsylvanicus L. f. Bristly Buttercup. Along the lower Delaware, I. C. Martindale.

Ranunculus repens L. Creeping Buttercup. Bristol, Tullytown.

Ranunculus septentrionalis Poir. Swamp Buttercup. In wet meadows.

Ranunculus hispidus Michx. Hispid Buttercup. Near Sellersville.

Ranunculus fascicularis Muhl. Early Crowfoot. Springfield, rare.

Batrachium trichophyllum (Chaix) Bossch. White Water-Crowfoot. Near Applebachsville, (M. C.); Near Sellersville, Penn Valley.

Thalictrum dioicum L. Early Meadow-Rue. In woods and rocky hillsides.

Thalictrum purpurascens L. Purplish Meadow-Rue. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter; near Sellersville.

Thalictrum polygamum Muhl. Tall Meadow-Rue. In meadows and thickets.

Family 6. Berberidaceae T. & G.

Berberis vulgaris L. Barberry. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale; near Jericho Hill, Dr. E. Newlin Williams; Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin.

Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Michx. Blue Cohosh. Near Bedminsterville; Edison.

Jeffersonia diphylla (L.) Pers. Twin-leaf. Near New Hope, Miss Margaret W. Ely.

Podophyllum peltatum L. May Apple. Mandrake. In rich woods.

Family 7. Menispermaceae DC.

Menispermum Canadense L. Canada Moonseed. In woods.

Family 8. Lauraceae Lindl.

Sassafras Sassafras (L.) Karst. Sassafras. In dry, rich soil.

Benzoin Benzoin (L.) Coulter. Spice Bush. In moist woods.

Order 12. PAPAVERALES.

Family 1. Papaveraceae B. Juss.

Papaver somniferum L. Opium Poppy. Garden Poppy. In waste grounds.

Papaver dubium L. Smooth-fruited Poppy. In waste grounds.

Sanguinaria Canadensis L. Bloodroot. In rich soil.

Chelidonium majus L. Celandine. In rich woods and in waste places.

Bicuculla Cucullaria (L.) Millsp. Dutchman's Breeches. In rich woods.

Bicuculla Canadensis (Goldie) Millsp. Squirrel Corn. Near Pipersville.

Adlumia fungosa (Ait.) Greene. Alleghany Vine. In rocky woods, rare.

Capnoides sempervirens (L.) Borck. Pink Corydalis. Rockhill; Ridge Valley; Argus, Prof. Charles S. Williamson.

Capnoides flavulum (Raf.) Kuntze. Pale Corydalis. On rocks near Carversville; Yardley, Prof. A. B. Kauffman.

Fumaria officinalis L. Fumitory. In waste places.

Family 2. Cruciferae B. Juss.

Lepidium campestre (L.) R. Br. Field Cress. A weed in fields and roadsides.

Lepidium Virginicum L. Wild Peppergrass. In fields and roadsides.

Lepidium apetalum Willd. Apetalous Peppergrass. Point Pleasant, E. P. Bicknell; Perkasio; Sellersville.

Thlaspi arvense L. Field Penny-cress. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale; Rockhill.

Sisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop. Hedge Mustard. In waste places, common.

Sisymbrium altissimum L. Tall Sisymbrium. Waste grounds, Sellersville.

Sinapis alba L. White Mustard. In waste grounds near Point Pleasant, (M. C.); lower end, I. C. Martindale.

Brassica nigra (L.) Koch. Black Mustard. In fields and waste places.

- Brassica arvensis* (L.) B. S. P. Charlock. Toresdale, I. C. Martindale; Sellersville.
Brassica campestris L. Turnip. In fields and waste ground.
Raphanus Raphanistrum L. Wild Radish. Lower end, I. C. Martindale.
Barbarea Barbarea (L.) MacM. Winter Cress. In fields and waste places.
Barbarea strica Andr. Erect-fruited Winter Cress. Sellersville; Langhorne.
Barbarea praecox (J. E. Smith) R. Br. Early Winter Cress. South Perkaspie; Doylestown; Penn Valley; Deep Run.
Roripa sylvestris (L.) Bess. Creeping Yellow Water Cress. Solliday's Island.
Roripa palustris (L.) Bess. Marsh Cress. In wet places.
Roripa hispida (Desv.) Britton. Hispid Yellow Cress. Along the Delaware.
Roripa Nasturtium (L.) Rush. Water Cress. Lower end, I. C. Martindale; Sellersville, Perkaspie; Solebury, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Roripa Armoracia (L.) A. S. Hitchcock. Horseradish. Escaped from gardens.
Cardamine Pennsylvanica Muhl. Pennsylvania Bittercress. In wet places.
Cardamine parviflora L. Small flowered Bittercress. Near Sellersville; near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Cardamine flexuosa With. Wood Bitter-cress. Tullytown, Three-mile-run.
Cardamine bulbosa (Schreb.) B. S. P. Spring Cress. In wet meadows.
Cardamine rotundifolia Michx. American Water-cress. Springfield township.
Dentaria laciniata Muhl. Common Toothwort. In rich woods.
Dentaria diphylla Michx. Two-leaved Toothwort. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Dentaria heterophylla Nutt. Slender Toothwort. Near Quakertown, (M. C.)
Lunaria annua L. Honesty. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Bursa Bursa-pastoris (L.) Britton. Shepherd's Purse. In waste grounds.
Camelina sativa (L.) Crantz. False Flax. In waste places.
Camelina microcarpa Andr. Small-fruited False Flax. Penn Valley.
Draba verna L. Early Whitlow-grass. In fields and roadsides.
Draba Caroliniana Walt. Carolina Whitlow-grass. Islands of the Delaware near Point Pleasant.
Stenophragma Thaliana (L.) Celak. Mouse-ear Cress. On rocky hillsides.
Arabis lyrata L. Rock Cress. In rocky and sandy places.
Arabis hirsuta (L.) Scop. Hairy Rock-cress. Rocks along the Delaware.
Arabis laevigata (Muhl.) Poir. Smooth Rock-cress. In rocky woods.
Arabis Canadensis L. Sickie-pod. In woods.
Hesperis matronalis L. Dame's Violet. Sellersville.

Family 3. Capparidaceae Lindl.

- Cleome spinosa* L. Spider-flower. Escaped at Bristol.

Family 4. Resedaceae S. F. Gray.

- Reseda Luteola* L. Dyer's Rocket. Roadsides near Pleasant Hill, (M. C.).

Order 13. SARRACENIALES.

Family 1. Droseraceae S. F. Gray.

- Drosera rotundifolia* L. Round-leaved Sundew. Bogs in Springfield, (M. C.); Tullytown.
Drosera intermedia Hayne. Spatulate-leaved Sundew. Bogs near Tullytown.

Order 14. ROSALES.

Family 1. Podostemaceae Lindl.

Podostemon Ceratophyllum Michx. River-weed. Delaware river near Point Pleasant; Nockamixon, Dr. Linnaeus Fussel.

Family 2. Crassulaceae DC.

Sedum roseum (L.) Scop. Roseroot. Nockamixon rocks, Dr. T. C. Porter.

Sedum Telephium L. Live-forever. In fields and meadows.

Sedum acre L. Wall-pepper. Stonecrop. Along roadsides.

Sedum ternatum Michx. Wild Stonecrop. Buckingham mountain, I. C. Martindale.

Family 3. Penthoraceae Rydb.

Penthorum sedoides L. Virginia Stonecrop. In ditches and swamps.

Family 4. Parnassiaceae Dumort.

Parnassia Caroliniana Michx. Carolina Grass-of-Parnassus. In the county, (P. Fl.).

Family 5. Saxifragaceae Dumort.

Saxifraga Pennsylvanica L. Swamp Saxifrage. In swamps.

Saxifraga Virginiensis Michx. Early Saxifrage. On dry hillsides.

Heuchera Americana L. Alum-root. On dry banks.

Mitella diphylla L. Bishop's Cap. Rockhill; New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams; along the Delaware.

Chrysosplenium Americanum Schwein. Golden Saxifrage. In wet, shaded places, rare.

Family 6. Hydrangeaceae Dumort.

Hydrangea arborescens L. Wild Hydrangea. Banks of the Delaware, and the larger streams.

Family 7. Grossulariaceae Dumort.

Ribes Uva-crispi L. Garden Gooseberry. Sellersville.

Ribes rotundifolium Michx. Eastern Wild Gooseberry. Nockamixon; Haycock.

Ribes rubrum L. Red Currant. Nockamixon; Haycock, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.

Ribes floridum L'Her. Wild Black Currant. In woods and thickets.

Family 8. Hamamelidaceae Lindl.

Hamamelis Virginiana L. Witch-Hazel. In woods.

Liquidambar Styraciflua L. Sweet Gum. Lower Delaware, I. C. Martindale; Woodbourne.

Family 9. Platanaceae Lindl.

Platanus occidentalis L. Button-wood. Sycamore. Along streams.

Family 10. Rosaceae B. Juss.

- Opulaster opulifolius* (L.) Kuntze. Eastern Ninebark. Along river banks.
Spiraea salicifolia L. Common Meadow-sweet. In moist ground.
Spiraea salicifolia latifolia (Ait.) Wiegand. Nockamixon.
Spiraea tomentosa L. Hardhack. In low grounds, not common.
Spiraea Japonica L. f. Japanses Spiraea. Along the banks of the Delaware near Point Pleasant.
Porteranthus trifolius (L.) Britton. Indian Physic. In woods.
Rubus odoratus L. Purple-flowering Raspberry. In rocky woods.
Rubus Americanus (Pers.) Britton. Dwarf Raspberry. Near Quakertown, Dr. I. S. Moyer.
Rubus strigosus Michx. Wild Red Raspberry. Islands of the Delaware, (M. C.)
Rubus occidentalis L. Black Raspberry. In moist or dry soil.
Rubus laciniatus Willd. Cut-leaved Blackberry. Point Pleasant, Bristol.
Rubus cuneifolius Pursh. Sand Blackberry. Bensalem; Bristol; Penn Valley.
Rubus nigrobaccus Bailey. High Bush Blackberry. In dry soil.
Rubus Randii (Bailey) Rydb. Rand's Blackberry. In the county, (P. Fl.)
Rubus procumbens Muhl. Low Running Blackberry. In dry soil.
Rubus Baileyanus Britton. Bailey's Blackberry. Penn Valley, Dr. N. L. Britton.
Rubus nigricans Rydb. Peck's Dewberry. Tullytown, E. P. Bicknell.
Rubus hispidus L. Running swamp Blackberry. In swamps.
Drymocallis arguta (Pursh) Rydb. Tall Cinquefoil. Opposite Point Pleasant, (M. C.); Malta island, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Fragaria Virginiana Duchesne. Virginia Strawberry. In dry soil.
Fragaria vesca L. European Wood Strawberry. Along the Delaware (M. C.)
Fragaria Americana (Porter) Britton. American Wood Strawberry. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Duchesnea Indica (Andr.) Focke. Yellow Strawberry. Durham Furnace; Nockamixon, (P. Fl.).
Potentilla argentea L. Silvery Cinquefoil. Sellersville.
Potentilla sulphurea Lam. Rough-fruited Cinquefoil. Springtown, Mrs. O. H. Melchor.
Potentilla Monspeliensis L. Rough Cinquefoil. In fields.
Potentilla Canadensis L. Five-finger. On dry banks.
Potentilla pumila Poir. Dwarf Five-finger. In poor soil.
Waldsteinia fragarioides (Michx.) Tratt. Barren Strawberry. Plumstead, Dr. I. S. Moyer; Sellersville.
Geum vernum (Raf.) T. & G. Spring Avens. Quakertown, Dr. Joseph Thomas.
Geum Canadense Jacq. White Avens. In thickets.
Geum Virginianum L. Rough Avens. In thickets.
Geum flavum (Porter) Bicknell. Cream-colored Avens. Woods and thickets.
Geum strictum Ait. Yellow Avens. Quakertown, (M. C.); Sellersville.
Ulmaria rubra Hill, Queen-of-the-Prairie. Near Steinsburg, (M. C.).
Agrimonia hirsuta (Muhl.) Bicknell. Tall Hairy Agrimony. In thickets.
Agrimonia striata Michx. Woodland Agrimony. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Agrimonia mollis (T. & G.) Britton. Soft Agrimony. Sellersville.
Agrimonia parviflora Soland. Small-flowered Agrimony. In moist soil.
Sanguisorba Sanguisorba (L.) Britton. Garden Burnet. Rockhill.
Sanguisorba Canadensis L. American Great Burnet. Pipersville; Bristol.
Rosa setigera Michx. Climbing Rose. In the county, (P. Fl.).

- Rosa blanda* Ait. Meadow Rose. Hilltown, rare.
Rosa Carolina L. Swamp Rose. In swamps.
Rosa lucida Ehrh. Glossy Rose. Not common.
Rosa humilis Marsh. Pasture Rose. On dry hillsides, common.
Rosa humilis villosa Best. Villous Rose. Point Pleasant, Dr. G. N. Best.
Rosa canina L. Dog Rose. Along the Delaware; near Sellersville.
Rosa rubiginosa L. Sweetbrier. In waste places.

Family II. Pomaceae L.

- Aronia arbutifolia* (L.) Ell. Red Croke-berry. Near Perkasio.
Aronia nigra (Willd.) Britton. Black Choke-berry. In low woods and swamps.
Amelanchier Canadensis (L.) Medic. June-berry. In woods.
Amelanchier Botryapium (L. f.) DC. Shad-bush. In moist soil.
Amelanchier spicata (Lam.) Dec. Low June-berry. Near Sellersville.
Crataegus Crus-galli L. Cockspur Thorn. In meadows and thickets.
Crataegus Crus-galli oblongata Sarg. Durham; Tullytown; Tohickon.
Crataegus rivalis Sarg. In the Branch Valley, at Sellersville.
Crataegus Canbyi Sarg. Canby's Thorn. Near Quakertown.
Crataegus punctata Jacq. Large-fruited Thorn. Along streams.
Crataegus punctata canescens Britton. Canescent Thorn. Durham.
Crataegus pausiaca Ashe. Durham Furnace.
Crataegus arcana Beadle. Rockhill; Bedminster.
Crataegus austera Sarg. Rockhill; Bedminster.
Crataegus Ruthiana Sarg. Durham Furnace.
Crataegus jejuna Sarg. Bedminster; Rockhill.
Crataegus dissona Sarg. South Perkasio.
Crataegus deltoides Ashe. Rockhill township.
Crataegus alacris Sarg. Deep Run.
Crataegus deducta Sarg. Near Sellersville.
Crataegus Fretzii Sarg. Durham station.
Crataegus delicata Sarg. Near Harr's dam.
Crataegus scabriuscula Sarg. Durham township.
Crataegus tenella Ashe. Rockhill township.
Crataegus rufipes Ashe. Near South Perkasio.
Crataegus lata Sarg. Rockhill.
Crataegus Collinsiana Sarg. Hilltown.
Crataegus pumila Sarg. Rockhill.
Crataegus firma Sargent. Pleasant Spring bridge.
Crataegus condensata Sarg. Hilltown.
Crataegus Moyeriana Sarg. Hilltown.
Crataegus saturata Sarg. Pleasant Spring bridge.
Crataegus longipetiolata Sarg. West Rockhill.
Crataegus stolonifera Sarg. Hilltown; West Rockhill.
Crataegus modica Sarg. Hilltown.
Crataegus digna Sarg. West Rockhill.
Crataegus Holmesiana villipes Ashe. Sellersville; near Telford.
Crataegus arcuata Ashe. Sellersville; Hilltown.
Crataegus Dodgei Ashe. Near Quakertown.
Crataegus abjecta Sarg. Pleasant Spring bridge; Deep Run; Hagersville.
Crataegus nemoralis Sarg. Rockhill.

Crataegus apposita Sarg. Rockhill.
Crataegus Schweinitziana Sarg. Ridge Valley.
Crataegus uniflora Muench. Dwarf Thorn. In thickets frequent.
Crataegus Smithii Sarg. Harr's dam.
Crataegus tomentosa L. Pear Thorn. Not rare in thickets.
Crataegus structilis Ashe. Sellersville.
Crataegus opica Ashe. Sellersville; West Rockhill.
Crataegus succulenta Link. Sellersville.
Crataegus infera Sarg. West Rockhill.
Crataegus pygmaea Sarg. West Rockhill.
Crataegus micracantha Sarg. West Rockhill.
Crataegus cordata (Mill.) Ait. Washington Thorn. Frequent throughout.
Crataegus oxyacantha L. English Hawthorn. In the lower end.
Cotoneaster Pyracantha (L.) Spach. Fire Thorn. New Britain, A. S. Martin.
Malus coronaria (L.) Mill. American Crab Apple. In thickets.
Malus Malus (L.) Britton. Apple. Thickets and along fences.

Family 12. Drupaceae DC.

Amygdalus Persica L. Peach. Escaped into thickets.
Prunus Americana Marsh. Wild Plum. Along streams and in thickets.
Prunus pumila L. Sand Cherry. Islands and shores of the Delaware, (M. C.).
Prunus Cerasus L. Sour Cherry. Along fences and in thickets.
Prunus Avium L. Sweet Cherry. Woods and thickets.
Prunus Virginiana L. Choke Cherry. In thickets.
Prunus serotina Ehrh. Wild Black Cherry. Along fences.

Family 13. Caesalpiniaceae Kl. & Garcke.

Cercis Canadensis L. Red-bud. Judas Tree. Occasionally throughout.
Cassia nictitans L. Sensitive Pea. In dry soil.
Cassia Chamaecrista L. Partridge Pea. Chiefly along the Delaware.
Cassia Marylandica L. American Senna. Along streams.
Gleditsia triacanthos L. Honey Locust. In woods along the Delaware.

Family 14. Papilionaceae L.

Baptisia tinctoria (L.) R. Br. Wild Indigo. In a few places.
Crotalaria sagittalis L. Rattle-box. Pipersville; Holicong, Miss Emma Trego;
 Upper Makefield, Miss Agnes B. Williams, Glenlake.
Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link. Broom. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Lupinus perennis L. Wild Lupine. A few stations.
Medicago sativa L. Alfalfa. Purple Medic. Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin.
Medicago lupulina L. Black Medic. In fields and waste places, not common.
Medicago denticulata Willd. Toothed Medic. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Medicago Arabica All. Spotted Medic. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
Melilotus alba Desv. White Melilot. Durham Furnace; Sellersville; Point Pleasant;
 New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams, Langhorne.
Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam. Yellow Melilot. Quakertown; Point Pleasant; New
 Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams, Langhorne.

- Trifolium aureum* Poll. Yellow or Hop-clover. Roadsides and waste places.
Trifolium procumbens L. Smaller Hop-clover. In fields and roadsides.
Trifolium dubium Sibth. Least Hop-clover. Penn Valley.
Trifolium incarnatum L. Crimson Clover. Penn Valley; Hilltown.
Trifolium arvense L. Rabbit-foot Clover. In fields and waste places.
Trifolium pratense L. Red Clover. In fields and meadows.
Trifolium hybridum L. Alsike Clover. Frequent throughout.
Trifolium repens L. White Clover. In fields and waste places.
Cracca Virginiana L. Goat's Rue. Sandy soil, chiefly near the Delaware.
Robinia Pseudacacia L. Locust-tree. Naturalized occasionally.
Robinia viscosa Vent. Clammy Locust. Escaped from cultivation.
Stylosanthes biflora (L.) B. S. P. Pencil-flower. Point Pleasant; Bristol.
Meibomia nudiflora (L.) Kuntze. Naked-flowered Tick-trefoil. In woods.
Meibomia grandiflora (Walt.) Kuntze. Pointed-leaved Tick-trefoil. In rocky woods.
Meibomia Michauxii Vail. Prostrate Tick trefoil. In dry woods.
Meibomia glabella (Michx.) Kuntze. Trailing Tick-trefoil. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Meibomia canescens (L.) Kuntze. Hoary Tick-trefoil. Along the Delaware.
Meibomia bracteosa (Michx.) Kuntze. Large-bracted Tick-trefoil. In thickets.
Meibomia paniculata (L.) Kuntze. Panicked Tick-trefoil. On dry ground.
Meibomia viridiflora (L.) Kuntze. Velvet-leaved Tick-trefoil. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Meibomia Dillenii (Darl.) Kuntze. Dillen's Tick-trefoil. In dry soil.
Meibomia Canadensis (L.) Kuntze. Canadian Tick-trefoil. Along river banks.
Meibomia rigida (Ell.) Kuntze. Rigid Tick-trefoil. In dry soil.
Meibomia Marylandica (L.) Kuntze. Maryland Tick-trefoil. In dry ground.
Meibomia obtusa (Muhl.) Vail. Obtuse-leaved Tick-trefoil. In dry soil.
Lespedeza repens (L.) Bart. Creeping Bush-clover. In sandy soil.
Lespedeza procumbens Michx. Trailing Bush-clover. In dry soil.
Lespedeza Nuttallii Darl. Nuttall's Bush-clover. Nockamixon.
Lespedeza violacea (L.) Pers. Violet Bush-clover. In dry soil.
Lespedeza frutescens (L.) Britton. Wand-like Bush-clover. In dry soil.
Lespedeza Virginica (L.) Britton. Slender Bush-clover. In dry soil.
Lespedeza hirta (L.) Ell. Hairy Bush-clover. In dry soil.
Lespedeza capitata Michx. Round-headed Bush-clover. In dry soil.
Lespedeza angustifolia (Pursh) Ell. Narrow-leaved Bush-clover. Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
Vicia Cracca L. Cow Vetch. Plumstead, (M. C.); Sellersville; New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Vicia villosa Roth. Hairy Vetch. Penn Valley.
Vicia Americana Muhl. American Vetch. Delaware river near Erwinna, (M. C.).
Vicia Caroliniana Walt. Carolina Vetch. Near Point Pleasant, (M. C.); Durham.
Vicia sativa L. Common Vetch. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Lathyrus venosus Muhl. Veiny Pea. Near New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Lathyrus palustris L. Marsh Vetchling. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Lathyrus myrtifolius Muhl. Myrtle-leaved Marsh Pea. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Falcata comosa (L.) Kuntze. Hog Pea-nut. Moist thickets.
Apios Apios (L.) MacM. Ground-nut. In moist rich ground, not common.
Phaseolus polystachyus (L.) B. S. P. Wild Kidney Bean. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter; Solebury, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.

Strophostyles helvola (L.) Britton. Trailing Wild Bean. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale; Tullytown; Bristol.

Strophostyles umbellata (Muhl.) Britton. Pink Wild Bean. Tullytown; Langhorne, Dr. E. Newlin Williams; Bristol, I. C. Martindale.

Order 15. GERANIALES.

Family 1. Geraniaceae J. St. Hil

Geranium maculatum L. Wild Crane's-bill. In woods and meadows.

Geranium Robertianum L. Herb Robert Geranium. Along the Delaware; Argus; Rockhill.

Geranium columbinum L. Long-stalked Crane's-bill. Tinicum, (M. C.).

Geranium Carolinianum L. Carolina Crane's-bill. In dry soil.

Geranium molle L. Dove's-foot Crane's-bill. Sellersville.

Family 2. Oxalidaceae Lindl.

Oxalis violacea L. Violet Wood-sorrel. In moist soil.

Oxalis stricta L. Upright Yellow Wood-sorrel. In moist soil.

Oxalis rufo Small. Red Wood-sorrel. Sellersville.

Oxalis cymosa Small. Tall Yellow Wood-sorrel. In fields and waste ground.

Oxalis corniculata L. Yellow Procumbent Wood-sorrel. Durham Furnace.

Oxalis Brittoniae Small. Britton's Wood-sorrel. Sellersville.

Family 3. Linaceae Dumort.

Linum usitatissimum L. Common Flax. In waste places.

Linum Virginianum L. Wild Yellow Flax. In woods.

Linum medium (Planch.) Britton. Stiff Yellow Flax. Three-mile-run; Perkaspie.

Linum striatum Walt. Ridged Yellow Flax. Rockhill; Tullytown; Penn Valley; Durham, Harvey F. Ruth.

Family 4. Rutaceae Juss.

Xanthoxylum Americanum Mill. Prickly Ash. Ridge Valley; Argus.

Ptelea trifoliata L. Shrubby Trefoil. Ridge's and Stover's islands, Delaware river (M. C.); above Morrisville, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.

Family 5. Simarubaceae DC.

Ailanthus glandulosa Desf. Ailanthus. Tree-of-Heaven. Roadside near Buckingham mountain, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.

Family 6. Polygalaceae Reichenb.

Polygala lutea L. Orange Milkwort. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.

Polygala cruciata L. Marsh Milkwort. Swamp near Bristol.

Polygala verticillata L. Whorled Milkwort. In dry soil.

Polygala ambigua Nutt. Loose-spiked Milkwort. In dry soil.

Polygala viridescens L. Purple Milkwort. In fields and meadows.

Polygala Nuttallii T. & G. Nuttall's Milkwort. Near Bristol; Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.

Polygala Senega L. Seneca Snakeroot. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale; Springfield, rare, (M. C.).

Polygala paucifolia Willd. Flowering Wintergreen. Near Quakertown, Dr. I. S. Moyer.

Family 7. Euphorbiaceae J. St. Hil.

Crotonopsis linearis Michx. Crotonopsis. Bristol, I. C. Martindale, Elias Dffenbaugh.

Acalypha ostryaefolia Ridd. Hornbeam Three-seeded Mercury. Morrisville, Mr. Lanning.

Acalypha Virginica L. Virginia Three-seeded Mercury. In thickets.

Acalypha gracilens A. Gray. Slender Three-seeded Mercury. In thickets.

Euphorbia hirsuta (Torr.) Wiegand. Hairy Spurge. Tullytown; Nockamixon; Hilltown.

Euphorbia maculata L. Spotted Spurge. Common throughout.

Euphorbia nutans Lag. Upright Spotted Spurge. In fields and thickets.

Euphorbia corollata L. Elowering Spurge. Along the Delaware.

Euphorbia marginata Pursh. White-margined Spurge. Near Sellersville.

Euphorbia Ipecacuanhae L. Ipecac Spurge. Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.

Euphorbia Lathyris L. Mole Spurge. Escaped in a few places.

Euphorbia Cyparissias L. Cypress Spurge. In waste grounds.

Family 8. Callitrichaceae Lindl.

Callitriche Austini Engelm. Terrestrial Water-starwort. In damp soil, Sellersville; Glenlake.

Callitriche palustris L. Vernal Water-starwort. In water, common.

Callitriche heterophylla Pursh. Larger Water-starwort. Streams, Rockhill.

Callitriche bifida (L.) Morong. Northern Water-starwort. Rockhill township, rare.

Order 16. SAPINDALES.

Family 1. Limnanthaceae Lindl.

Floerkea proserpinacoides Willd. False Mermaid. Bedminster, (M. C.); Sellersville; Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.

Family 2. Anacardiaceae Lindl.

Rhus copallina L. Dwarf Sumac. In dry soil, not common.

Rhus hirta (L.) Sudw. Staghorn Sumac. Along the Delaware; Haycock mountain.

Rhus glabra L. Smooth Upland Sumac. In dry soil.

Rhus Vernix L. Poison Sumac. In bogs throughout.

Rhus radicans L. Poison Ivy. Thickets and along fences.

Family 3. Ilicaceae Lowe.

Ilex opaca Ait. American Holly. Attleborough, Bristol, I. C. Martindale.

Ilex glabra (L.) A. Gray. Inkberry. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.

- Ilex verticillata** (L.) A. Gray. Black Alder. In moist soil.
Ilex verticillata cyclophylla Robinson. Small-leaved Ilex. Buckwampum mountain, Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Ilex laevigata (Pursh) A. Gray. Smooth Winter-berry. Bristol, I. C. Martindale; Tullytown.

Family 4. Celastraceae Lindl.

- Euonymus Americanus** L. Strawberry Bush. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale; Bristol; Grenoble, N. E. Arnold.
Euonymus obovatus Nutt. Running Strawberry Bush. Langhorne's Hill, I. C. Martindale.
Euonymus atropurpureus Jacq. Burning Bush. Wahoo. In thickets.
Euonymus Europaeus L. Spindle-tree. Bristol; Tullytown.
Celastrus scandens L. Climbing Bittersweet. In thickets.

Family 5. Staphyleaceae DC.

- Staphylea trifolia** L. American Bladder-nut. On moist hillsides.

Family 6. Aceraceae St. Hil.

- Acer saccharinum** L. Silver Maple. Native along the lower Delaware.
Acer rubrum L. Red Maple. In meadows and swamps.
Acer saccharum Marsh. Sugar Maple. Frequent in the upper districts.
Acer nigrum Michx. Black Sugar Maple. Narrows.
Acer Pennsylvanicum L. Striped Maple. In the county according to Porter.
Acer spicatum Lam. Mountain Maple. Along the Delaware south to Point Pleasant, and up the Tohickon to Pipersville, (M. C.).
Acer Negundo L. Box Elder. Along streams in the lower end, I. C. Martindale; Sellersville.

Family 7. Balsaminaceae Lindl.

- Impatiens biflora** Walt. Spotted Touch-me-not. In moist grounds.
Impatiens aurea Muhl. Pale Touch-me-not. Along the Delaware.

Order 17. RHAMNALES.

Family 1. Rhamnaceae Dumort.

- Ceanothus Americanus** L. New Jersey Tea. In woods and thickets.

Family 2. Vitaceae Lindl.

- Vitis Labrusca** L. Northern Fox-grape. In thickets.
Vitis aestivalis Michx. Summer Grape. In thickets.
Vitis bicolor LeConte. Winter Grape. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Vitis vulpina L. Riverside Grape. Nockamixon rocks, Dr. T. C. Porter; near New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Vitis cordifolia Michx. Frost Grape. Chicken Grape. Along streams.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planch. Virginia Creeper. In thickets.

Order 18. MALVALES.

Family 1. Tiliaceae Juss.

Tilia Americana L. Bass-wood. American Linden. In rich woods.

Family 2. Malvaceae Neck.

Althaea officinalis L. Marsh-mallow. In the county, (P. Fl.).

Althaea rosea Cav. Hollyhock. Sellersville; Perkaspie; Rockhill.

Malva sylvestris L. High Mallow. In waste grounds.

Malva rotundifolia L. Common Mallow. Cheeses. In waste places.

Malva crispa L. Curled Mallow. Near Mount Pleasant.

Malva moschata L. Musk Mallow. In the county, (P. Fl.).

Sida spinosa L. Prickly Sida. Along the entire river border.

Abutilon Abutilon (L.) Rusby. Velvet Leaf. Indian Mallow. In waste places.

Hibiscus Moscheutos L. Swamp Rose-mallow. Bristol swamps.

Hibiscus Trionum L. Bladder Ketmia. In waste grounds.

Hibiscus Syriacus L. Shrubby Althaea. Rose-of-Sharon. In lower end.

Order 19. PARIETALES.

Family 1. Hypericaceae Lindl.

Ascyrum stans Michx. St. Peter's-wort. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.

Ascyrum hypericoides L. St. Andrew's Cross. Hulmeville, I. C. Martindale.

Hypericum Ascyron L. Great St. John's-wort. Nochamixon; Point Pleasant.

Hypericum adpressum Bart. Creeping St. John's-wort. Tullytown; Bristol.

Hypericum ellipticum Hook. Pale St. John's-wort. Solliday's island, (M. C.); Morrisville, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.

Hypericum virgatum Lam. Copper-colored St. John's-wort. Bristol, I. C. Martindale.

Hypericum perforatum L. Common St. John's-wort. In fields, a common weed.

Hypericum maculatum Walt. Spotted St. John's-wort. In moist soil.

Hypericum mutilum L. Dwarf St. John's-wort. In wet grounds.

Hypericum gymnathum Engelm. & Gray. Claspingleaved St. John's-wort, Bristol, I. C. Martindale.

Hypericum Canadense L. Canadian St. John's-wort. In wet soil.

Sarothra gentianoides L. Orange-grass. Pine-weed. On dry banks.

Triadenum Virginicum (L.) Raf. Marsh St. John's-wort. In swamps.

Family 2. Elatinaceae Lindl.

Elatine Americana (Pursh.) Arn. Water-wort. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.

Family 3. Cistaceae Lindl.

Helianthemum majus (L.) B. S. P. Hoary Frostweed. Solliday's island; near Sellersville.

Helianthemum Candense (L.) Michx. Frost-wort. Bristol, Tullytown.

- Lechea minor* L. Thyme-leaved Pin-weed. Bristol, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Lechea racemulosa Michx. Oblong-fruited Pin-weed. Sellersville.
Lechea villosa Ell. Hairy Pin-weed. Frequent in dry soil.
Lechea maritima Leggett. Beach Pin-weed. Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Lechea intermedia Leggett. Large-podded Pin-weed. Argus.

Family 4. Violaceae DC.

- Viola palmata* L. Early Blue Violet. In rocky woodlands.
Viola palmata dilatata Ell. Three-lobed Blue Violet. Nockamixon, Rockhill.
Viola palmata variabilis Greene. Variable-leaved Violet. Argus.
Viola palmata sororia (Willd.) Pollard. Hairy Blue Violet. In woodlands.
Viola Angellae Pollard. Angell's Violet. Haycock; Ridge Valley.
Viola Brittoniana Pollard. Coast Violet. Tullytown; Bristol.
Viola pedata L. Bird's-foot Violet. On hillsides. A few stations.
Viola affinis LeConte. Thin-leaved Wood Violet. In meadows and thickets.
Viola papilionacea Pursh. Hooded Blue Violet. Woodlands and meadows.
Viola papilionacea domestica (Bucknell) Pollard. Yard Violet. Sellersville, Penn Valley; Durham.
Viola villosa Walt. Southern Wood Violet. Rockhill; Lower end, I. C. Martindale.
Viola cucullata Ait. Marsh Blue Violet. In wet meadows and bogs.
Viola sagittata Ait. Arrow-leaved Violet. In wet place.
Viola emarginata (Nutt.) LeConte. Triangle-leaved Violet. Blooming Glen.
Viola fimbriatula J. E. Smith. Ovate-leaved Violet. On dry banks.
Viola odorata L. Sweet Violet. Escaped from gardens.
Viola rotundifolia Michx. Round-leaved Violet. Milford township.
Viola blanda Willd. Sweet White Violet. Wet meadows and bogs.
Viola LeConteana Don. Woodland White Violet. Nockamixon.
Viola primulaefolia L. Primrose-leaved Violet. In middle and lower end.
Viola lanceolata L. Lance-leaved Violet. Near Quakertown; Point Pleasant; Bristol; near Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin.
Viola pubescens Ait. Hairy Yellow Violet. In dry woods.
Viola scabriuscula (T. & G.) Schwein. Smoothish Yellow Violet. Near Sellersville; lower end, I. C. Martindale.
Viola Canadensis L. Canada Violet. Nockamixon.
Viola striata Ait. Pale Violet. Bedminster, along the Tohickon.
Viola Labradorica Schrank. American Dog Violet. In meadows.
Viola rostrata Pursh. Long-spurred Violet. Rockhill township; New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Viola tricolor L. Pansy. Heart's-ease. Lower end, I. C. Martindale; near Carversville (M. C.).
Viola Rafinesquii Greene. Field Pansy. Near Sellersville; Solebury, Dr. E. Newlin Williams; Yardley, Prof. A. B. Kauffman; John Cawley, Reiglesville.
Cubelium concolor (Forst.) Raf. Green Violet. Near Point Pleasant, (M. C.).

Order 20. THYMELEALES.

Family 1. Thymeleaceae Reichenb.

- Dirca palustris* L. Leather-wood. Near Lumberton.

Order 21. MYRTALES.

Family 1. Lythraceae Lindl.

- Decodon verticillatus** (L.) Ell. Swamp Loosestrife. Penn Valley.
Lythrum Hyssopifolia L. Hyssop Loosestrife. In ditches near Grier's corner in Plumstead.
Lythrum Salicaria L. Purple Loosestrife. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter; Solliday's island, Harvey F. Ruth; Morrisville, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Parsonsia petiolata (L.) Rusby. Clammy Cuphea. In dry soil.

Family 2. Melastomaceae R. Br.

- Rhexia Mariana** L. Maryland Meadow-Beauty. Near Bristol.
Rhexia Virginica L. Meadow-Beauty. Lower end; Near Quakertown, (M. C.).

Family 3. Onagraceae Dumort.

- Isnardia palustris** L. Water Purslane. In ditches and swamps.
Ludwigia sphaerocarpa Ell. Globe-fruited Ludwigia. Near Bristol, Elias Dffenbaugh.
Ludwigia alternifolia L. Rattle-box. In swamps and wet places.
Chamaenerion angustifolium (L.) Scop. Great Willow-herb. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale; Sellersville; Springfield; Rockhill; Grenoble, N. E. Arnold.
Epilobium lineare Muhl. Marsh Willow-herb. In Milford and Springfield townships, (M. C.).
Epilobium coloratum Muhl. Common Willow-herb. In wet grounds.
Onagra biennis (L.) Scop. Common Evening-primrose. On dry banks.
Oenothera laciniata Hill. Sinuate-leaved Evening-primrose. Bristol.
Kneiffia longipedicellata Small. Long-stemmed Sundrops. Tullytown.
Kneiffia pumila (L.) Spach. Small Sundrops. In dry soil.
Kneiffia fruticosa (L.) Raimann. Common Sundrops. In dry soil.
Kneiffia fruticosa pilosella (Raf.) Britton. In the county, (P. Gl.).
Hartmannia speciosa (Nutt.) Small. Showy Primrose. Trumbauersville, Frank Ball.
Gaura biennis L. Biennial Gaura. In dry soil along rivers and streams.
Circaea Lutetiana L. Enchanter's Nightshade. In woods.

Family 4. Haloragidaceae Kl. & Garcke.

- Proserpinaca palustris** L. Mermaid-weed. In swamps.
Myriophyllum verticillatum L. Whorled Water-milfoil. In the county (P. El.).
Myriophyllum heterophyllum Michx. Water-milfoil. Boggy stream near Applebachsville, (M. C.).

Order 22. UMBELLES.

Family 1. Araliaceae Vënt.

- Aralia spinosa** L. Hercules' Club. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
Aralia racemosa L. American Spikenard. In rocky woods.
Aralia nudicaulis L. Wild Sarsaparilla. In rich woods.
Panax quinquefolium L. Ginseng. Sparingly in rich woods.
Panax trifolium L. Dwarf Ginseng. In woods and thickets.

Family 2. Umbelliferae B. Juss.

- Hydrocotyle umbellata** L. Umbellate Marsh-pennywort. Near Bristol; New Britain, Prof. A. S. Martin.
- Hydrocotyle Canbyi** C. & R. Canby's Marsh-pennywort. Near Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin.
- Hydrocotyle Americana** L. American Marsh-pennywort. In wet places.
- Sanicula Marylandica** L. Sanicle. In rich woods.
- Sanicula gregaria** Bicknell. Clustered Snake-root. Three-mile-run; Durham, Harvey F. Ruth; Doylestown; Deep Run.
- Sanicula Canadensis** L. Canada Sanicle. In woods.
- Sanicula trifoliata** Bicknell. Large-fruited Sanicle. Point Pleasant, E. P. Bicknell.
- Eryngium Virginianum** Lam. Button Snake-root. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
- Chaerophyllum procumbens** (L.) Crantz. Spreading Chervil. Along the Delaware.
- Washingtonia Claytoni** (Michx.) Britton. Woolly Sweet-cicely. In woods.
- Washingtonia longistylis** (Torr.) Britton. Smooth Sweet-cicely. In woods.
- Conium maculatum** L. Poison Hemlock. Lumberville; Point Pleasant, (M. C.); New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
- Bupleurum rotundifolium** L. Thorough-wax. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.
- Zizia aurea** (L.) Koch. Early Meadow-parsnip. Near Sellersville; Nockamixon, Benjamin Heritage.
- Zizia cordata** (Walt.) DC. Heart-leaved Alexanders. In woods.
- Cicuta maculata** L. Water Hemlock. In swamps and streams.
- Cicuta bulbifera** L. Bulb-bearing Water-Hemlock. In swamps.
- Deringa Canadensis** (L.) Kuntze. Honewort. In woods.
- Carum Carui** L. Caraway. Rockhill, Dr. J. B. Brinton.
- Taenidia integerrima** (L.) Drude. Yellow Pimpernel. On rocky hillsides.
- Pimpinella Saxifraga** L. Pimpernel. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth; Wyker's island, Gottlieb Frey.
- Sium cicutaefolium** Gmel. Hemlock Water-parsnip. In swamps and streams.
- Sium Carsoni** Durand. Carson's Water-parsnip. Rockhill.
- Ptilimnium capillaceum** (Michx.) Raf. Mock Bishol-weed. Tullytown.
- Aethusa Cynapium** L. Fool's Parsley. Rockhill, A. MacElwee.
- Foeniculum Foeniculum** (L.) Karst. Fennel. In the county, (P. Fl.).
- Thaspium trifoliatum** (L.) Britton. Purple Meadow-Parsnip. In moist soil.
- Thaspium trifoliatum aureum** (Nutt.) Britton. Golden Alexanders. In woods.
- Thaspium barbinode** (Michx.) Nutt. Bearded Meadow-Parsnip. Along the Delaware, (M. C.).
- Angelica villosa** (Walt.) B. S. P. Hairy Angelica. Tullytown; Rockhill.
- Oxypolis rigidus** (L.) Raf. Cow-bane. Tullytown; Penn Valley.
- Pastinaca sativa** L. Wild Parsnip. Waste places and roadsides.
- Heracleum lanatum** Michx. Cow-Parsnip. Andalusia; Quakertown, Gottlieb Frey; Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin.
- Daucus Carota** L. Wild Carrot. A common weed in fields and waste places.

Family 3. Cornaceae Link.

- Cornus florida** L. Flowering Dogwood. In woods.
- Cornus circinata** L'Her. Round-leaved Cornel. In rocky woods.
- Cornus Amomum** Mill. Silky Cornel. Kinnikinnik. Along streams.
- Cornus candidissima** Marsh. Panicked Cornel. In rich soil.

Cornus alternifolia L. f. Alternate-leaved Cornel. In woods.
Nyssa sylvatica Marsh. Sour Gum. Tupelo. In rich woods.

Series 2. GAMOPETALAE.

Order 1. ERICALES.

Family 1. Clethraceae Klotzsch.

Clethra alnifolia L. Sweet Pepperbush. Along the lower Delaware; Buckingham mountain, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.

Family 2. Pyrolaceae Agardh.

Pyrola rotundifolia L. Round-leaved Wintergreen. In dry woods.
Pyrola chlorantha Sw. Greenish-flowered Wintergreen. Near Point Pleasant (M. C.).
Pyrola elliptica Nutt. Shin-leaf. In rich woods.
Chimaphila maculata (L.) Pursh. Spotted Wintergreen. In dry woods.
Chimaphila umbellata (L.) Nutt. Pipsissewa. In dry woods.

Family 3. Monotropaceae Lindl.

Monotropa uniflora L. Indian Pipe. Corpse Plant. In rich woods.
Hypopitys ~~Hypopitys~~ (L.) Small. Pine-sap. In dry woods.

Family 4. Ericaceae DC.

Azalea nudiflora L. Wild Honeysuckle. In woods and thickets.
Azalea viscosa L. Swamp Honeysuckle. Bristol; Tullytown; Buckingham mountain, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Rhododendron maximum L. Great Laurel. Along the Delaware south to New Hope.
Kalmia angustifolia L. Sheep Laurel. Lambkill. In woods and thickets.
Kalmia latifolia L. Mountain Laurel. In woods.
Leucothoe racemosa (L.) A. Gray. Leucothoe, Bristol; near Sellersville.
Pieris Mariana (L.) Benth. & Hook. Stagger-bush. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale; Buckingham valley, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Xolisma ligustrina (L.) Britton. Privet Andromeda. In wet woods
Epigaea repens L. Trailing Arbutus. Mayflower. A few stations.
Gaultheria procumbens L. Wintergreen. In dry woods.
Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi (L.) Spreng. Bearberry. Northeast of Bristol, Dr. T. C. Porter; first collected there by Zaccheus Collins prior to 1813.

Family 5. Vacciniaceae Lindl.

Gaylussacia frondosa (L.) T. & G. Tangleberry. Glenlake, Dr. N. L. Britton, Turkey Hill, Joseph Crawford.
Gaylussacia resinosa (Ait.) T. & G. Black Huckleberry. In woods.
Polycodium stamineum (L.) Green. Buckberry. In woods and thickets.

- Polycodium candicans* (C. Mohr.) Small. Glenlake, Dr. N. L. Britton.
Vaccinium corymbosum L. Tall Blueberry. In wet woods and thicket.
Vaccinium atrococcum (A. Gray) Heller. Black Blueberry. Lower Solebury, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum Lam. Dwarf Blueberry. Penn Valley; Bristol.
Vaccinium vacillans Kalm. Low Blueberry. In dry soil.
Oxycoccus macrocarpus (Ait.) Pers. Large Cranberry. Swamp in Springfield.

Order 2. PRIMULALES.

Family 1. Primulaceae Vent.

- Samolus floribundus* H. B. K. Water Pimpernel. Quakertown (M. C.); Ridge Valley; Upper Black's Eddy, Dr. E. Newlin Williams; lower end, I. C. Martindale.
Lysimachia quadrifolia L. Whorled Loosestrife. In thickets.
Lysimachia terrestris (L.) B. S. P. Bulb-bearing Loosestrife. In thickets.
Lysimachia producta (A. Gray) Fernald. Bracted Loosestrife. Rockhill.
Lysimachia Nummularia L. Moneywort. In ditches and waste places, Sellersville.
Steironema ciliatum (L.) Raf. Fringed Loosestrife. In moist ground.
Steironema lanceolatum (Walt.) A. Gray. Lance-leaved Loosestrife. Quakertown, (M. C.); lower end, I. C. Martindale.
Trientalis Americana (Pers.) Pursh. Star-flower. Forks of the Neshaminy, Dr. J. C. Martindale.
Anagallis arvensis L. Scarlet Pimpernel. In waste places throughout.

Order 3. EBENALES.

Family 1. Ebenaceae Vent.

- Diospyros Virginiana* L. Persimmon. In fields and woods.

Order 4. GENTIANALES.

Family 1. Oleaceae Lindl.

- Syringa vulgaris* L. Lilac. Escaped in a few places.
Fraxinus Americana L. White Ash. In rich woods.
Fraxinus Biltmoreana Beadle. Biltmore Ash. Woodbourne, Dr. N. L. Britton.
Fraxinus Pennsylvanica Marsh. Red Ash. In moist soil.
Fraxinus nigra Marsh. Black Ash. Rather rare in moist woods.
Ligustrum vulgare L. Privet. Along roadsides.

Family 2. Gentianaceae Dumort.

- Sabbatia angularis* (L.) Pursh. American Centaury. Rose-Pink. Rich soil.
Sabbatia campanulata (L.) Slender Marsh Pink. Bristol; Tullytown.
Gentiana crinita Froel. Fringed Gentian. Rockhill, Ridge Valley; Buckingham mountain, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Gentiana quinquefolia L. Stiff Gentian. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.

- Gentiana Saponaria** L. Soap-wort Gentian. Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Gentiana Andrewsii Griseb. Closed Blue Gentian. In moist ground.
Gentiana flavida A. Gray. Yellowish Gentian. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth.
Gentiana villosa L. Striped Gentian. Buckingham Valley, C. A. Boice.
Obolaria Virginica L. Pennywort. In rich woods.
Bartonia Virginica (L.) B. S. P. Yellow Bartonia. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale; Bristol; Tullytown.

Family 3. Menyanthaceae G. Don.

- Menyanthes trifoliata** L. Buckbean. Swamp near Rockhill.
Limnanthemum lacunosum (Vent.) Griseb. Floating Heart. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.

Family 4. Apocynaceae Lindl.

- Vinca minor** L. Periwinkle, Bristol; Durham, Harvey F. Ruth; New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Apocynum androsaemifolium L. Spreading Dogbane. In fields and thickets.
Apocynum cannabinum L. Indian Hemp. In fields and meadows.
Apocynum medium Greene. Intermediate Dogbane. Glenlake, Dr. N. L. Britton.
Apocynum album Greene. River-bank Dogbane. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Apocynum hypericifolium Ait. Claspingleaved Dogbane. Along streams.

Family 5. Asclepiadaceae Lindl.

- Asclepias tuberosa** L. Butterfly-weed. Pleurisy-root. In fields.
Asclepias rubra L. Red Milkweed. Near Bristol.
Asclepias purpurascens L. Purple Milkweed. In fields and thickets.
Asclepias incarnata L. Swamp Milkweed. In wet meadows and swamps.
Asclepias pulchra Ehrh. Hairy Milkweed. Swamps, Bristol and Tullytown.
Asclepias amplexicaulis J. E. Smith. Blunt-leaved Milkweed. Bristol, I. C. Martindale; Quakertown, Gottlieb Frey; Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Asclepias exaltata (L.) Muhl. Poke Milkweed. Sellersville; Springfield; Bycot, Albrecht Jahn; New Hope, Dr. Joseph Stokes.
Asclepias variegata L. White Milkweed. Lower end, I. C. Martindale; Buckingham mountain, and lower Solebury, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Asclepias quadrifolia Jacq. Four-leaved Milkweed. On wooded hillsides.
Asclepias Syriaca L. Common Milkweed. In rich ground.
Asclepias verticillata L. Whorled Milkweed. Near Kintnersville.
Acerates viridiflora (Raf.) Eaton. Green Milkweed. In dry soil.
Acerates viridiflora Ivesii Britton. Lance-leaved Green Milkweed. Sellersville.

Order 5. POLEMONIALES.

Family 1. Convolvulaceae Vent.

- Quamoclit Quamoclit** (L.) Britton. Cypress Vine. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Quamoclit coccinea (L.) Moench. Small Red Morning-glory. Sellersville.
Ipomoea pandurata (L.) Meyer. Wild Potato Vine. In dry fields.
Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth. Morning-glory. In waste grounds.

- Ipomoea hederacea*** Jacq. Ivy-leaved Morning-glory. Sellersville; Bristol.
Convolvulus sepium L. Hedge Bindweed. In moist soil.
Convolvulus Japonicus Thunb. Japanese Morning-glory. Springfield.
Convolvulus spithameus L. Upright Bindweed. In dry sandy fields.
Convolvulus arvensis L. Small Bindweed. In fields.

Family 2. Cuscutaceae Dumort.

- Cuscuta Epilinum*** Weihe. Flax Dodder. Plumsteadville, (M. C.).
Cuscuta arvensis Beyrich. Field Dodder, Kintnersville, Dr. T. C. Porter; Sellersville.
Cuscuta Gronovii Willd. Common Dodder. In fields and thickets.
Cuscuta compacta Juss. Compact Dodder. Along the Delaware.

Family 3. Polemoniaceae DC.

- Phlox paniculata*** L. Garden Plox. Escaped in the lower end, I. C. Martindale.
Phlox maculata L. Wild Sweet-William. In moist soil.
Phlox pilosa L. Downy Phlox. In dry soil.
Phlox subulata L. Moss Pink. Rocky banks along the Delaware.
Polemonium reptans L. Greek Valerian. In the lower end, I. C. Martindale; Edison.

Family 4. Hydrophyllaceae Lindl.

- Hydrophyllum Virginicum*** L. Virginia Water-leaf. In moist shaded ground.
Hydrophyllum Candense L. Canada Water-leaf. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Macrocalyx Nyctelea (L.) Kuntze. Nyctelea. Opposite Trenton, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Phacelia dubia (L.) Small. Small-flowered Phacelia. Telford, Frank H. Strohm.

Family 5. Boraginaceae Lindl.

- Heliotropium Curassavicum*** L. Sea-side Heliotrope. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Heliotropium Indicum L. Indian Heliotrope. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Cynoglossum officinale L. Hound's-tongue. In waste places.
Cynoglossum Virginicum L. Wild Comfrey. In woods.
Lappula Virginiana (L.) Greene. Virginia Stickseed. In woods and thickets.
Mertensia Virginica (L.) DC. Virginia Cowslip. Lower Neshaminy, I. C. Martindale; Yardley, Prof. W. H. Slotter.
Myosotis laxa Lehm. Smaller Forget-me-not. In wet places.
Myosotis Virginica (L.) B. S. P. Spring Scorpion-grass. In dry fields.
Lithospermum arvense L. Corn Gromwell. In fields and waste places.
Onosmodium Virginianum (L.) DC. False Gromwell. Point Pleasant.
Symphytum officinale L. Comfrey. In waste places.
Echium vulgare L. Blueweed. Viper's Bugloss. In waste ground.

Family 6. Verbenaceae J. St. Hil.

- Verbena urticifolia*** L. White Vervain. In fields and along roadsides.
Verbena hastata L. Blue Vervain. In moist ground.
Verbena angustifolia Michx. Narrow-leaved Vervain. A few stations.

Family 7. Labiatae B. Juss.

- Teucrium Canadense* L. American Germander. In thickets.
Isanthus brachiatus (L.) B. S. P. False Pennyroyal. Along the Delaware.
Trichostema dichotomum L. Blue Curls. In dry fields.
Trichostema lineare Nutt. Narrow-leaved Blue Curls. Bristol, Elias Diffenbaugh.
Scutellaria lateriflora L. Mad-dog Skullcap. In wet places.
Scutellaria pilosa Michx. Hairy Skullcap. In woods and thickets.
Scutellaria integrifolia L. Hyssop Skullcap. In woods and thickets.
Scutellaria parvula Michx. Small Skullcap. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter; Sellersville.
Scutellaria galericulata L. Hooded Skullcap. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
Scutellaria nervosa Pursh. Veined Skullcap. Rockhill; Nockamixon, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Marrubium vulgare L. Hoarhound. In waste places.
Agastache nepetoides (L.) Kuntze. Catnep Giant-Hyssop. Sellersville; Nockamixon; Solebury, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Agastache scrophulariaefolia (Willd.) Kuntze. Figwort. Sellersville.
Nepeta Cataria L. Catnep. Catmint. In waste places.
Glechoma hederacea L. Ground Ivy. In waste grounds.
Prunella vulgaris L. Heal-all. In fields and woods.
Leonurus Cardiaca L. Motherwort. In waste grounds.
Lamium amplexicaule L. Dead Nettle. In waste and cultivated ground.
Lamium maculatum L. Spotted Dead Nettle. Nockamixon township.
Stachys hyssopifolia Michx. Hyssop Hedge Nettle. Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Stachys Atlantica Britton. Coast Hedge Nettle. In the county, (P. Fl.)
Stachys ambigua (A. Gray) Britton. Dense-flowered Hedge Nettle. Bristol, Elias Diffenbaugh.
Stachys tenuifolia Willd. Smooth Hedge Nettle. Bristol, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Stachys palustris L. Hedge Nettle. In moist ground.
Stachys aspera Michx. Rough Hedge Nettle. In moist soil.
Salvia lyrata L. Wild Sage. Lower end, I. C. Martindale; Doylestown, Alfred Fackenthall.
Monarda didyma L. Oswego Tea. Point Pleasant, Miss Murray.
Monarda Clinopodia L. Basal Balm. Deep Run.
Monarda fistulosa L. Wild Bergamot. In thickets.
Monarda media Willd. Purple Bergamot. Doylestown.
Monarda mollis L. Canescent Wild Bergamot. Sellersville.
Monarda punctata L. Horse-Mint. Bristol, I. C. Martindale; Solebury township, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Hedeoma pulegioides (L.) Pers. Pennyroyal. In dry soil.
Melissa officinalis L. Garden Balm. Haycock mountain, Dr. I. S. Moyer.
Clinopodium vulgare L. Wild Basil. In woods and thickets.
Hyssopus officinalis L. Hyssop. South Perkasio.
Origanum vulgare L. Wild Marjoram. Lower end, I. C. Martindale.
Koellia flexuosa (Walt.) MacM. Narrow-leaved Mountain-Mint. In thickets.
Koellia Virginiana (L.) MacM. Virginia Mountain-Mint. In thickets.
Koellia verticillata (Michx.) Kuntze. Torrey's Mountain-Mint. Tullytown.
Koellia clinopodioides (T. & G.) Kuntze. Basil Mountain-Mint. Point Pleasant.
Koellia incana (L.) Kuntze. Hoary Mountain-Mint. On dry hillsides.
Koellia mutica (Michx.) Britton. Short-toothed Mountain-Mint. Sandy soil.

- Thymus Serpyllum** L. Creeping Thyme. Near Quakertown, (M. C.); lower end, I. C. Martindale.
- Cunila origanoides** (L.) Britton. Dittany. On hillsides.
- Lycopus Virginicus** L. Purple Bugle-weed. In moist soil.
- Lycopus Americanus** Muhl. Cut-leaved Water Hoarhound. In wet soil.
- Lycopus Europaeus** L. Water Hoarhound. In waste places.
- Mentha spicata** L. Spearmint. In moist ground.
- Mentha piperita** L. Peppermint. In wet soil.
- Mentha longifolia** (L.) Huds. Horse Mint. In the county, (P. El.)
- Mentha rotundifolia** (L.) Huds. Round-leaved Mint. Centre Bridge, (M. C.); near New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
- Mentha alopecuroides** Hull. Woolly Mint. Extensively escaped in the upper end.
- Mentha gentilis** L. Creeping Whorled Mint. Hilltown; Sellersville.
- Mentha sativa** L. Marsh Whorled Mint. New Hope; Point Pleasant; Morrisville, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
- Mentha Canadensis** L. Wild Mint. In moist soil.
- Collinsonia Canadensis** L. Horse-Balm. In rich woods.
- Perilla frutescens** (L.) Britton. Perilla. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.

Family 8. Solanaceae Pers.

- Physalodes Physalodes** (L.) Britton. Apple-of-Peru. Chiefly in lower districts, (M. C.).
- Physalis pruinosa** L. Tall Hairy Ground-Cherry. Sellersville.
- Physalis Virginiana** Mill. Virginia Ground-Cherry. Sellersville; Wycombe.
- Physalis heterophylla** Nees. Clammy Ground-Cherry. In rich soil.
- Physalis heterophylla ambigua** (A. Gray) Rydberg. Upright Clammy Ground-Cherry. In rich soil.
- Solanum nigrum** L. Black Nightshade. In rich soil.
- Solanum Carolinense** L. Horse-Nettle. In fields and in waste places.
- Solanum rostratum** Dunal. Beaked Nightshade. Sand Bur. Near Perkasio.
- Solanum Dulcamara** L. Nightshade. Along fences and in thickets.
- Lycium vulgare** (Ait. f.) Dunal. Matrimony Vine. Bristol; Penn Valley.
- Hyoscyamus niger** L. Henbane. Sellersville.
- Datura Stramonium** L. Jimson-weed. Thorn-Apple. In waste places.
- Datura Tatula** L. Purple Thorn-Apple. In waste places.
- Petunia axillaris** (Lam.) B. S. P. White Petunia. Sellersville.

Family 9. Scrophulariaceae Lindl.

- Verbascum Thapsus** L. Great Mullein. In fields and waste places.
- Verbascum Lychnitis** L. White Mullein. Newtown; Point Pleasant; Durham, Harvey F. Ruth; Malta island, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
- Verbascum Blattaria** L. Moth Mullein. In fields and waste places.
- Cymbalaria Cymbalaria** (L.) Wettst. Kenilworth Ivy. Carversville, Point Pleasant; New Hope, Buckingham, and Wrightstown, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
- Kickxia Elatine** (L.) Dumont. Prostrate Toad-Flax. Near Quakertown, (M. C.) lower end, I. C. Martindale; near Doylestown.
- Linaria Linaria** (L.) Karst. Yellow Toad-Flax. In fields and waste places.

- Linaria Canadensis* (L.) Dumort. Wild Toad-Flax. Chiefly in the lower end.
- Scrophularia Marylandica* L. Maryland Figwort. In thickets.
- Scrophularia leporella* Bicknell. Hare Figwort. In thickets.
- Chelone glabra* L. Turtle-head. In swamps.
- Pentstemon hirsutus* (L.) Willd. Hairy Beard-tongue. On dry banks.
- Pentstemon Digitalis* (Sweet) Nutt. Foxglove Beard-tongue. Hilltown; Trumbauersville.
- Pentstemon Pentstemon* (L.) Britton. Smooth Beard-tongue. Sellersville; Rockhill, Albrecht Jahn; Buckingham, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
- Mimulus ringens* L. Monkey-flower. In swamps and along streams.
- Mimulus alatus* Soland. Winged Monkey-flower. Rockhill; Solebury, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
- Gratiola Virginiana* L. Clammy Hedge-hyssop. In wet places.
- Gratiola aurea* Muhl. Golden Hedge-hyssop. Bristol; Neshaminy, Benjamin Heritage.
- Ilysanthes dubia* (L.) Barnhart. False Pimpernel. In wet places.
- Limosella tenuifolia* Hoffm. Mudwort. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
- Veronica Anagallis-aquatica* L. Water Speedwell. Sellersville.
- Veronica Americana* Schwein. American Brooklime. In swamps and streams.
- Veronica scutellata* L. Marsh Speedwell. Near Quakertown, (M. C.); Haycock mountain, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
- Veronica officinalis* L. Common Speedwell. In fields and woods.
- Veronica serpyllifolia* L. Thyme-leaved Speedwell. In fields and meadows.
- Veronica peregrina* L. Purslane Speedwell. Common in waste places.
- Veronica arvensis* L. Corn Speedwell. In fields and waste places.
- Veronica agrestis* L. Field Speedwell. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.
- Veronica Byzantina* (Sibth. & Smith) B. S. P. Buxbaum's Speedwell. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
- Leptandra Virginica* (L.) Nutt. Culver's Physic. In moist ground.
- Dasystoma Pedicularia* (L.) Benth. Lousewort False Foxglove. In woods and thickets.
- Dasystoma flava* (L.) Wood. Downy False Foxglove. In woods and thickets
- Dasystoma Virginica* (L.) Britton. Smooth Foxglove. Argus; Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
- Gerardia purpurea* L. Purple Gerardia. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale; Tullytown.
- Gerardia paupercula* (A. Gray) Britton. Small-flowered Gerardia. Tullytown.
- Gerardia tenuifolia* Vahl. Slender Gerardia. In dry woods and thickets.
- Gerardia auriculata* Michx. Auricled Gerardia. Plumstead; Leidytown; Rockhill.
- Castilleja coccinea* (L.) Spreng. Painted-cup. Frequent in the upper districts.
- Pedicularis lanceolata* Michx. Swamp Lousewort. TurkeyTill, Joseph Crawford.
- Pedicularis Canadensis* L. Lousewort. In woods and meadows.
- Melampyrum lineare* Lam. Cow-wheat. In dry woods and thickets.

Family 10. Lentibulariaceae Lindl.

- Utricularia inflata* Walt. Swollen Bladderwort. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
- Utricularia vulgaris* L. Greater Bladderwort. Penn Valley; Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
- Utricularia intermedia* Hayne. Flat-leaved Bladderwort. Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
- Utricularia gibba* L. Humped Bladderwort. In the county, (P. Fl.).

Family 11. Orobanchaceae Lindl.

- Thalesia uniflora* (L.) Britton. Pale Broom-rape. In woods and thickets.
Conopholis Americana (L. f.) Wallr. Squaw-root. Argus; Rockhill, Dr. Joseph Thomas; Southampton, I. C. Martindale.
Leptamnium Virginianum (L.) Raf. Beech-drops. In beech woods.

Family 12. Bignoniaceae Pers.

- Tecoma radicans* (L.) DC. Trumpet-creeper. Tullytown.
Catalpa Catalpa (L.) Karst. Catalpa. Escaped occasionally.

Family 13. Martyniaceae Link.

- Martynia Louisiana* Mill. Unicorn-plant. In the lower end, I. C. Martindale.

Family 14. Acanthaceae J. St. Hil.

- Dianthera Americana* L. Water Willow. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.

Family 15. Phrymaceae Schauer.

- Phryma Leptostachya* L. Lopseed. In woods and thickets.

Order 6. PLANTAGINALES.

Family 1. Plantaginaceae Lindl.

- Plantago major* L. Plantain. In waste places.
Plantago Rugelii Dec. Rugel's Plantain. In waste places.
Plantago lanceolata L. Rib-grass. In fields and waste places.
Plantago aristata Michx. Large-bracted Plantain. Near Sellersville; Tullytown.
Plantago Virginica L. Dwarf Plantain. In dry fields.

Order 7. RUBIALES.

Family 1. Rubiaceae B. Juss.

- Houstonia coerulea* L. Bluets. In moist meadows.
Houstonia longifolia Gaertn. Long-leaved Houstonia. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Cephalanthus occidentalis L. Button-bush. In low grounds.
Mitchella repens L. Partridge-berry. In woods.
Diodia teres Walt. Button-weed. Shores of the Delaware from Point Pleasant to the southern border.
Galium verum L. Yellow Bedstraw. Tullytown, Dr. N. L. Britton.
Galium Mollugo L. Wild Madder. Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin; Tullytown.
Galium Aparine L. Cleavers. Goosegrass. In rich soil.
Galium pilosum Ait. Hairy Bedstraw. In dry soil.
Galium lanceolatum Torr. Torrey's Wild Liquorice. In dry woods.
Galium circaeans, Michx. Wild licorice. In woods.

- Galium boreale** L. Northern Bedstraw. In moist soil.
Galium triflorum Michx. Fragrant Bedstraw. In woods.
Galium tinctorium L. Marsh Bedstraw. Wet meadows, Argus; Rockhill.
Galium Claytoni Michx. Clayton's Bedstraw. Swampy meadow, Rockhill.
Galium concinnum T. & G. Shining Bedstraw. Bensalem, I. C. Martindale.
Galium asprellum Michx. Rough Bedstraw. In moist soil.

Family 2. Caprifoliaceae Vent.

- Sambucus Canadensis** L. American Elder. In moist soil.
Sambucus pubens Michx. Red-berried Elder. Along the Delaware.
Viburnum acerifolium L. Maple-leaved Arrow-wood. In rocky woods.
Viburnum pubescens (Ait.) Pursh. Downy Arrow-wood. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter; near Sellersville.
Viburnum dentatum L. Arrow-wood. In thickets.
Viburnum venosum Britton. Coast Arrow-wood. Near Sellersville.
Viburnum venosum Canbyi Rehder. Canby's Arrow-wood. Woodbourne; near Sellersville.
Viburnum cassinoides L. Withe-rod. Tullytown, Alexander MacElwee.
Viburnum nudum L. Larger Withe-rod. Tullytown.
Viburnum Lentago L. Sweet Viburnum. In rich soil occasionally
Viburnum prunifolium L. Black Haw. Sheep-berry. In rich soil.
Triosteum perfoliatum L. Horse-Gentian. In rich shady places.
Triosteum angustifolium L. Yellow Horse-Gentian. Near Pipersville.
Symphoricarpos racemosus Michx. Snowberry. Lower end, I. C. Martindale.
Symphoricarpos Symphoricarpos. (L.) MacM. Coralberry. Near Point Pleasant.
Lonicera dioica L. Small Honeysuckle. In the upper townships.
Lonicera sempervirens L. Trumpet Honeysuckle. Rockhill; Tullytown.
Lonicera Japonica Thunb. Japanese Honeysuckle. Frequently escaped.
Diervilla Diervilla (L.) MacM. Bush Honeysuckle. In rocky woods.

Order 8. VALERIANALES.

Family 1. Valerianaceae Batsch.

- Valerianella Locusta** (L.) Bettke. European Corn Salad. In waste places.
Valerianella radiata (L.) Dufr. Beaked Corn Salad. In moist soil.
Valerianella Woodsiana (T. & G.) Walp. Wood's Corn Salad. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Valerianella Woodsiana patellaria (Sulliv.) A. Gray. Meadow, Sellersville, Deep Run.

Family 2. Dipsacaceae Lindl.

- Dipsacus sylvestris** Huds. Wild Teasel. In waste places.

Order 9. CAMPANULALES.

Family 1. Cucurbitaceae B. Juss.

- Micrampelis lobata** (Michx.) Greene. Wild Balsam Apple. Near Pipersville; Sellersville; River shore; Bool's island, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Sicyos angulatus L. Wild Cucumber. In moist ground.

Family 2. Campanulaceae Juss.

- Campanula rotundifolia* L. Harebell. On rocks along the Delaware.
Campanula rapunculoides L. European Bellflower. Hilltown.
Campanula aparinoides Pursh. Marsh Bellflower. In wet meadows.
Campanula Americana L. Tall Bellflower. Along the Delaware; Forks of the Neshaminy, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Specularia perfoliata (L.) A. DC. Venus' Looking-glass. On dry banks.
Lobelia cardinalis L. Cardinal-Flower. In wet soil.
Lobelia syphilitica L. Blue Cardinal-Flower. In wet soil.
Lobelia spicata Lam. Pale Spiked Lobelia. In fields and thickets.
Lobelia inflata L. Indian Tobacco. In fields and thickets.
Lobelia Nuttallii R. & S. Nuttall's Lobelia. Near Bristol; Tullytown, I. C. Martindale.

Family 3. Cichoriaceae Reichenb.

- Cichorium Intybus* L. Chicory. In fields and waste places.
Adopogon Virginicum (L.) Kuntze. Cynthia. In woods and meadows.
Adopogon Carolinianum (Walt.) Britton. Dwarf Dandelion. In dry soil.
Tragopogon porrifolius L. Oyster Plant. Salsify. Sellersville; Tullytown; Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin.
Taraxacum Taraxacum (L.) Karst. Dandelion. In fields and meadows.
Taraxacum erythrospermum Andr. Red-seeded Dandelion. In fields and woods.
Sonchus oleraceus L. Sow-thistle. In fields and waste places.
Sonchus asper (L.) All. Spiny. Sow-thistle. Bristol.
Lactuca Scariola L. Prickly Lettuce. Quakertown; Sellersville, Prof. A. C. Rutter; near New Hope, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Lactuca Canadensis L. Tall Lettuce. In moist grounds.
Lactuca Canadensis montana Britton. mountain Lettuce. Point Pleasant, Dr. N. L. Britton.
Lactuca hirsuta Muhl. Red Wood-Lettuce. In dry soil.
Lactuca sagittifolia Ell. Arrow-leaved Lettuce. In dry soil.
Lactuca villosa Jacq. Hairy-veined Blue Lettuce. In thickets.
Lactuca Floridana (L.) Gaertn. Florida Lettuce. Near Argus.
Lactuca spicata (Lam.) Hitchc. Tall Blue Lettuce. In moist soil.
Crepis tectorum L. Narrow-leaved Hawksbeard. Sellersville.
Hieracium venosum L. Rattlesnake-weed. In woods and thickets.
Hieracium Canadense Michx. Canada Hawkweed. Near Riegelsville.
Hieracium paniculatum L. Panicked Hawkweed. In dry woods.
Hieracium scabrum Michx. Rough Hawkweed. In woods and thickets.
Hieracium Gronovii L. Hairy Hawkweed. In dry soil.
Nabulus altissimus (L.) Hook. Tall White Lettuce. In woods and thickets.
Nabulus albus L. Hook. Rattlesnake-root. In woods and thickets.
Nabulus serpentarius (Pursh) Hook. Lion's foot. Barrens near Point Pleasant, (M. C.).
Nabulus trifoliolatus Cass. Tall Rattlesnake-root. In the county, (P. Fl.)

Family 4. Ambrosiaceae Reichenb.

- Ambrosia trifida* L. Great Ragweed. In rich soil.
Ambrosia trifida integrifolia (Muhl.) T. & G. Bitter-weed. In moist soil.

- Ambrosia artemisiaefolia* L. Ragweed. A weed in cultivated fields.
Xanthium spinosum L. Spiny Clotbur. Opposite Trenton, (M. C.); near Bristol; Doylestown.
Xanthium glabratum (DC.) Britton. Smoothish Clotbur. In waste places.
Xanthium pennsylvanicum Wallr. Pennsylvania Clotbur. Sellersville.
Xanthium echinatum Murr. Beach Clotbur. Near Sellersville.

Family 5. Compositae Adans.

- Vernonia noveboracensis* (L.) Willd. New York Iron-weed. In meadows.
Vernonia glauca (L.) Britton. Broad-leaved Iron-weed. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Eupatorium maculatum L. Spotted Joe-pye Weed. Tullytown; Bristol.
Eupatorium maculatum amoenum (Pursh) Britton. Bristol.
Eupatorium purpureum L. Joe-Pye Weed. In wet meadows.
Eupatorium sessilifolium L. Upland Boneset. In middle and lower end.
Eupatorium verbenae-folium Michx. Vervain Thoroughwort. Near Bristol; Springfield, (M. C.).
Eupatorium rotundifolium L. Round-leaved Thoroughwort. Near Bristol.
Eupatorium perfoliatum L. Boneset. Thoroughwort. In wet meadows.
Eupatorium ageratoides L. f. White Snake-root. In rich woods.
Eupatorium coelestinum L. Mist-Flower. Lower end, I. C. Martindale.
Willughbaeya scandens (L.) Kuntze. Climbing Hempweed. Frequent in swamps.
Lacinaria spicata (L.) Kuntze. Button-Snakeroot. Ridge Valley.
Chrysopsis Mariana (L.) Nutt. Maryland Golden Aster. Near Bristol; Glenlake.
Solidago squarrosa Muhl. Ragged Goldenrod. Point Pleasant; Argus.
Solidago caesia L. Blue-stemmed Goldenrod. In woods and thickets.
Solidago flexicaulis L. Broad-leaved Goldenrod. In rich woods.
Solidago bicolor L. White Goldenrod. In dry soil.
Solidago hispida Muhl. Hairy Goldenrod. Near Sellersville; Buckingham, Dr. Ida A. Keller; Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin.
Solidago speciosa Nutt. Showy Goldenrod. Nockamixon, Albrecht Jahn.
Solidago sempervirens L. Sea side Goldenrod. Penn Valley, Joseph Crawford.
Solidago odora Ait. Sweet Goldenrod. Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
Solidago rugosa Mill. Tall Hairy Goldenrod. In dry soil.
Solidago patula Muhl. Spreading Goldenrod. Swamp in Springfield, (M. C.).
Solidago ulmifolia Muhl. Elm-leaved Goldenrod. In woods and thickets.
Solidago neglecta T. & G. Swamp Goldenrod. Bristol; Penn Valley.
Solidago juncea Ait. Early Goldenrod. Near Sellersville, Doylestown, A. S. Martin.
Solidago arguta Ait. Cut-leaved Goldenrod. In rich woods.
Solidago serotina Ait. Late Goldenrod. Along fences in rich soil.
Solidago serotina gigantea (Ait.) A. Gray. Giant Goldenrod. In moist soil.
Solidago canadensis L. Canada Goldenrod. In rich soil.
Solidago canadensis scabriuscula Porter. Rough Canada Goldenrod. Near Sellersville.
Solidago nemoralis Ait. Field Goldenrod. In dry soil common.
Solidago rigida L. Stiff Goldenrod. Near Pipersville; near Sellersville.
Euthamia graminifolia (L.) Nutt. Bushy Goldenrod. In moist soil.
Euthamia caroliniana (L.) Greene. Slender Fragrant Goldenrod. Tullytown.
Sericocarpus linifolius (L.) B. S. P. Narrow-leaved White-topped Aster. Near Bristol; Doylestown, Prof. A. S. Martin.
Sericocarpus asteroides (L.) B. S. P. White-topped Aster. In dry woods.

- Aster divaricatus** L. White Wood Aster. In open woodlands and thickets.
Aster Claytoni Burgess. Clayton's Aster. Argus.
Aster Schreberi Ness. Schreber's Aster. Rockhill, Prof. W. Reiff Nauman.
Aster macrophyllus L. Large-leaved Aster. In shaded woodlands.
Aster cordifolius L. Blue Wood Aster. In woods and thickets.
Aster cordifolius polycephalus Porter. In the county (P. Fl.).
Aster Lowricanus Porter. Lowrie's Aster. Argus; Nockamixon; Rockhill.
Aster Lowricanus lancifolius Porter. Lance-leaved Lowrie's Aster. Argus; Rockhill.
Aster Lowricanus Bicknellii Porter. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Aster sagittifolius Willd. Arrow-leaved Aster. Bedminster; Haycock; Springfield.
Aster undulatus L. Wavy-leaved Aster. In dry soil.
Aster patens Ait. Late Purple Aster. In dry woods.
Aster phlogifolius Muhl. Thin-leaved Purple Aster. Rockhill.
Aster Novae-Angliae L. New England Aster. Chiefly along the Delaware, (M. C.).
Aster puniceus L. Purple-stem Aster. In swamps and meadows.
Aster puniceus firmus (Nees) T. & G. In the county, (P. Fl.)
Aster puniceus Crawfordii Porter. Tullytown, Joseph Crawford.
Aster prenanthoides Muhl. Crooked-stem Aster. Pipersville; Three-mile-run.
Aster prenanthoides porrectifolius Porter. Long-leaved aster. Three-mile-run.
Aster laevis L. Smooth Aster. In dry soil.
Aster laevis amplifolius Porter. Rockhill.
Aster dumosus L. Bushy Aster. Along Deep Run, (M. C.).
Aster salicifolius Lam. Willow Aster. Sellersville.
Aster paniculatus Lam. Panicked Aster. Sellersville; Buckingham, Albrecht Jahn.
Aster Tradescanti L. Tradescant's Aster. Along the lower Tohickon, (M. C.).
Aster ericoides L. White Heath Aster. In dry soil.
Aster lateriflorus (L.) Britton. Starved Aster. In dry or moist soil.
Aster lateriflorus thyrsoideus (A. Gray) Sheldon. Rockhill township.
Aster vimineus Lam. Small White Aster. Rockhill; Point Pleasant.
Aster multiflorus Ait. Dense-flowered Aster. Durham, J. A. & H. F. Ruth; Upper Black's Eddy, Dr. E. Newlin Williams
Erigeron pulchellus Michx. Robin's Plantain. In meadows and on banks.
Erigeron Philadelphicus L. Philadelphia Fleabane. Along the Delaware; Argus.
Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers. Daisy Fleabane. In fields.
Erigeron ramosus (Walt.) B. S. P. Daisy Fleabane. In fields.
Leptilon Canadense (L.) Britton. Horse-weed. In fields and waste places.
Doellingeria umbellata (Mill.) Nees. Flat-top White Aster. In moist soil.
Doellingeria infirma (Michx.) Greene. Cornel-leaved Aster. Near Pipersville; Sellersville; Rockhill; Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Ionactis linariifolius (L.) Greene. Linear-leaved Aster. In dry soil.
Gifola Germanica (L.) Dumort. Herba Impia. Bedminster.
Pluchea camphorata (L.) DC. Salt-marsh Fleabane. Bristol, Elias Dffenbaugh.
Antennaria neodioica Greene. Smaller Cat-foot. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter; Rockhill; Penn Valley; near Sellersville.
Antennaria neglecta Greene. Field Cat's-foot. In fields and pastures.
Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Richards. Plantain-leaved Everlasting. In open woods.
Antennaria Parl'ii Fernald. Parlin's Cat's-foot. Tullytown, (P. Fl.).
Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth. & Hook. Pearly Everlasting. Dry soil.

- Gnaphalium obtusifolium* L. Fragrant Life Everlasting. In dry open places.
Gnaphalium uliginosum L. Low Cudweed. In damp soil.
Gnaphalium purpureum L. Purplish Cudweed. In dry soil.
Inula Helenium L. Elecampane. In fields and along roadsides.
Heliopsis helianthoides (L.) B. S. P. Ox-eye. False Sunflower. Near Telford; Nockamixon, Albrecht Jahn.
Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk. Eclipta. Along the Delaware; Quakertown, Dr. Joseph Thomas.
Rudbeckia hirta L. Black-eyed Susan. Yellow Daisy. In fields.
Rudbeckia fulgida Ait. Orange Cone-flower. Ridge Valley; Rockhill; Nockamixon.
Rudbeckia laciniata L. Tall Cone-flower. In moist thickets.
Helianthus angustifolius L. Swamp Sunflower. Tullytown.
Helianthus giganteus L. Giant Sunflower. In swamps and wet meadows.
Helianthus divaricatus L. Woodland Sunflower. In dry woodlands.
Helianthus trachelifolius Mill. Throatwort Sunflower. In the county, (P. Fl.).
Helianthus strumosus L. Pale-leaved Wood Sunflower. In dry woods.
Helianthus tuberosus L. Jerusalem Artichoke. Native along the Delaware.
Coreopsis rosea Nutt. Rose Tickseed. Near Bristol, I. C. Martindale.
Coreopsis lanceolata L. Lance-leaved Tickweed. Andalusia, a waif, I. C. Martindale.
Bidens laevis (L.) B. S. P. Smooth Bur-Marigold. In wet meadows.
Bidens cernua L. Nodding Bur-Marigold. Tullytown; Aquetong, Lower Solebury. Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Bidens connata Muhl. Swamp Beggar-ticks. In swamps or moist soil.
Bidens comosa (A. Gray) Wiegand. Leafy-bracted Tickseed. In moist soil.
Bidens bidentoides (Nutt.) Britton. Swamp Beggar-ticks. Along the Delaware in the lower townships, I. C. Martindale.
Bidens frondosa L. Black Beggar-ticks. In moist soil.
Bidens vulgata Greene. Tall Beggar-ticks. In moist soil common.
Bidens bipinnata L. Spanish Needles. In moist rich soil.
Bidens trichosperma (Michx.) Britton. Tall Tickseed Sunflower. Bristol.
Galinsoga parviflora Cav. Galinsoga. Quakertown; Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
Galinsoga parviflora hispida DC. Hispid Galinsoga. Point Pleasant; Sellersville.
Helenium autumnale L. Sneezeweed. In wet places.
Achillea Millefolium L. Yarrow. Milfoil. A weed in moist soil.
Anthemis Cotula L. Mayweed. Fetid Camomile. In fields and waste places.
Anthemis arvensis L. Corn Camomile. Point Pleasant; Sellersville; lower end, I. C. Martindale.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum L. Ox-eye Daisy. White-weed. In pastures, fields and waste places.
Chrysanthemum Parthenium (L.) Pers. Common Feverfew. In waste places.
Tanacetum vulgare L. Tansy. In fields and along roadsides.
Artemisia annua L. Annual Wormwood. Nockamixon, Dr. T. C. Porter.
Artemisia vulgaris L. Common Mugwort. In waste places.
Petasites Petasites (L.) Karst. Butter-bur. Upper end townships, (M. C.).
Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf. Fire-weed. In thickets and waste places.
Mesadenia atriplicifolia (L.) Raf. Pale Indian Plantain. Point Pleasant; Lower Solebury, Dr. E. Newlin Williams.
Senecio obovatus Muhl. Round-leaved Squaw-weed. On banks and in moist soil, along the Delaware at Nockamixon, and Durham.

- Senecio Crawfordii** Britton. Crawford's Squaw-weed. Tullytown.
Senecio Balsamitae Muhl. Balsam Groundsel. In dry or rocky soil.
Senecio aureus L. Golden Ragwort. In streams and wet meadows.
Senecio aureus gracilis (Pursh) Britton. Slender Golden Ragwort. In wet meadows, Sellersville.
Senecio vulgaris L. Common Groundsel. Sellersville; Andalusia, I. C. Martindale.
Arctium minus Schk. Common Burdock. In waste places.
Carduus lanceolatus L. Common Thistle. In fields and waste places.
Carduus altissimus L. Tall Thistle. Plumsteadville; Sellersville.
Carduus discolor (Muhl.) Nutt. Field Thistle. In fields and along fences.
Carduus odoratus (Muhl.) Porter. Pasture Thistle. In fields.
Carduus muticus (Michx.) Pers. Swamp Thistle. In swamps and moist soil.
Carduus arvensis (L.) Robs. Canada Thistle. A pernicious weed in fields.
Centaurea Calcitrapa L. Star Thistle. Near Tullytown.

BIRDS.

AN ENUMERATION OF THE BIRDS FOUND IN BUCKS COUNTY DURING THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE YEAR.

BY JOSEPH THOMAS, M. D., QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Bucks county, in common with other districts of the state, and, in fact, the whole country, has suffered a serious decimation of her feathered denizens by the hand of man. This has been occasioned in various ways. The march of civilization, transforming the face of the county by cutting down and removing the timber growth, once so abundant here, and subjecting the soil to tillage, has destroyed, or at least materially circumscribed, the haunts of many of our native birds that once made the forest vocal with their song. Like the American Indian, against whom civilization has waged a constant and relentless warfare, even to extermination in many cases, so the birds have suffered indiscriminate destruction from the same ruthless foe; the sportsman for pleasure, the ignorant farmer from mistaken motives of protecting his crops, and the thoughtless urchin from promptings of wantonness and mischief, as well as others, actuated by a desire of gain, have contributed likewise in diminishing the number of birds, formerly so numerous. Unmindful of the mischievous consequences of destroying these ministers of beneficence to man, his hand has been staid only when, comparatively recently, our legislature sounded a truce by enacting laws forbidding the destruction of insectivorous birds, and permitting certain game birds to be shot at specified periods in the year. To repair in a measure the damage done in the past, it was found expedient a few years ago to send abroad and import the English sparrow to aid in extinguishing the insect pest that had become such a nuisance. Fifty years or more ago, when Wilson, Audubon, and others traversed our woods and fields to study and describe our native fauna, many species of birds, now rare and only occasionally seen within our borders, were observed in great abundance.

In 1683 William Penn, Proprietary and governor of Pennsylvania, wrote to the committee of the Free Society of Traders residing in London, in relation to some of the resources of the province, as follows: "Of living creatures, fish, fowl, and the beasts of the wood, there are divers sorts, some for food and profit, and some for profit only. For food, as well as profit, the elk, as big as a small ox, deer bigger than ours, beaver, raccoon, rabbits, squirrels; some eat young bear, and commend it. Of food of the land there is the turkey, forty and fifty pounds weight, which is very great, pheasants, heath birds, pigeons and partridges in abundance. Of the water,

the swan, goose, white and grey, brant, ducks, teals; also the snipe and curloe, and that in great number, but the duck and teal excel, nor so good have I ate in other countries."

Geographically considered, this county is very favorably located for the abode of a great and diversified number of species of birds, either as resident or visiting. The Delaware river, with tide-water, forming the boundaries for a long stretch on the north-east and south along the border of the county, with numerous creeks emptying into it, furnishes a resort for a great variety of water birds, some of which reside and breed here, while others remain only temporary, in their spring or autumn migration. Among the latter may be included some of the salt water birds, or those that frequent the sea-coast, such as the gulls, terns, sandpipers and ducks. A considerable tract of country, especially in the upper end of the county, in Nockamixon, Haycock, the Rockhills and Milford, being still wooded and comparatively little changed from its primitive condition, affords the undisturbed and solitary haunts so favorable to many species of birds, and hence in these locations are still found in considerable numbers rapacious birds, warblers, etc., rarely seen in other places.

In presenting a catalogue of the feathered fauna of the county, it has been considered proper to include in the list, according to the arrangement and nomenclature of Baird, all the species of birds that are known to have been seen within its limits, embracing as follows: 1st, those resident the entire year; 2d, those resident only during the warm and genial months of the year, breeding here but migrating south in the autumn, to return again at different periods in the spring; 3d, those resident here in the winter only, migrating further north at the approach of spring; 4th, those making only a temporary stay of a few weeks with us, in their migration north in the spring and south in the fall; and 5th, those that are occasional visitors only.

There are comparatively few species of birds remaining with us the whole year, for even in this climate most of them are excluded from an adequate and proper supply of food during the winter season, for then insect life, upon which many of them feed exclusively, is dormant and unattainable; and our streams, from which some obtain subsistence, are frozen over. They are, hawks, owls, downy woodpecker, butcher bird, song sparrow, cardinal grossbeak, rose-breasted grossbeak, meadow lark, the common crow to some extent, blue jay, pheasants, partridge, and a few others. Those of the second division are quite numerous, and constitute largely the birds seen here throughout the summer season, among which may be named the cuckoos, the woodpeckers, humming bird, chimney swallow, whippoorwill, night hawk, kingfisher, the family of flycatchers, thrushes, robin, blue bird, black and white creeper, several of the warblers, red start, scarlet tanager, the swallow, purple martin, the vireos, cat bird, the wren, American creeper, finch, thistle bird, sparrows, indigo bird, reed bird, ground robin, cow bird, black birds, orioles, purple grackle, common dove, herons and bitterns, plovers, killdeer, woodcock, snipe and sandpipers, some species of duck, etc. The third division embraces principally the following birds: Snow bird, shore lark, tree sparrows, nuthatches, the titmouse, titlark, and perhaps a few others. The fourth includes most of the warblers, the kinglets or crowned wrens, some of the flycatchers, lesser red poll, some of the sparrows, fox-colored sparrow, English snipe, some of the ducks, wild pigeon, etc. The fifth takes in the snow bunting, goshawk, the snowy owl, turkey buzzard, the bald eagle, golden eagle, fish eagle, red-cockaded woodpecker, large-billed water thrush, rough-winged swallow, wax wing, Bewick's wren, Lapland long spur,

the cross bills, Lincoln's finch, white heron, night heron, purple sandpiper, some of the duck and grebe families, etc. It is probable that a few other species of birds, not named in the list, may at irregular intervals visit within the limits of the county, but sufficient reliable data are not furnished to establish it. The English sparrow, introduced into this country a few years ago from England, has become firmly established, and it is now abundant in nearly all parts of this county.

CATALOGUE.

1. The Turkey Buzzard, (*Cathartes Aura*.) Occasionally seen, though formerly much more frequently.
2. Pigeon Hawk, (*Falco Columbarius*.) Occasionally seen in different parts of the county.
3. Sparrow Hawk, (*Falco Sparverius*.) Frequent summer and winter.
4. Duck Hawk, (*Falco Anatum*) Rare and along the Delaware and larger streams.
5. The Goshawk, (*Astur Atricapillus*.) A handsome bird; very rare; occasionally seen in winter coming from a more northern latitude.
6. Cooper's Hawk, (*Accipiter Cooperii*.) Frequent throughout the county.
7. Sharp-shinned Hawk, (*Accipiter Fuscus*.) Frequent throughout the county.
8. The Red-tailed Hawk, (*Buteo Borealis*.) Frequent and resident.
9. The Red-shouldered Hawk, (*Buteo Lineatus*.) Frequent and resident.
10. Broad-winged Hawk, (*Buteo Pennsylvanicus*.) Frequent.
11. The Rough-legged Hawk, (*Archibuteo Lagopus*.) Frequent throughout the county.
12. The Black Hawk, (*Archibuteo Sancti Johannis*.) Rare.
13. The Harrier Marsh Hawk, (*Circus Hudsonius*.) Rare.
14. The Golden Eagle, (*Aquila Canadensis*.) Rare, but seen occasionally in Nockamixon, along the Narrows, and 'n Haycock township.
15. The Bald Eagle, (*Haliaetus Leucocephalus*.) Rare; the writer has one alive that was shot and wounded slightly three years ago along the Narrows.
16. The Fish Hawk, (*Osprey Pandion; Pandion Caroliensis*.) Occasionally seen along the larger streams.
17. The Barn Owl, (*Strix Pratincola*.) Occasionally seen and resident.
18. The Great Horned Owl, (*Bubo Virginianus*.) Frequent and resident.
19. The Screech Owl, (*Scops Asio*.) Frequent and resident.
20. The Long-eared Owl, (*Otus Wilsonianus*.) Occasionally seen and resident.
21. The Short-eared Owl, (*Brachyotus Cassinii*.) Frequent and resident.
22. The Barred Owl, (*Syrnium Nebulosum*.) Rarely seen, but resident.
23. Saw-whet Owl, (*Nyctale Acadica*.) Rare.
24. The Snowy Owl, (*Nyctea Nivea*.) Occasionally seen; large and beautiful; a visitor from a more northern latitude.
25. Yellow-billed Cuckoo, (*Coccyzus Amerocanus*.) Common; breeding here.
26. Black-billed Cuckoo, (*Coccyzus Erythrophthalmus*.) Common; breeding here.
27. The Hairy Woodpecker, (*Picus Villosus*.) Variety medius; not infrequently seen.
28. The Downy Woodpecker, (*Picus Pubescens*.) Common.
29. The Red-cockaded Woodpecker, (*Picus Borcalis*.) Very rarely seen; belongs farther south.
30. Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, (*Sphyrapicus varius*.) Frequent.

31. Black Wood Cock—Log Cock, (*Hyalatomus Pileatus*.) Occasionally seen.
32. Red-bellied Woodpecker, (*Centurus Carolinus*.) Occasionally seen.
33. Red-headed Woodpecker, (*Melanerpes Erythrocephalus*.) Common and in mild seasons remaining through the winter.
34. Flicker—Yellow-shafted Woodpecker, (*Colaptes Auratus*.) Common.
35. Ruby-throated Humming Bird, (*Trochilus Colubris*.) Common; this is the only species of Humming Bird (a numerous family) perhaps properly resident in the United States east of the Mississippi river.
36. Chimney Swallow, (*Chaetura Pelagica*.) Abundant; migratory.
37. Whippoorwill, (*Anthrostomus Voci-ferris*.) Frequent; breeding here.
38. Night Hawk, (*Chordeiles Popetue*.) Common; breeding here.
39. Common Belted Kingfisher, (*Ceryle Alcyon*.) Frequent along streams.
40. Kingbird, Bee Martin, (*Tyrannus Carolinensis*.) Common throughout the county.
41. Great-crested Flycatcher, (*Myiarchus Crinitus*.) Common; breeding here.
42. Pewee, (*Sayornis Fuscus*.) Common; breeding here.
43. Wood Pewee, (*Contopus Virens*.) Common; breeding here.
44. Olive-sided Flycatcher, (*Contopus Borealis*.) Very rare; belongs farther north.
45. Trail's Flycatcher, (*Empidonax Traillii*.) Seen occasionally.
46. Least Flycatcher, (*Empidonax Minimus*.) Common; breeding here.
47. Small Green-crested Flycatcher, (*Empidonax Acadicus*.) Occasionally seen.
48. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, (*Empidonax Flaviventris*.) Frequent breeding here.
49. Wood Thrush, (*Turdus Mustelinus*.) Abundant throughout the county.
50. Hermit Thrush, (*Turdus Pallasii*.) Frequent.
51. Wilson's Thrush, (*Turdus Fuscescens*.) Frequent throughout the county.
52. Olive-backed Thrush, (*Turdus Swainsonii*.) Frequent.
53. Robin, (*Turdus Migratorius*.) Abundant and occasionally, in mild winters, some remaining with us throughout the year.
54. Blue Bird, (*Sialia Sialis*.) Abundant; the earliest of the migratory birds here in the spring.
55. Ruby-crowned Wren, (*Regulus Calendula*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
56. Golden-crested Wren, (*Regulus Satrapa*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
57. Tit Lark, (*Anthus Ludovicianas*.) Occasionally seen in the winter.
58. Black and White Creeper, (*Mniotilta Varia*.) Frequent; breeding here.
59. Blue Yellow-backed Warbler, (*Parula Americana*.) Frequent; breeding here.
60. Maryland Yellow Throat, (*Geothelphidia*.) Occasionally seen.
61. Morning Warbler, (*Geothlypis Phillyps Trichas*.) Frequently seen.
62. Connecticut Warbler, (*Oporornis Agilis*.) Occasionally seen.
63. Kentucky Warbler, (*Oporornis Formosus*.) Very rare here.
64. Yellow-breasted Chat, (*Icteria Viridis*.) Occasionally seen.
65. Worm-eating Warbler, (*Helminthus Vermivorus*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
66. Blue-winged Yellow Warbler, (*Helminthophaga*.) Frequent; breeding here.
67. Golden-winged Warbler, (*Helminthophaga Pinus*.) Frequent; *thophaga Chrysoptera*.) Occasionally seen.
68. Nashville Warbler, (*Helminthophaga Ruficapilla*.) Occasionally seen in the spring and autumn.
69. Tennessee Warbler; (*Helminthophaga Peregrina*.) Rare; in spring.

70. Oven Bird, Golden-crowned Thrush, (*Seiurus Aurocapillus*.) Common; breeding here.
71. Water Thrush, (*Seiurus noveboracensis*.) Frequently breeding here.
72. Large-billed Water Thrush, (*Seiurus ludovicianus*.) Very Rare.
73. Black-throated Green Warbler, (*Dendroica virens*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
74. Black-throated Blue Warbler, (*Dendroica canadensis*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
75. Yellow-rumped Warbler, (*Dendroica coronata*.) Common in spring and autumn migrations.
76. Blackburnian Warbler, (*Dendroica blackburniae*.) Common in spring and autumn.
77. Bay-breasted Warbler, (*Dendroica castanea*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
78. Pine-creeping Warbler, (*Dendroica pinus*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
79. Chestnut-sided Warbler, (*Dendroica pennsylvanica*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
80. Blue Warbler, (*Dendroica coerulea*.) Frequently seen in spring and autumn.
81. Black-poll'd Warbler, (*Dendroica striata*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
82. Yellow Warbler, (*Dendroica aestiva*.) Common; breeding here.
83. Black and Yellow Warbler, (*Dendroica maculosa*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
84. Cape May Warbler, (*Dendroica tigrina*.) Occasionally seen in spring and autumn.
85. Yellow Red Poll, (*Dendroica palmarum*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
86. Yellow-throated Warbler, (*Dendroica superciliosa*.) Occasionally seen in spring and autumn.
87. Prairie Warbler, (*Dendroica discolor*.) Rare; seen in spring and autumn.
88. Hooded Warbler, (*Myiodioctes mitratus*.) Occasionally seen in spring and autumn.
89. Green Black-cap Flycatcher, (*Myiodioctes pusillus*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
90. Canada Flycatcher (*Myiodioctes canadensis*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
91. Red Start, (*Setophaga ruticilla*.) Common in spring.
92. Scarlet Tanager; (*Piranga rubra*.) Common; breeding here.
93. Barn Swallow, (*Hirundo horreorum*.) Abundant.
94. Cliff Swallow, (*Hirundo lunifrons*.) Frequent; breeding here; building their nests of mud under the eaves of buildings.
95. White-bellied Swallow, (*Hirundo bicolor*.) Frequent; breeding here.
96. Bank Swallow, (*Cotyle riparia*.) Occasionally seen along the Delaware.
97. Rough-winged Swallow, (*Cotyle serripennis*.) Occasionally seen.
98. Purple Martin; (*Progne purpurea*.) Common; breeding in boxes, etc.; returning season after season and occupying the same location.
99. Cedar Bird, (*Ampelis cedrorum*.) Common.
100. Wax-wing, Bohemian Chatterer, (*Ampelis garrulus*.) Very rarely seen.
101. Butcher Bird, The Great Northern Shrike, (*Collyrio borealis*.) Frequently seen.
102. Red-eyed Flycatcher, (*Vireo olivaceus*.) Common.
103. Warbling Flycatcher, (*Vireo gilvus*.) Frequently seen.
104. White Flycatcher, (*Vireo noveboracensis*.) Common.
105. Blue-headed Flycatcher, (*Vireo solitarius*.) Frequently seen.
106. Yellow-throated Flycatcher, (*Vireo flavifrons*.) Frequently seen.
107. Cat Bird, (*Mimus carolinensis*.) Common.

108. Brown Thrush Thrasher, (*Harporhynchus Rufus*.) Common.
109. Great Carolina Wren, (*Thriothorus Ludovicianus*.) Occasionally seen.
110. Bewick's wren, (*Thriothorus Bewickii*.) Rarely seen.
111. Long-billed Marsh Wren, (*Cistothorus Palustris*.) Frequently seen along the Delaware.
112. Short-billed Marsh Wren, (*Cistothorus Stelaris*.) Occasionally seen along the Delaware.
113. House Wren, (*Troglodytes Aedon*.) Common; raising two broods in a season.
114. Wood Wren, (*Troglodytes Americanus*.) Rarely seen.
115. Winter Wren, (*Troglodytes Hyemalis*.) Occasionally seen.
116. American Creeper, (*Certhia Americana*.) Occasionally seen.
117. White-bellied Nuthatch, Sapsucker, (*Sitta Carolinensis*.) Common.
118. Red-bellied Nuthatch, (*Sitta Canadensis*.) Frequent.
119. Blue-grey Flycatcher, (*Poliophtila Coerulea*.) Occasionally seen.
120. Tufted Titmouse, (*Lophophanes Bicolor*.) Frequently seen.
121. Black-cap Titmouse, (*Parus Atricapillus*.) Occasionally seen.
122. Shore Lark, Sky Lark, (*Eremophila Cornuta*.) Frequent in winter.
123. Pine Grossbeak, (*Pinicola Canadensis*.) Occasionally seen.
124. Purple Finch, (*Carpodacus Purpureus*.) Frequent in the spring migration.
125. Thistle Bird, Salad Bird, (*Chrysomitris Tristis*.) Abundant in the summer season.
126. Pine Finch, (*Chrysomitris Pinus*.) Occasionally seen.
127. Red Crossbill, (*Curvirostra Americana*.) Occasionally seen.
128. White-winged Crossbill, (*Curvirostra Leucoptera*.) Occasionally seen.
129. Lesser Red Poll Linnet, (*Aegiothus Linaria*.) Occasionally frequent in early spring.
130. Snow Bunting, (*Plectrophanes Ni-*
- valis*.) Occasionally seen in the winter.
131. Lapland Long-spur, (*Plectrophanes Lapponicus*.) Very rare.
132. Savannah Sparrow, (*Passerculus Savanna*.) Frequent; breeding here.
133. Grass Finch, (*Poocaetes Gramineus*.) Frequent; breeding here.
134. Yellow-winged Sparrow, (*Coturniculus Passerinus*.) Frequent.
135. White-throated Sparrow, (*Zonotrichia Albicollis*.) Frequent.
136. White-crowned Sparrow, (*Zonotrichia Leucophys*.) Occasionally seen.
137. Snow Bird, (*Junco Hyemalis*.) Common in winter; migrating north in spring.
138. Tree Sparrow, (*Spizella Monticola*.) Frequent in winter.
139. Field Sparrow, (*Spizella Pusilla*.) Common.
140. Chipping Sparrow, (*Spizella Socialis*.) Common.
141. Song Sparrow, Tomtit, (*Melospiza Melodia*.) Abundant.
142. Swamp Sparrow, (*Melospiza Palustris*.) Frequent along streams.
143. Lincoln's Finch, (*Melospiza Lincolnii*.) Rare.
144. Fox-colored Sparrow, (*Passerella Iliaca*.) Frequent in spring and autumn.
145. Black-throated Bunting, (*Euspiza Americana*.) Occasionally seen.
146. Rose-breasted Grossbeak, (*Guiraca Ludoviciana*.) Occasionally seen; Breeding here.
147. Blue Grossbeak, (*Guiraca Coerulea*.) Occasionally seen.
148. Indigo Bird, (*Cyanospiza Cyanea*.) Frequent; breeding here.
149. Red Bird, Cardinal Grossbeak, (*Cardinalis Virginianus*.) Frequent along streams.
150. Ground Robin, Tohee Bunting, (*Pipilo Erythrophthalmus*.) Frequent.
151. Boblink, Reed Bird, Rice Bird, (*Dolichonyx Oryzivorus*.) Frequent in spring; sometimes breeding here.

152. Cow Bird, (*Molothrus Pecoris.*) Common.
153. Red-winged Blackbird, (*Agelaius Phoeniceus.*) Abundant.
154. Meadow Lark, (*Sturnella Magna.*) Common.
155. Orchard Oriole, (*Icterus Spurius.*) Frequent.
156. Baltimore Oriole, Hanging Bird, (*Icterus Baltimore.*) Frequent.
157. Rush Blackbird, (*Scolecophagus Ferrugineus.*) Frequent.
158. Purple Grackle, (*Quiscalis Versicolor.*) Frequent.
159. Common Crow, (*Corvus Americanus.*) Common.
160. Blue Jay, (*Cyanurus. Cristatus.*) Frequent.
161. Wild Pigeon, (*Ectopistes Migratoria.*) Some seasons abundant; spring and autumn.
162. Common Dove, Turtle Dove, (*Zenaidura Carolinensis.*) Common.
163. Pheasant-ruffed Grouse, (*Bonasa Umbellus.*) Common.
164. Partridge Quail, Bobwhite, (*Oortyx Virginianus.*) Common.
165. Snowy Heron, (*Barzetta Candidissima.*) Rare; occasionally seen.
166. White Heron, (*Herodias Egretta.*) Rare.
167. Great Blue Heron, (*Ardea Herodias.*) Frequently seen.
168. Least Bittern, (*Ardetta Exilis.*) Frequent.
169. Bittern, Stake Driver, (*Botaurus Lentiginosus.*) Frequent along streams.
170. Green Heron, Fly-up-the-Creek, (*Butorides Virescens.*) Frequent along streams.
171. Night Heron, (*Nyctiardea Gardeni.*) Rare.
172. Golden Plover, (*Charadrius Virginicus.*) Occasionally seen in autumn.
173. Killdeer, (*Aegialitis Vociferus.*) Common.
174. King Plover, Semipalmated Plover, (*Aegialitis Semipalmatus.*) Frequent.
175. Piping Plover, (*Aegialitis Melodius.*) Occasionally seen in summer.
176. Black-bellied Plover, (*Squatarola Helvetica.*) Rare, though occasionally seen in the county.
177. Turnstone, (*Streptilas Interpres.*) Occasionally seen along the Delaware.
178. Northern Phalarope, (*Phalaropus Hyperboreus.*) Rare; occasionally seen along the Delaware.
179. American Woodcock, (*Philohela Minor.*) Common.
180. English Snipe, Wilson's Snipe, (*Gallinago Wilsonii.*) Frequently seen in the spring.
181. Gray Snipe, (*Macrohamphus Griseus.*) Occasionally seen.
182. Gray Back, Robin Snipe, (*Tringa Canutus.*) Occasionally seen on the Delaware.
183. Purple Sandpiper, (*Tringa Maritima.*) Occasionally seen on the Delaware; rare.
184. Red-backed Sandpiper, (*Tringa Alpina.*) Rarely seen long the Delaware.
185. Jack Snipe, (*Tringa Maculata.*) Occasionally seen along the Delaware.
186. Least Sandpiper, (*Tringa Wilsonii.*) Occasionally seen along the Delaware.
187. Little Snipe, (*Tringa Bonapartii.*) Rarely seen on the Delaware.
188. Sanderling, (*Calidris Arenaria.*) Occasionally seen along the Delaware.
189. Semipalmated Sandpiper, (*Ereunetes Petrificatus.*) Occasionally seen on the Delaware.
190. Tell Tale, Stone Snipe, (*Gambetta Melanoleuca.*) Occasionally seen on the Delaware.
191. Yellow Legs, (*Gambetta Flavipes.*) Occasionally seen.
192. Solitary Sandpiper, (*Rhyacophilus Solitarius.*) Frequently seen.
193. Spotted Sandpiper, (*Tringoides Macularius.*) An occasional visitor along the Delaware river.
194. Field Plover, Bartram's Sandpiper, (*Actirturus Bartramius.*) Frequent; breeding here.

195. Buff-breasted Sandpiper, (*Tryngites Rufescens*.) An occasional visitor along the Delaware river.
196. Marbled Godwit, (*Limosa Fedoa*.) Occasionally seen along the Delaware.
197. Marsh Hen, King Rail, (*Rallus Elegaus*.) Occasionally seen along the Delaware.
198. Mud Hen, Clapper Rail, (*Rallus Crepitans*.) Occasionally seen along the Delaware.
199. Virginia Rail. (*Rallus Virginianus*.) Occasionally seen.
200. Common Rail, Ortolan, (*Porzana Carolina*.) Occasionally seen.
201. Yellow Rail, (*Porzana Noveboracensis*.) Occasionally seen.
202. Coot, Mud Hen, (*Fulica Americana*.) Occasionally seen.
203. Florida Gallinule, (*Gallinula Galeata*.) Occasionally seen.
204. Canada Goose, (*Bernicula Canadensis*.) Occasionally seen.
205. Mallard, Green Head, (*Anas Boschas*.) Occasionally seen.
206. Black Duck, (*Anas Obscura*.) Occasionally seen, and occasionally breeding here.
207. Pintail, (*Dafila Acuta*.) Occasionally seen.
208. Green-winged Teal, (*Nettion Carolinensis*.) Sometimes frequent in spring and autumn.
209. Blue-winged Teal, (*Querquedula Discors*.) Occasionally seen.
210. Spoonbill, Shoveller, (*Spatula Clypeata*.) Occasionally seen.
211. Summer Duck, (*Aix Sponsa*.) One of the most beautiful of the wild ducks; frequent and perhaps breeding here; builds in hollow trees.
212. American Widgeon, (*Mareca Americana*.) Occasionally seen.
213. Big Black-head, Scaup Duck, (*Fulix Marilla*.) Occasionally seen in spring and autumn.
214. Little Black-head, Blue Bill, (*Fulix Affinis*.) Occasionally seen.
215. Ring-necked Duck, (*Fulix Collaris*.) Occasionally seen.
216. Red Head, (*Aythya Americana*.)
217. Butter Ball, Dipper, (*Bucephala Americana*.) Occasionally seen.
218. American Golden Eye Whistle-wing Duck (*Glaucionetta Clan gula Americana*.) A diver—seen on the Delaware.
219. Harlequin Duck, (*Histrionicus Torquatus*.) Occasionally seen.
220. Long Tail, Old Wife, (*Harolda Glacialis*.) Occasionally seen.
221. Sea Coot, Surf Duck, (*Pelionetta Perspicillata*.) Occasionally seen.
222. Ruddy Duck, (*Erismatura Rubida*.) Occasionally seen.
223. Fish Duck, (*Mergus Americanus*.) Frequent in our ponds and rivers.
224. Red-breasted Merganser, (*Mergu Serrator*.) Occasionally seen.
225. The Great Northern Diver, The Loon, (*Colymbus Torquatus*.) Occasionally seen.
226. The Red-necked Grebe, (*Podiceps Griseigena*.) Occasionally seen in the winter.
227. The Crested Grebe, (*Podiceps Cristatus*.) Occasionally seen.
228. The Horned Grebe, (*Podiceps Cornutus*.) Occasionally seen.
229. The Pied-bill Grebe, (*Podilymbus Podiceps*.) Occasionally seen.

MAMMALS.

AN ENUMERATION OF MAMMALS FOUND IN BUCKS COUNTY.

BY JOSEPH THOMAS, M. D., QUAKERTOWN, PA.

The following list of mammals embrace nearly or perhaps quite all the species known to exist or having been seen within a recent period within the limits of Bucks county. Many of them have been rendered exceedingly scarce by encroachments upon their haunts in the agricultural development of the country, while others, obnoxious to civilized man, have been vigorously hunted and destroyed, until only an occasional wary survivor remains protected in his rocky or woody solitude from the intrusion of man. Several species, such as the deer, bear, wolf, etc., now extinct in this portion of the country, were many years ago, in the early settlement of Bucks county, quite common and frequently encountered.

The upper portion of the county, included within the belt of trap-rocky formation stretching across from the Delaware river to the Montgomery county line, affords still a safe retreat for such animals as the mink, weasel, foxes, racoon, opossum, and perhaps the wild cat. Even the squirrel and rabbit, formerly so numerous as to be a great annoyance to the farmer, are every year becoming fewer in numbers, while the fate of most of the native quadrupdes of the county has been to retire and succumb before the march of civilization, a few species, aliens however, have increased with great rapidity and defied man's keenest ingenuity to extirpate them. These are the rat and common mouse. They were brought to this country from Europe by the early settlers on ship-board.

CATALOGUE.

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| 1. The Evening Bat, (<i>Nycticejus Crepuscularis</i> .) Not frequent. | 6. Silvery-haired Bat, (<i>Scotophilus Nectivagans</i> .) Rare. |
| 2. Red Bat, (<i>Lasiurus Norveboracensis</i> .) Moderately abundant. | 7. Little Brown Bat, (<i>Vespertilio Subulatus</i> .) Rare. |
| 3. Carolina Bat, (<i>Scotophilus Carolinensis</i> .) Occasionally seen. | 8. Blunt-nosed Bat, (<i>Vespertilio Lucifugus</i> .) Occasionally seen. |
| 4. Brown Bat, (<i>Scotophilus Fuscus</i> .) Frequently seen. | 9. Forster's Shrew, (<i>Sorex Forsteri</i> .) Rare. |
| 5. Georgiana Bat, (<i>Scotophilus Georgianus</i> .) Rare. | 10. Larger Shrew, (<i>Blarina Talpoides</i> .) Frequent. |

11. Smaller Shrew, (*Blarina Cinerea*.) Occasionally seen.
12. Common Mole, (*Scalops Aquaticus*.) Common.
13. Star-nosed Mole, (*Condylura Cristata*.) Occasionally seen.
14. American Wild Cat, (*Lynx Rufus*.) Rare; two or three have been killed within the last ten years in Rockhill and Haycock townships.
15. Common Red Fox, or American Fox, (*Vulpes Fulvus*.) Common in parts of the county.
16. Grey Fox, (*Vulpes Virginianus*.) Rare.
17. Common Weasel, Ermine or White Weasel, (*Putorius Noveboracensis*.) Not common; in summer brown, in winter white.
18. Common Mink, (*Putorius Vison*.) Occasionally seen.
19. American Otter, (*Lutra Canadensis*.) Very rare.
20. Skunk, (*Mephitis Mephitica*.) Common.
21. Raccoon, (*Procyon Lotor*.) Not uncommon.
22. Opossum, (*Didelphys Virginiana*.) not uncommon.
23. Cat or Fox Squirrel, (*Sciurus Cinereus*.) Rare.
24. Gray Squirrel, (*Sciurus Carolinensis*.) Common.
25. Red Squirrel, (*Sciurus Hudsonius*.) Common.
26. Flying Squirrel, (*Pteromys Volucella*.) Frequently seen.
27. Chipping, Striped or Ground Squirrel, Chipmunk, (*Tamias Striatus*.) Common.
28. Woodchuck, Ground Hog, (*Aretomys Monax*.) Frequently seen.
29. Jumping Mouse, (*Jaculus Hudsonius*.) Occasionally seen.
30. Common Rat, Brown Rat, Norway Rat, (*Mus Decumanus*.) Too common.
31. Common Mouse, (*Mus Musculus*.) Common.
32. Black Rat, (*Mus Ratta*.) Occasionally seen.
33. White-footed Mouse, (*Hesperomys Leucopus*.) Rare.
34. Meadow Mouse, (*Arvicola Riparia*.) Not uncommon.
35. Field Mouse, (*Arvicola Pinetorum*.) Not common.
36. Musk Rat (*Fiber Zibethicus*.) Common.
37. Gray Rabbit, (*Lepus Sylvaticus*.) Common.
38. Whale, (*Balaena Mysticetus*.) It has been known to occur near or within the limits of the county in the Delaware river.
39. Porpoise, (*Delphinus Phocaena*.) Very rarely ascends the Delaware to within the limits of Bucks county.

BUCKS COUNTY ASSOCIATORS.

FIRST BATTALION.

List of officers of the First Battalion of Bucks County Associators, 1775.

Colonel, Joseph Kirkbride; lieutenant colonel, Alexander Anderson; first major, Joseph Penrose; second major, Joseph McIlvain, of Bristol.

NEWTOWN COMPANY, AUGUST 21, 1775.

Captain, Francis Murray; first lieutenant, Robert Ramsey; second lieutenant, Joseph Griffith.

Privates—Henry Vanhorn, John Johnston, Andrew McMinn, John East-rick, Thomas Huston, Archibald McCorkel, Ewan Scott, James McCoy, Nathaniel Twining, Patrick Hunter, William Bateman, Charles McLaughlin, John Randall, Robert McDowell, John Price, John Vanhorn, John Dalton, James Huston, David McMorris, Thomas Yardley, John Atkinson, Jr., Samuel Tolbert, James Shirkey, Robert Watson, Anthony Teate, John Gregg, John Roney, Lintes Davids, Joseph Dyer, John Reeder, Solomon Park, William Murfits, Abraham Johnston, Henry Lowell. Peter Laffertson, Abram Lowell, Joshua Vanhorn, John Murfits, James Allen, John Bailey, Christian Vanhorn, George Johnston, George Hopkins Burden, Francis Harrison, Thomas Lowrie, Abraham Stark, Thomas Hamey, John Moody.

BENSALEM COMPANY, AUGUST 19, 1775.

Captain, John Jarvis; first lieutenant, Nathaniel Vansant; second lieutenant, Jacob Vandegrift; ensign, Jacob Vandegrift, Jr.; clerk, William McKissack; sergeants, John Harrison, James Miller, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Cox; corporals, William Albertson, James McNeal, David Sipler, George Albertson.

Privates—John Kidd, Esq., James Benezett, Richard Gibbs, Alexander Anderson, John Vandegrift, Sr., Joseph Penrose, William Smith, James Howe, Jacob Vandegrift, Jr., John Harrison, John Bennett, Leonard Vandegrift, Richard Shees, William McKissack, Daniel Stalls, Thomas Foster, Adam Weaver, John Paulivit, Lawrence Vandegrift, Isaac Johnson, Henry Whiteman, William Brodnax, Harmon Titus, Abraham Larew, Nathaniel Vansant, Peter Vansant, Jacob Horton, Jacob Vandegrift, Jr., James Miller, Isaac Larew, Thomas Sherman, Jacob Jackson, William DeCoursey, David Walton, Henry Bouser, Samuel Benezett, Lawrence Johnson, Leonard Vandegrift, Thomas Krodden, Benjamin Swerns, Cornelius Foster, Serick Titus, John Jaoice, Joseph Clerk, John Commons, Joseph Cox, John Stoneman, Joseph Allen, Isaac Anderson, James Vansdollar, Garrett Vansant, Richard Sands, George Alberson, Philip Ramson,

Francis Cruson, Bernard Vankirk, George Anderson, Nicholas Lazelear, David Dungan, Henry Johnson, James Statts, Jacob Vandegrift, William Cox, Joseph Sands, Richard Goheen, Nicholas Johnson, Minr, John Evans, Stephen Benegette, John Johnson, Lewis Ward, Jacob Vendegrift, Jacob Johnson, Daniel Swerns, David Sipler, Jesse Jackson, Richard Dun, Isaac Morford, Edward Burns, John Barstow, Abraham Larew, Jr., John Brown, John Cateham, Samuel Campble, James McNeal, Jacob Bonser, David Larew, George Plumly, John Dorson, James Creighton, Miles Strickland, John Plumly, William Stone, David Torry.

LOWER MAKEFIELD COMPANY, AUGUST 19, 1775.

Captain, Peter Vansant; first lieutenant, William Harvey; second lieutenant, Cornelius Vansant; ensign, Richard Stillwell.

Privates—Adam Warburton, Philip Slack, Joshua Anderson, John Yonis, John Robins, Nicholas Larzelere, Benjamin Vanhorn, William White, Peter Roberts, Joseph Hutchinson, Samuel Poole, Edward Ridlor, William Stackhouse, John Burton, Robert Shillings, Thomas Linton, Thomas Rukey, John Milnor, Richard Plumer, Joseph About, John About, Thomas Lahing, Nathan Doutey, John Gullevy, James Yolty, James Fullerton, Nathaniel Combes, Joseph More, Moses Neald, Amos Thackery, Henry Shaver, Cornelius Mahon, Daniel Palmer, Calop Palmer, Mathew Welch, Garret Vansant, Malon Brown, Samuel Brodnex, Timothy Slack, Thomas Slack, Cornelius Slack, Abraham Slack, Cornelius Slack, James Slack, George Bennet, Philip Philte, Henry Raleman, Phineas Cary, Adam Norris, Isaiah Wiley, Joseph Slack, Daniel Price, John Brown, Joseph Henry, Benjamin Fleming, Owen Loveet, David Cutler, Edward Morton, William Wens, Thomas Wens, John Doughty, Benjamin Palmor, Joshua Palmor, John Yobe, John Larzelere, James Winner, Noah Slack.

NORTHAMPTON COMPANY, AUGUST 19, 1775.

Captain, Henry Lott, aged 68; first lieutenant, Gerardus Wyncoop; second lieutenant, John Kroesen; ensign, John Thompson.

Privates—John Addis, Jr., Enoch Addis, Arthur Bennet, John Bennet, Isaac Bennet, swamp, John Bennet, Jr., John Bennet, Aruthur's son, William Bennet, Isaac Bennet, Jacob Bennet, Matthew Bennet, Adrian Bennet, Isaac Bennet, George's son, Clement Richardson, Jeremiah Richardson, Jonathan Shaw, Arthur Leffertse, Leffert Leffertse, Abram Leffertse, Richard Leedom, William Mannington, Timothy MaGinnes, Jacob Myers, Daniel McDaniels, George Parson, Robert Parsons, William Parsons, Samuel Richardson, Guliam Cornel, Rem Cornel, John Cornel, Jacob Cornel, Amos Suber, John Hayes, Robert McMaster, Hule Tomb, John Thompson, William Randler, John Randle, John Roberts, John Rankin, John Torbert, John Porter, Stafford Graham, Robert Johnson, Robert McGrandy, Joseph Parker, Benjamin Vanhorn, Isaac Vanhorn, Jr., Robert Vanhorn, James Vanhorn, Henry Stoneman, Steven Howell, Benjamin Carrol, Christian Cosen, Cornelius Cosen, Daniel Cosen, Cornelius Cosen, Jr., Henry Cosen, Hugh Cummins, James Cox, William Carter, cooper, John Carter, Abraham DuBois, Jacob Duffield, Henry Dyer, Charles Dyer, Elias Dungan, Gerret Vanartsdalen, Gerret Dungan, Thomas Dungan, Joseph Dungan, Jesse Dungan, Jeremiah Dungan, Jeremiah's son, Thomas Dungan, Jeremiah's son, Jonathan Willard, George Willard, William Wiggins, Reyneir Bennett, Ferrington Vandeventer, Henry Wynkoop, Isaac Wynkoop, Thomas Searle, Mathias Wesmer, George Meysner, Francis Taggart, Paul

Judges, Philip Dracord, John Fisher, Joseph Tomlinson, Levi Choepin, James Brown, Gerret Kroesen, weaver, Hugh Evans, Gawn Edams, Joseph Fenton, Jr., John Fenton, Cornelius Fenton, Henry Feaster, David Feaster, Nathaniel Featherby, Nathan Gilbert, James Gregg, Christian Hagerman, John Hagerman, Jr., Adrian Hagerman, Thomas Hellings, William Harvey, John Kroesen, Jacob Kroesen, Gerret Kroesen, Gerret Kroesen, John's son, Joseph Knowls, Christian Keyser.

MIDDLETOWN, AUGUST 21, 1775.

Captain, Augustus Willeet; first lieutenant, John Goslin; second lieutenant, Thomas Miller; ensign, Anthony Rue.

Privates—John Lodey, John Creaper, Thomas Barnet, Samuel Windon, George Subers, Garret Vanhorne, Peter Baker, David Marpole, Nathan Belford, John Suber, John Vanhorne, Jacob Durk, Isaac Pearson, Michael Gregg, Jacob Doughty, Jacob Stegers, Nicholas Stackhouse, Gavil Vanhorn, Anthony Tate, Richard Rue, Linton Davis, Hugh Steel, Amos Brelsford, George Vansant, Joseph White, James Gregg, John Gregg, Hugh Tomson, John Grant, David Johnson, Patrick Gregg, Peter Goslin, Joseph Mode, Francis White, John Mitchell, Jr., John Tomson, James Winner, Anthony Right, Nathaniel Price, Jacob Taubert, James Hibbs, Jr., John Carpenter, Thomas Huddleson, George Huddleson, William Huddleson, Joseph Ashter, Francis Tita, John Belford, Anthony Pine, John Paul, Jonathan Hibbs, William Goslin, Daniel LeRue, Gabriel Vanhorn, Jr., Lares Rue, Josiah Supple, Peter Vahorn, Isaiah Vanhorn, Gris-toffel Rue, Gesper Harding, James Cleland, Joshua Rue, Timothy Knowles, Thomas Knowles, Thomas Barton, Jr., Jacob Vanhorn, William More, John Vansant, Joseph Stackhouse, Mathew Rue, Peter Vanhorn, Jr., John Neel.

SOUTHAMPTON, AUGUST 19, 1775.

Captain, John Folwell; first lieutenant, Walter Willet; second lieutenant, Garret Vansant; ensign, Zephaniah Lott.

Privates—Henry Krewson, Arthur Watts, Seth Banes, David Praul, Thomas Folwell, Godfrey Vandarens, Joshua Praul, James Banes, John Folwell, Matthias Fenton, Leonard Krewson, Daniel Hogeland, Joseph Seddall, Joseph Vanpelt, Jacob Vandike, John Kroesen, John Williams, Joseph Teraby, Peter Strickler, William Maghee, Jacob Vansant, Cornelius Vandike, Jr., Hugh Erwins, John Hagerman, Nicholas Vansant, Joshua Ward, William Cornel, John Dance, James Evans, Samuel Mitchel, Andrew Wiley, Isaac Vanpelt, James Garey, Benjamin Corson, Jacob Strickler, Jr., Edman States, Felix Lott, William Carter, James Searl, Joseph Danil, Samuel Coard, Levi Vanhorn, Joseph Banes, Jonathan Thomas, John Vansant, William Vansant, John Groom, David Ballard, John Carter, Nicholas Vanarsdalen, Malacia Ritchardson, Thomas Wilson, Jacob Randle, Jonathan Harding, Jacob Randle, Jr., Simon Vanartsdalen, John Thomas, William Vansciver, William Swiney, Benjamin States, Samuel Biles, Obediah Willett, Peter Craft, William Vanhorn, John Vanpelt, William McCormick, Thomas Walch, Ralph Briggs.

FALLS, AUGUST 21, 1775.

Captain, Thomas Harvey; first lieutenant, Thomas Janney; second lieutenant, George Brown, Jr.; ensign, Daniel Bunting.

Privates—William Kirkpatrick, John Wood, Lamb Pitner, John Roberts, John Hughes, Thomas Bitts, Hugh Morton, John Borrowes, Thomas Butcher, Benjamin Wood, Henry Fagan, William Johnson, John Sotcher, William Parsons, William Vasey, Stephen Carter, William Ferguson, John Antrim, Thomas Thompson, Robert Crozer, Alexander Recky, Samuel Barras, Richard Hough, John Hough, James Carr, John Keen, Daniel Lovett, Thomas Stradling, Samuel Weagit, Folard Vandegrift, Richard Clark, William Houghton, Amos Shaw, Henry Neafur, Joseph Shaw, John Vandegrift, Josiah Morgan, William Rice, John Bryan, John Tharp, Jacob Singleton, William Gore, John Blair, Charles Janney, Joseph Doble, John Reading, Joseph Bunting, Jr., John Carns, William Gilles, John Bates, Joseph Crozer, Edmund Fagan, John Nugent.

BRISTOL BOROUGH AND TQWNSHIP, OCTOBER 9, 1775.

Captain, William McIlvain; first lieutenant, Abram Britton; second lieutenant, John Priestly; sergeants, James Ledden first, John Bodyne second; corporals, Daniel Kennedy first, John Lyne second.

Privates—Benjamin Rue, William DeNormandie, Jacob Harman, Martin Heyleman, William Burris, John Curren, Stephen Gurjon, William George, Jonathan Ring, Thomas Right, John Broom, John Edgar, Dennis Dailey, James Barber, Isaac Leech, William Leech, William Burke, Francis Stackhouse, Joshua Wright, Thomas Scott, Samuel Brailsford, Jonathan Wright, Charles Wright, John Murray, William Stackhouse, Charles Purnell, John Bennett, Charles Mellen, John Ash, James Heaton, William Barber, John Barnely, John Dawson, James Wick, Lawrence Johnston, David Guyont, Daniel Bunting, William Allen, Jiles Ransey, John Stackhouse, Peter Lyne, John Leland, Thomas Murphy, Obadiah Wilday, Joseph Madget, Joshua Carrigan, Richard Mitchell, Edward Walstead, John Sullivan, Henry Mitchell, Lewis Rue, Joseph Burden Stevens, Abraham Foster, Ralph Boon, Michael Stackhouse, James McNeil, John Mitchell, Andrew Stoop.

[The following list consists of those who, though formally associated, have paid but little, and some of them no attendance.]

Josiah Seplee, Henry Ketlaer, Thomas Martin*, Daniel Thompson*, William Race*, Joseph Kees*, Charles Bessonett*, Joseph White*, James Flowers, Richard Gosline, William Poole*, Robert Patterson, Charles Wilday*, John Herd*, George Norton*, Samuel Kinsey*, Robert Swan*, Joshua Rue*, David Edgar, Samuel Herd, William Parker*, John Ellwood, Benjamin McDaniels, Peter Brown, William Heaton†, Robert Frame†.

N. B.—Those marked * pay no attendance, and those marked † have been discharged for misdemeanor.

SECOND BATTALION.

List of officers of the Second Battalion of Bucks County Associators, 1775.

Colonel, John Beatty; lieutenant colonel, Robert Shewell; first major, James McMasters; second major, William Roberts.

BUCKINGHAM AND WRIGHTSTOWN COMPANY.

Captain, John Lacey; first lieutenant, John Williams; second lieutenant, Samuel Smith; ensign, William Bennett.

Buckingham Associators.—Privates—John Sample, Robert Sample, Thomas Daugherty, William Robinson, William Simpson, Jr., William Simpson, Jr., John Thomas, John Huston, Thomas Huston, Adam Middleton, Thomas Dunning, Adam Barr, John Simpson, William Kirkwood, Moses Adkinson, Aaron Lockart, John Bogart, Mark Halfpenny, Silas Martain, John Tucker, James Tucker, Joseph Vanhorn, John Slack, Thomas Smith, Thomas Barr, William Stone, James Sample, Jr., Levi Starling, David Wisnor, Henry Sturk, Morris Welsh, William Stokesberry, Benjamin Flick, John Sproll, Thomas Drenners, William Finney, Isaac Osmon, Abinezar Carter, John Rice.

Wrightstown Associators.—James Sacket, Cornelius Vansant, William Thompson, James Gilkinson, William Drake, George Vannander, Edward Duffield, John Lewis, James Sweney, Robert Wilson, James Barron, John Johnston, David Brooke, Simon Sacket, Robert Wood, Zack Smith, James Anderson, Robert Arkol, Charles Dugan, Samuel Macdanyel, Thomas Gain, John Manghen, James Terry, Leonard Kizer, John Burns, James Christa, James Rice, James Megrady, Nathiel Makinstry.

, WARRINGTON COMPANY, AUGUST 19, 1775.

Privates—William Long, Andrew Long, James Barkly, Robert Weir, Archibald Parker, Thomas Craig, Mathew Knox, Thomas Weir, John Rickey, Thomas Rickey, David Rickey, William Rickey, Andrew Rickey, Robert Wats, Jonathan Gerry, Robert Davison, Robert Miller, Robert Walker, William Walker, John Spear, Hugh Barkly, Hugh Ramsey, Robert Ellet, John Ellet, John Beatty, Edward Liddle, Alexander Parker, William Robison, John Robison, Charles Morrow, Andrew Wallace, James Whiteside, Andrew Long, Jr., Andrew Greg, William Greg, William Melley, Francis Jedlon, James Huston, John Harmod Seer, John Rider Poke, William Diterline, Thomas Taylor, Andrew Haul, John Wallis*, William Craford, Henry Huston.

PLUMSTEAD COMPANY, AUGUST 21, 1775.

Captain, William McCalla.

Privates—Benjamin Fell, Charles Stewart, about 50, John Dunlap, William Kenedy, John Greir, James Sample, Isaac Thomas, Thomas Mathew Greir, about 50, Hugh Ferguson, about 50, Thomas Dickinson, Alexander McFarland, Daniel Thomas, Robert Gilson, William McCalla, Francis Titus, Joseph Dyer, William Hart, John McMullin, Thomas Dyer, Joseph Thomas, Jesse Britton, Phillip Hinkle, Peter Wood, Patrick Poe, Robert Gilson, Jr., John McCalla, Samuel Hair, Isaac Hill, David Nesbett, James Faries, Samuel Faries, Samuel Titus, Alexander Robinson, Jacob Casdross, John Hart, Benjamin Griffith, John Gaddis, William Smith, Barnet Kepler, David Smith, William Tyndal, John Boyd, John Vanfossen, Phillip Fox, Patrick McGahan, Richard Lott, Adam Bean, Jonathan Hunsman, John Haskins, George Stewart, John Smith, Hugh Fleming, Joseph Hart, Samuel Brittain, Joseph Sayers, Peter Trough, Conrad Bean, Jr., Joseph Shaffer, George Hughes, Thomas Craig, David Forman, Daniel Millhuff, James McMullan, Henry Gadis, Levi Fell, John Fonsman, William Davis, John Gibson, Andrew McCalla, John Dunlap, Jr., George Burn, William Chilcott, George Rice, Cornelius

*Associated New Britain.

Neafur, George Gaddis, Peter Cosner, Adam Shaffer, Valentine Mostiller, Samuel Watt, Ezekial Rogers, Francis Titus, Peter Foddle, John Rogers, William Meredith.

HILLTOWN COMPANY, AUGUST 21, 1775.

Privates—Joseph Shaw, John Kelley, William Thomas, Moses Haron (probably Aaron), Jonah Thomas, William Miller, Nathaniel Jones, Abraham Vastine, Howell Griffith, Job West, Thomas Campbell, William Kidd, Thomas Morris, Evan Griffith, Benjamin Mathias, Thomas Shewell, Hugh McHenry, John Lewis, William Griffith, Edward Jones, Joseph Morris, Samuel Shanson, John Monerbaugh, Benjamin Kelley, William Davis, Lewis Lunn, William Campbell, John Mathew, Thomas Jones, Charles Miller, Asa Thomas, Cadwalader Morris, Robert Shanon, Abel Owens, Thomas Davis, Thomas Williams, Jonathan Jones, Amos Thomas, Job Thomas, Abel Miller, Benjamin Griffith, Edward Jones, Jr., Griffith Owens, Elijah Brittain, John Mathias, Nathan Evans, William Lunn, Simon Hazzard, Michael Gum, Caleb Shotwell, Henry Lewis, James Lewis, Enoch Thomas, John Shields, Benjamin Vastine, George Shipe, Michael Shipe, Thomas Lewis, Robert Heaton, Samuel Wallace, James Armstrong.

SOLEBURY COMPANY, AUGUST 19, 1775.

Captain, John Wall.

Privates—Paul Kester, Daniel Pettit, John Shepherd, John Seabring, Joseph Todd, Barnett Vanhorn, Enock Betts, Peter Dewitt, Samuel Davis, George Green, Benjamin Hartley, Jr., William Hill, John Hamilton, Joseph Vanhorn, Isaac Vanhorn, Sr., Isaac Vanhorn, Jr., Derick Tenbrook, George Wall, Jr., John Minter, John Myers, Derick Roberts, George Gardner, Moses Fenel, Joseph Jobson, John Howell.

SOLEBURY COMPANY, AUGUST 21, 1775.

Captain, John Coryell; first lieutenant, Henry Lott; second lieutenant, James Ingham; ensign, James McClode.

Privates—John Coglar, John Rian, James Brotherton, John Cavenough, Jeremiah Cooper, Thomas Lewis, John Coryell, Jr., William Rodman, James Cummins, John Newbanks, Benjamin Horn, George Savill, Daniel Hogeland, Jacob Stooksbury*, Jonathan Ingham, David White, George Crous, Thomas Sebring, Isaak VanHorn*, John Cummins, John Marks, Patrick Gauvock, Daniel Quimby, Peter Horn, Samuel Gordon, James Bryan, Samuel Give, Henry Lear, John Gouger, John Walker, Michael McCray, William Hardin, William Jonson, Thomas Jonson, Ambrose Croker, John Mounteer, William Rogers, Nathaniel More, Thomas Lewis, Jr., Timothy Scott, William Waterhouse, Jonathan Done, Andrew Collins, James Lottzman, John Lazyman, Jr., Cornelius Snell, Jeremiah Lot, Peter Ink, William Betts, William Kitchen.

UPPER MAKEFIELD COMPANY, AUGUST 19, 1775.

Privates—Joseph Roberts, Barnard Vanhorn, John Vanhorn, Abraham Vanhorn, Jeremiah Vanhorn, William Vanhorn, Patrick Lew, William McAl-hoes, James Mathews, John McHaney, William Davis, James Stevens, Solomon

*Are gone to Wall's company.

McAnier (probably McNair), William Neely, James Brown, Jacob Drake, Jacob McConkey, William McConkey, James McNard (possibly McNair), John Keith, John Parker, James Hennacy, Walter Bures, John Fenemor, John Riley, Joseph Mathews, Joseph Howell, David Howell, William Murdock, Samuel Howell, John Sulphin, William Musgrove, John Cothraill, John Burley, James Tolberd (probably Talbert), Samuel Tolberd, Tarence McManes, Samuel Pettit, Harret Hogens, Isaiah Keith, David Smith, John Hunter, Anthony Hartley, James McMasters, William Donelson, Francis Hambleton.

NOCKAMIXON COMPANY.

Whereas, It appears from authentic accounts received from England, that it is the design of the Present Ministers to enforce the great unjust and cruel acts of Parliament complained of in the Most Loyal and Dutiful manner by the Congress,

And Whereas an Additional Number of Troops with a fleet have been ordered for America to assist the Troops now in Boston, in the Execution of the said acts, We the subscribers agree that we will associate for the Purpose of Learning the Military Exercise, and for Defending our Property, Liberty and Lives against all attempts to deprive us of them.

Captain, Jacob Schoupe; first lieutenant, Nicholas Custort; second lieutenant, Solomon Litchey; ensign, Averkpack (Overbeck); sergeants, Deanis Prusle, Jacob Burstrusser (Burgstresser), George Adams, William Custort; corporals, Jacob Rufe, Ralph Sevele, Richard Trouer, Godfrey Millen.

Privates—Jacob Bidleman, Jacob Myer, John Hoocos, George Overbeck, Jr., Grafe Mathimas Marman, Andrew Emig, John Broogh, Nicholas McCarty, Henry Franganfeld, Felix Deel, Stofel Preel, Lawrence Messer, Michael Sheck, Jacob Leaghtle, John Raisner, Conard Hulman, Jacob Kole, Anthony Gresler, Peter Leagtle, Stofel Longley, Joseph Kole, George Kole, Jacob Zimpston, Jonathan Gregory, Jacob Roof (Rufe), Solomon Wolfanger, John Roof, Michael Good, Philip Grobern, John Klinger, Christian Trauger, Henry Roof, Adam Blak, John Ulmer, William Gregory, Paul Rimer, John Tenbrook, Frederick Fook, Andrew Hamertson, John Eyleif, Andrew Drettenback, Jacob Nee- mand, Peter Stem, Adam Stem, John Kalf, Peter Zikenfoos, David Gordon, Henry Adams, Jacob Rickey, Jacob Young, John Hegar, James Gordon, Philip Idam, John Younkin, John Sheck, John Hufman, Henry Shoup, Jacob Lightcap, Melgar Wydenmyer, Morris Morris, Lawrence Pirson, Uria Dipy, John Jacob Zinkenfoos, John Deemer, Christian Trauger, Henry Reegle, John Reegle, Daniel Reegle, Michael Cole, David Stam, John Dreetenback, Philip Pirson, Andrew Preel, Jacob Ashborn, John Nolden, Daniel Snider, Michael Krause, John Michaels.

Associators under age.—Thomas Stewart, Alexander McElroy, George McElroy, John McComan, Philip Gresler, Kilian Gresler, Jacob Harman, Samuel Morrison, Thomas Liade, John Jamison, David Jamison, Hugh Jamison, Peter Loutonston, John Loughry, Amos Loughry.

ROCKHILL COMPANY, AUGUST 10, 1775.

Captain, Andrew Kechline; first lieutenant, Michael Smith; second lieutenant, Nowrad Messimer; ensign, Thomas Armstrong.

Privates—Adam Shave, John Brown, Robert Smith, Henry Leach, Andrew Stolet, George Row, John Paule, Christian Pack, George Phillips, George

Stiner, John Dager, Peter Walter, Philip Walter, Christian Hell, Michael Plank, John Frederick, Danner Penner, Peter Green, Conrad Swink, Joseph Stompe, Will Willhelm, John Shoups, Ludwick Penner, Gasper Fluck, Conrad Masonhamer, Jacob Fosbinner, Valentine Gearies, Philip Toma, Jacob Penter, Peter Shire, Charles Nagle, Peter Henry, Jacob Wifel, Jacob Fluck, George Magle, Adam Magle, Ludivick, Thomas Scotland, Simon Smeech, Andrew Inghland, Sebastian Steer, Peter Hack, John Stinger, Valentine Bargstraser, Henry Loux, Leonard Heninggar, George Seyler, George Witemyer, Barnat Rupert, John Bargstraser, Lawrence Cremor.

SPRINGFIELD COMPANY, AUGUST 21, 1775.

Privates—Michael Fackenthall, Philip Hess, George Buntin, Christian Mench, Philip Correll, Daniel Deal, Michael Deal, Martin Brown, Peter Hedrech, George Weber, Peter Gruber, Adam Bidleman, Elias Shwarz, Peter Zigler, Jacob Erdman, Cassimer Henys, John Mench, Rudolph Kroman, Wollery Lutz, John Moyer, John Folk, Nicholas Buck, Tenus Hartzel, Adam Mench, John Metzger, Frederick Kirch, Adam Shöog, Philip Man, John Young, Adam Frankenfield, Peter Ruth, Philip Trevy, Moses Buntin, Charles Eichline, John Folmer, Sebastian Hover, Casper Metzger, John Woolslayer, Isaac Wisbach, John Man, Jacob Baron, Yest Smith, Christopher Wigner, Henry Affenbache, Peter Shoog, Andrew Segafoss, John Esterle, Benedict Strome, Charles Diel, Frederick Konig.

RICHLAND COMPANY, OCTOBER 9, 1775.

First lieutenant, John Richison; second lieutenant, Peter Deall; ensign, Daniel Bartholomew; first sergeant, Joseph Radobock; second sergeant, Henry Deall; fifer, John Hinchel.

Privates—William Hickinbottom, Peter Wakel, Nicholas Trumbower, Andrew Reese, Samuel Elliott, William Taylor, Martin Weaver, Michel Phyler, Henry Smith, Jacob Wisell, Jacob Ortt, Leonard Hinkel, John Wilhelm, Bernet Heller, Samuel Tennis, Emanuel Wagner, Robert Miller, James Miller, Moses Pettit, George Ardebus, William Nellson, Elisha Parcker, James Mellwin, Jr., Philip Shitts, Benjamin Croo, Samuel Wollston, Andrew Snider, Killyou Garey, Lowdrick Fluck, Andrew Stoon, Jr., Daniel Stoon, John Burck, George Burck, Frederick Deal, Jacob Rodaback, Jacob Burck, Peter Deal, weaver, David Althous, Peter Smith, George Deall, Michael Deall, John Deall, Benjamin Wolcher, Christian Dill, Philip Stall, Henry Noragon, Jacob Moock, Michael Croman, Lowdrick Hoffman, Youst Smith, Solomon Grover, Casper Gross, Barnett Sworts, Samuel Tolbert, Stephen Knisel, Lick Parcker, Edward Parcker.

LOWER MILFORD COMPANY, 1775.

Captain, Henry Huber; lieutenant, Philip Trombour; ensign, Hottch, Conrad Keer.

Privates—George Egert, Peter Koll, Adam Trumbour, Henry Huber, John Hoffman, David Spinner, Jacob Toward, Jr., Michael Miller, Jacob Frick, Philip Kohl, Jacob Hauffman, Michael Brauchler, Jacob Philips, Isaac Harnacker, John Mawrett, Jonathan Baur, Michael Schwartz, David Philips, John Fow, William Wintzer, Valentine Beydemann, Elias Krider, John Wolleber, George Engel, Adam Zigenfuss, Peter Kuder, Samuel Melven, Michael Kolk,

Jacob Benner, Jacob Frick, John Fries, Joseph Jameson, Jonathan Weidner, Nicholas Mombour, Dewalt Brauchler, Benjamin Leah, Peter Wolf, Simon Gucker, George Zeigenfuss, Christian Huber, Abraham Ditlo, Christopher Ritenauer, Henry Bleyler, Jr., George Philips, miller, Jacob Huber, Joseph Seabold, Henry Huber, shoemaker, Daniel Bambrucht, Philip School, Rudolph Huber, Rudolph Ditweiler, Jacob Thomas, Joseph Rielsing, Michael Bischof, Jacob Klein, Jonathan Klein, Henry Wambold, Wendel Mayer, Valentine Giger, Israel Bartch, Jonathan Dinter, miller, Thomas Boger, Michael Eberhart, Jonathan Jacoby, Jacob Gugler, Ensworth Leiber, George Heist, Adam Reichart, George Reichart, Adam Heckman, Peter Schoner, Casper Bastian, Jonathan Shelly, Henry Matthers, William Getman, Weitnicht, Frederick Fritz, Frederick Pester, Peter Samsel, Michael Pleiler, Philip Dosch, George Horlacker, Berin Ruter, Christian Miller, Peter Daub, Philip Numbaur, Peter Gabel, Christian Chriter, Martin Pachs, Adam Willaner, Fullenton Huber, Dewald Samsel, Henry Bitting, Henry Ablinger, George Helligas, George Chritz, Abraham Rinder, William Schimeson, Jacob Fox, Michael Edum, Christopher Sacks, Joseph Harnacker, Jacob Breisch, Peter Pleiler, David Mokle, Thomas Edwards, George Zangmeister, Philip Zangmeister, John Macht, Henry Wenige, John Waldmann, Joseph Erdman, Linhart Hefuer, Jacob Mathews, Peter Mathews, Ludwick Schwager, Carl Wohnsiegler, Joseph Shaw.

CAPTAIN HENRY VAN HORN'S MILITIA COMPANY, NEWTOWN, COLONEL JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE'S REGIMENT, JANUARY 22, 1777.

Captain, Henry Van Horn, December 6, 1776; first lieutenant, Robert Ramsey, December 6, 1776; second lieutenant, Thomas Huston, December 6, 1776; ensign, Abram Johnson, December 6, 1776; sergeant, McMinn; corporal, John Vance; drummer, Isaiah Vanhorn;

Privates—John Price, Joshua Van Horn, David McMorris, James McMorris, James Sharkey, Archibald McCorkell, David Riddle, Peter Lafferton, Patrick Hunter, William Bateman, Thomas Harper, Eman Scott, Abram Slack, Jeremiah Van Horn, John Johnson, Robert Watson, Robert McDowell.

CAPTAIN BINKLEY'S MILITIA COMPANY, THIRD BATTALION, JANUARY 1, 1777.

Captain, Christian Binkley; first lieutenant, Nicholas Masser; second lieutenant, John Shannon; ensign, Henry Binkley; sergeants, Francis Wohleben, John Dusing; corporals, Frederick Henyer, Frederick Hornberger; drummer, Thomas Sager.

Privates—George Koomlounf, Paul Stiff, John Gleinginey, Peter Nufner, John Loub, Adam Fritcht, Christian Hegereiss, Philip Hatt, John Koch, Mathias Koch, Mathias Gerner, John Milleison, Jacob Hoffort, Henry Hoffort, Jacob Dusing, Andrew Greiner.

TINICUM COMPANY.

Captain, Nicholas Patterson; first lieutenant, Henry Douty; second lieutenant, Thomas Ransy; ensign, William Means; sergeants, Moses Kelley, Jacob Weaver, Jacob Brooks, John Praul.

Privates—John Thompson, John Patterson, Jr., William Davis, James Smith, Robert McFarling, John McGlahland, Charles Wilson, Samuel Mathews, Alexander Mitchel, Alexander Patterson, James Heny, James Carrel, John

Means, Daniel Baxter, Ezra Patterson, John Kanard, Henry McDowell, Robert Stewart, Jr., Stophel Slater, John Patterson, Samuel Abernathy, Samuel Greenaway, James McCahren, Thomas Giles, Aaron Van Debelt, Samuel Hart, Andrew Patterson, James Wilson, Andrew Wilson, Cornelius Van De Belt, Thomas Tilyer, John Baley, Michael Walter, Jacob Nees, Abraham Gouncan, Herman Shuman, John Nees, Peter Sign, John Shupe, Robert Harvey, Benjamin Holdron, Elias Harris, Samuel Tomb, Peter Van De Belt, Conrad Sermal, William McCawley, David McGarger, Andrew Mower, Jonathan Thomas, John Pope, Joseph McFarland, William McIntyne, Anthony Haney, Simon Haney, Frederick George, Michael Lampard, Michael Strouse, Jr., John Strouse, George Strouse, Ludwick Wildonger, Alexander Miller, John Swab, Jacob Trout, William Means, Jr., Levi Owens, Stats Overholt, Bartholomew Moffit, Edward Rachford, John White, Uriah News, Joseph White, Manuel Pitcock, Peter Kolp, Jacob Walter, Henry Titomer.

[Broke off from this company after having the privilege of chosing officers in the first, and made a second company to the damage and disturbance of the first company of the township, the following persons, viz: Captain, Arthur Irwin; lieutenant, Patrick Shaw; ensign, Wilson; privates, Robert Steward, Sr., Thomas Steward, Jr., John Kelly, Robert Steward, 2d Jr., William Miller, John Irwin, John Richey, John McHolom, William McGlahland, Alexander McDowell.]

[Persons belonging to said township that had not subscribed the first association and now joined Irwin's company]: Peter Snyder, Joseph Hail, James Wallace, Henry Kolp, Jacob Fair.

WARMINSTER COMPANY.

Joseph Hart, Esq., William Kerr, Joseph Hart, Jr., Herman Yerkes, James McKinney, James Craven, William Craven, John Brooks, Jr., William Johnston, John Watkin, Robert Miller, Silas Gilbert, John Johnson, Stephen Murry, John Roney, William Gilbert, Joseph Miller, Patrick Morrison, Isaac Hough, Jr., John Hough, Giles Craven, Charles Garrison, Edward Yerkes, James Scout, John Brooks, Charles Engard, Anthony Scout, Abraham Sutphin, James Ogilbee, Alexander Benstead, William Vansant, John Stone, Silas Hart, Giles McDowell, Benjamin Gilbert, James Ryan, Isaac Hough, Nathaniel Beans, Linsey Marshall, Isaac Beans, Jesse Beans, John Griffith, Thomas Griffith, Giles Craven, Jr., Richard Knight, James McDowell, Robert McDowell, John Beatty, John McDowell, John Daniel, Joseph Hart, Jr., John Conrad, John Henderson.

NEW BRITAIN COMPANY.

Benjamin Mathews, David Caldwell, Samuel Graham, William Roberts, Mathew Law, Abiah James, John Robinson, Mordecai Bevan, David Davis, James Shaw, Richard Wilgus, Joseph Griffith, Joseph Robinson, Capt. Samuel Griffith, Tobias Shull, George Gungell, John Dungan, Thomas Kelso, James Thomas, Joseph Grier, Christian Ruffcorn, Samuel Harris, Henry Darrach, James Grier, Andrew Simson, Margan James, Abiah Butler, Nathan Mathew, John Harris, William Heyner, Ebenezer James, Charles Dorn, Mathew Grier, Alexander Moore, James Mullin, John Wallace, William Crawford, John Dungan, Jeremiah Nastine (probably Vastine), Simon Ruffcorn, John Torrence, Robert Shewell, James Wigton, Jenkin James, Isaac Williams, Aaron

James, Benjamin Butler, Isaac James, Abel James, Samuel Mason, John Davis, John Edmund, William Pugh, Thomas Stewart, John Van Pelt, Isaac Newhouse, Callender, Joseph Vanpelt, Robert Flack, Andrew Crary, John Kinley, Robert Caldwell, Samuel Weston, William Borum, Owen Thomas, Joseph Thomas, Stephen Barton, John Wier, Evan Stephens, Benjamin Griffith, Thomas Harris, William Stephens, John Garvin, John James, Aaron Borum, Amos Griffith, John Mathew, Edward Mathew, Patrick Barren, Samuel Lyon, James Wier, Augustus Singley, Isaiah James, William James, John Dungan, David Rees, George Johnston, Walter Shewell, Thomas Hutchinson, John James, William Hair, Enoch Allen, Benjamin Stephens, John Evans, Benjamin Beven, Henry Haston, Daniel Hasty, Samuel Campbell, William Griffith, Thomas Riddles, John Taylor, Alexander Finley, Malachi Burns, Dr. Hugh Meredith, John Knox, Thomas Meredith, Jonathan Mason, Simon Meredith, Edward Pole, John Hogland.

WARWICK COMPANY, AUGUST 21, 1775.

James Wallace, John Jamison, James McMickin, John Jamison, Garvin McGrady, Hugh Means, Adam Kerr, Alexander Jamison, Robert Baird, John Carr, Daniel Gullin, Robert Bready, John McMin, David Shannon, Robert Jamison, Stephen Doyle, John Roberts, Aaron Lovett, Moses Crawford, Samuel Flack, Jonathan Roberts, Robert Means, Hugh Long, William Walker, William Baxter, Alexander Harvey, Mank Gregory, Joseph Davis, James Snodgrass, Joseph Rodman, Samuel Pogue, Joseph Flack, John Rogers, Thomas Craven, John McDonnell, Thomas Bready, Andrew McMicken, John Grier, William Simpson, William Brady, James McQuown, Hugh Huston, Timothy Lynch, David Palmer, James Page, John McGrady, Jesse Bewley, Joshua Dungan, Benjamin Hair, John Hair, John Shannon, John Lough, John Martin, Benjamin Snodgrass, John Miller, James Cabeen, Joseph Simmons, Benjamin Hamilton, Edward Taylor, Jacob Priaker, William Ramsey, Francis Baird, Thomas Powers, Alexander Ramsey, William Doyle, Robert Cornwell, John Megee, Thomas McMasters, William Duffie, David Jonston, John Hugh, Joseph Dungan, Charles Walker, Andrew Dennison, John Mathers, John Decourney, Henry Davis, John Hervey, John Craig, Jonathan Martin, William Kendell, Mathew McMin, James Crawford, John Longhead, James Longhead, Charles McMichen, John Scott, William Smith, John Hamilton, John Wallace, Robert Jonson, Arthur Carey, Thomas Craven, Thomas Wert, Samuel Shennen, Archibald Graham, John Hunter, William Glachy.

CAPTAIN DARRAH'S* COMPANY, BUCKS COUNTY MILITIA, LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN LACEY'S BATTALION, DECEMBER 3, 1777.

Captain, Henry Darrah; lieutenants, Joseph Green, Jones, Ingham; ensign, William Borom; fifer, Simon James; clerk, William Coffin; sergeants, John Weir, Andrew McCreary, Thomas Ritchie; corporals, David Herrin, John Tate, Richard Wilgus, Daniel Hasty.

Privates—John Mathers, Alexander Parker, John Parker, John Robinson, Moses Dunlap, William Hair, Jacob Pickard, John Shepherd, Stephen Doyle,

*In the fall of 1778 Captain Darrah commanded a company in Colonel William Roberts' battalion of militia, stronger in numbers. At this time he lived in Warrington, but subsequently moved to Warminster, where he died.

Charles Dunlap, Alexander Long, Peter Jedun, Isaac James, Samuel Mason, Alexander Mason, Adam Bolin, John Grant, William Harvey, Benjamin Wood, John Cummins, John Neaphas, Levick Roberts, Francis Jedun, Abram Vandyke, George Smith, Joseph Law, Thomas Gaun, William Doyle, Robert Morrison, Samuel Jones, Hugh Watson, Robert Kennedy, Robert Weir, Hugh Barkley, Thomas Hill, Henry Young, John Kern, Thomas Hamilton, John Robinson, John Herrin, John James, Charles Morrow.

CAPTAIN DARRAH'S COMPANY, BUCKS COUNTY MILITIA, COLONEL WILLIAM ROBERTS' BATTALION, SEPTEMBER 21, 1778.

Captain, Henry Darrah.

Privates—David Davis, Benjamin Butler, Joseph Thomas, Morgan James, Samuel Borgy, Robert Ewer, Alexander Forman, William Morris, Peter Kippard, John Harvey, Henry Ruth, George Caingell, James Weir, Thomas Mathews, Andrew Stinson, Christian Khoar, John Law, Conrad Swartzlander, Joseph Griffith, Isaac James, Peter Kippard, Jr., Robert Morrison, John Miller, John Lapp, Jeremiah Vastine, John James, Alexander More, Joseph Matthews, Amos Griffith, Henry Rosenberry, Thomas James, Mathey Law, Tobiah Shull, William James, Andrew Ruth, George Shipe, Abraham Coffin, John Sprogell, Owen Swarts, John James, Joseph Robeson, James Griffin, Lewis Lunn, Simon James, John Ruth, John Davis, Esq., Christian Etherholt (probably Otherholt,) Abiah Butler, Jacob Shirer, Christian Ruth, Jonathan Drake, William Griffith, Abraham Ruth, John Weir, Benjamin Griffith, Philip Eckerman, Edward Williams, Jacob Miller, William Thomas, John Kisler, Charles Dunlap, Samuel Mason, Isaac Williams, Jacob Creaton, John Thomson, Isaac Lapp, Samuel Harvey, Joseph Lunn, Stephen Bartain, Andrew McCreary, Owen Thomas, Robert Flack, Thomas Jones, Frederick Kippard, Mark Fraley, Jeremiah Dungan, Samuel Griffith, David Caldwell, William Hare, John Edonard, Benjamin Mathews, George Tidesyler, Eleazer James, Zachariah Tiddro, Harry Ruth, Ludwig Stricknard, William McVey, Richard Lewis, Christian Miller, Chrystian Clymer, Benjamin Brown, Garvin Stevens, Robert Jones, John Mason, Andrew Harvey, Jacob Swartz, John Gardner, William Wright, Philip Miller, Isaac Thomas, Christian Swartz, Robert Thomson, James Hackley, David Thomas, James Haslett.

CAPTAIN BENNETT'S LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Captain, Jacob Bennett; lieutenant, Jacob Forst; cornet, John Shaw.

Privates—John Horner, William Ramsey, Joseph Hart, Jr., Thomas Hughes, Stacy Taylor, Gabriel Vansant, Peter Roberts, William Bennet, John Shannon, James Leddon, Robert Mernes, Jacob Kentner, John Armstrong, William McConkey, Daniel Martin, Nathaniel Burrows, John Roberts, Joseph Sacket, Jr., George Mitchell, George Fell, John Torlibert (probably Torbert), John McCammon, Aaron Hagerman, Jesse Brittain, Benjamin Yeoman, Robert Craig, Thomas Wilson.

I do certify that the foregoing is a true state of the cavalry for the county of Bucks, June 18, 1781. (No signature.)

On roll of Captain Abraham Miller's Company, Northampton County Riflemen, was the name of Samuel Dean, Bucks county; in 1776 appointed

lieutenant of Colonel Hart's Battalion, Flying Camp, subsequently lieutenant of Eleventh Pennsylvania.

Herhemon, John; wounded in the jaw at Long Island; drafted into the commander-in-chief's guard, 1778; in 1810 resided in Warrington township, Bucks county.

Col. Arthur St. Clair's Regiment, Second Pennsylvania Line: Chaplain, McCalla, Rev. Daniel, of Warwick, Bucks county; appointed January 16, 1776; captured at Three Rivers, June 8; died in Charleston, S. C., May, 1809. Sprague's Annal, Vol. 1, page 320.

Col. John Shea's Regiment, Third Pennsylvania: Graydon, Alexander, commissioned captain January 5, 1776, Bucks county; taken prisoner November 16, 1776; parolled July 7, 1777; exchanged April, 1778; first prothonotary of Dauphin county, 1785; author of "Graydon's Memors;" died at Philadelphia May 2, 1818, aged sixty-seven.

Byles, Thomas Langhorne, Bucks county, commissioned January 5, 1776; captured November 16, 1776; exchanged March 1, 1778; promoted major Third Pennsylvania June 8, 1777. This company was partly raised in middle and lower Bucks.

Colonel Anthon Wayne's Fourth Pennsylvania: Lacey, John, commissioned captain January 5, 1776; commissioned brigadier-general January 9, 1778. This company was partly enlisted in Bucks county.

Col. Robert Magaw's Fifth Pennsylvania: Beatty, John, Warminster, Bucks county; commissioned captain January 5, 1776; promoted major October 12, 1776. Priestly, John, Bristol, Bucks county; commissioned first lieutenant January 6, 1776; taken prisoner November 16, 1776; exchanged October 25, 1780; entitled to captain's commission January 1, 1778.

Van Horne, Isaac, Solebury; commissioned ensign January 8, 1776. Murray, John, sergeant, Bucks county, parolled December 26, 1776. Wallace, sergeant, Warrington; parolled December 26, 1776. Forsyth, Robert, corporal; promoted December 26, 1776.

Privates—Aiken, Robert, Warminster, parolled December 26, 1776; Banks, John, New Britain, parolled December 26, 1776; Bell, Thomas, Bristol, parolled December 26, 1776; Boone, Ralph, Bristol, parolled December 26, 1776; Boone, Solomon, escaped or absent, sick; Breton, Joseph, Bristol, parolled December 26, 1776; Carrigan, Joshua, Bristol, died a prisoner in New York, December 15, 1776.

KELLER'S BATTALION OF MILITIA.

Lieutenant Colonel Keller's Battalion of Militia, in service in the fall of 1781, consisted of eight companies, a total of 677 men, of which the rolls of three companies are to be found: Lieutenant colonel, John Keller; captains, Garvin Adams, Marcus Yost, Elias Yoder, Richard Stillwell, John Thomas, Daniel Hogland, William Erwin, Robert Patterson.

Captain, Robert Patterson; lieutenant, Philip Slack; ensign, Shaw; sergeants, Abraham Thompson, John Stotts, Nathan Cadwalader; corporals, John Dun, Robert Christy, Robert Green; drummer and fifer, Michael Ruiz.

Privates—Samuel Huston, Edmund Nutt, Robert Shaw, William Parker, John Whitehead, James Guy, Jyles Ramsey, Abram Parker, Jacob Vandegrift, John Clark, William Wheaton, Anthony Rue, James Horsfield, Matthew Hill, Jonathan Hibbs, Jonathan Obdike, Joserh Jay, Patrick McOwing, Isaac Larrew, Peter Barnet, Charles Feters, Philip Sypler, Harmon Titus, Daniel Sevens, John Stackhouse, Abraham Lott, Isaac Brelsford, Samuel Roberson,

Barnet Vandegrift, Benjamin Woodland, Garret Vandegrift, Joseph Catter, Daniel Lawrence, Robert Wood, James Rowing, Thomas Kreger, David Davis, Benjamin Vandegrift, Samuel Menrow, George Ransom, Josia Supple, George Stockdam, Daniel Stotts, Thomas Vandegrift, Edward Williams, Jesse Jackson, Edward Burns, Jeremiah Ward, Jacob Vandegrift, Richard Gehean, John Moreford, Reuben McCoy, Jacob Titus, Samuel Boonn, Jacob Fight, William Race, Joseph Vanhorn, Henry O. Harrow, John Kilby, Thomas Brelsford, Joseph Vanshiver, Richard Goslin, Amos Brelsford, Matthew Rue, Thomas Brown, William Winner, William Kinsey, Edward Bradfield, James Shaw, John Tully, George Brown, George Vansant, George Douglass, John Dunhaven, John Thornton, John Blundin, Jasper Moon.

Company mustered October 11, 1781.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ERWIN'S COMPANY.

Captain, William Erwin; lieutenant, William Flack; sergeants, Joseph Brooks, Ludwick Worman, Christopher Erwin; corporal, John Rentner; drummer and fifer, Jacob Hole.

Privates—William Campbell, Jacob Fox, Nicholas Wagner, James Templeton, James Davis, James Wallace, William Means, Robert Stewart, Abel Shynock, William Winters, Cornelius Vanderbolt, William Bell, John Hole, Hammon Yorkers, Robert Ramsey, Henry Kulp, Baltas Crow, Jacob Evert, George Bell, John Burgan Conrad, Anthony Hanly, Thomas Duroth, George Bennet, John Miller, Daniel Yunken, John Fundirastock, Joseph Shaw, James Begs, Charles Lyer, James Cambell, James Braden, Samuel Hart, Joseph Shepherd, John Anglemire, Thomas Crage, William Miller, William Custart, Leonard Strouse, Christopher Strouse, John Callouan.

Mustered October 11, 1781.

CAPTAIN RICHARD STILLWELL'S COMPANY.

Captain, Richard Stillwell; lieutenant, William Gore; ensign, Dennis Dayly; sergeants, Timothy Taylor, Jr., Samuel Launsbury, Henry Presler, Hugh Glanahan, drummer and fifer.

Privates—Joseph Margerum, Mahlon Brown, Joshua Thackary, Amos Thackaray, Richard Yardley, John Shaver, Alexander Richey, Cornelius Slack, John Slack, James Mathues, William Gold, Jeremiah Lambert, Patrick Herkins, Thomas Richey, William Hickey, Robert Blaney, John Twining, William Brown, Elijah Evans, James McMorris, Benjamin Anderson, John Dirck, John Hess, William Murfit, Jonathan Phillips, William Margaram, David Larew, Joseph Wood, Benjamin Wright, David Wile, James Vansant, Jonas Fox, Jacob Vansant, Thomas Longshore, John Duly, Damon Price, David Sullivan, John Baly, Thomas Buchanan, Benjamin Buchanan, James McMinn.

Mustered October 11, 1781.

SEVEN MONTHS' MEN, 1782.

Captain Carter's Company—William Doughty, John Thomas.

Captain Adams' Company—Francis Lee, Peter Bellesfelt.

Captain Hart's Company—Henry Donnelly, Charles Jones.

Captain Williams' Company—Nathan Felherby, William Earl.

Captain Jamison's Company—James Smith, Nathan Roberts.

Captain Neeley's Company—John Davis, Joseph Parker.

Captain Leffert's Company—Stephen Gilbert, William Vansciver.

Captain Walker's Company—Hendrew Oasman, Simean Bedel.

I do certify that the above are the names of the 7 mo. men who were enlisted out of the respective companies above set down, and I believe all served except Wm. Earl, who did not, and cannot be entitled to any pay. September ye 20th, 1782.

(Signed) JOSEPH HART, Lieut. B. C.

To William Scott, Paymaster to the Militia.

The return of the five militia regiments of Bucks county, in service May 6, 1777: First colonel, Hugh Tomb; second, Arthur Erwin; third, John Keller; fourth, William Roberts; and fifth, Joseph McIlwain. Their strength, officers and men, was 5 colonels, 5 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 40 captains, 119 subalterns, 160 sergeants, 40 drummers, 40 fifiers, and 2,791 privates, a total of 4,205. During the summer and fall of that year 18 companies, with the aggregate strength of 695, were stationed at Bristol and Billingsport.

Sometime during the Revolution, but the date is not given, a company of horse was organized here, with the following commissioned officers: Captain, Thomas Sandford; lieutenant, Walker Willett; cornet, George Geran. This is all we know of the organization. As "Willett" is a Bensalem and Southampton name, the company was probably from the lower part of the county.

COMPASS.

VARIATION OF THE COMPASS IN BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.¹

The magnetic declination, or as it is commonly called by the surveyor and the mariner, the variation of the compass, is the angle between the true north and south line and the magnetic north and south line as defined by the compass needle. Now it has been found by observation that the direction of the compass needle is constantly changing and that in general it is different at different places at the same time. Thus at Philadelphia a century ago the declination was about 2 degrees West, while it is now nearly 8 degrees West, showing a change of almost 6 degrees interval. At the present time the declination in the United States varies from 20 degrees West in Maine to 23 degrees East in Washington. As until quite recently all land surveys were traced by means of the compass, it is imperative that the surveyor should know what changes have been taking place in the direction of the needle in order to successfully retrace the lines of old surveys.

The numerous fluctuations to which the compass needle is subject have been discussed in various publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the material having become available as the result of special or other magnetic observations. The reader is referred to those publications for a more detailed treatment of the subject of Terrestrial Magnetism.²

The fluctuations of most importance to the surveyor are known as the solar-diurnal variation and the secular variation. The diurnal variation is periodical and is completed in 24 hours. At about 8 A. M. the north end of the needle reaches its extreme easterly position for the day and from that time moves to the west until about 1 P. M., when the westerly extreme is reached; then the motion is reversed and the needle moves slowly to the east until approximately the same position is reached the next morning from which it started. Between 10 and 11 A. M. and between 6 and 7 P. M., the needle reaches its average position for the entire day of 24 hours. The following table derived from five years of continuous observations at Philadelphia, ending June 30, 1845, shows for each hour from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., and for each month of the year the amount by which the needle differs from its average position for the day. A plus sign indicates that the needle is to the East, a minus sign to the West, of its average position for the day (24 hours).

¹ This chapter has been specially prepared for this book by the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

² See e. g., Appendix 1, Report for 1895 and Appendix 1, Report for 1896. Copies of these can be had by application to the "Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey."

MONTH	6 A. M.	7 A. M.	8 A. M.	9 A. M.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	NOON
January.....	+0'.6	+1'.2	+2'.1	+2'.5	+1'.6	-0'.3	-2'.3
February.....	+1'.2	+1'.9	+2'.5	+2'.5	+1'.5	-0'.2	-2'.0
March.....	+1'.8	+2'.9	+3'.7	+3'.4	+1'.8	-0'.6	-2'.7
April.....	+2'.6	+3'.5	+4'.0	+3'.4	+1'.5	-1'.1	-3'.6
May.....	+3'.7	+4'.7	+4'.7	+3'.2	+0'.8	-1'.9	-4'.1
June.....	+3'.9	+5'.0	+5'.1	+3'.8	+1'.2	-1'.7	-4'.0
July.....	+4'.2	+5'.4	+5'.4	+4'.0	+1'.5	-1'.5	-3'.9
August.....	+4'.7	+5'.7	+5'.5	+3'.7	+0'.6	-2'.9	-5'.4
September.....	+3'.5	+4'.5	+4'.5	+2'.8	-0'.1	-3'.2	-5'.2
October.....	+1'.3	+1'.7	+2'.2	+1'.9	+0'.8	-0'.8	-2'.6
November.....	+1'.2	+1'.7	+1'.9	+1'.5	+0'.4	-1'.1	-2'.3
December.....	+0'.7	+1'.0	+1'.4	+1'.6	+1'.1	-0'.3	-1'.9

MONTH	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.	5 P. M.	6 P. M.
January.....	-3'.4	-3'.3	-2'.5	-1'.5	-0'.9	-0'.6
February.....	-3'.0	-3'.0	-2'.4	-1'.7	-1'.2	-0'.8
March.....	-3'.9	-3'.9	-3'.2	-2'.3	-1'.6	-1'.0
April.....	-5'.1	-5'.2	-4'.3	-3'.0	-1'.8	-0'.9
May.....	-5'.1	-4'.9	-3'.9	-2'.5	-1'.2	-0'.4
June.....	-5'.0	-4'.8	-3'.8	-2'.6	-1'.6	-0'.9
July.....	-5'.3	-5'.4	-4'.5	-3'.3	-2'.0	-1'.2
August.....	-6'.3	-5'.5	-3'.8	-2'.0	-0'.9	-0'.5
September.....	-5'.5	-4'.5	-3'.0	-1'.7	-0'.8	-0'.3
October.....	-3'.2	-3'.0	-2'.2	-1'.1	-0'.3	+0'.4
November.....	-2'.8	-2'.6	-1'.9	-1'.2	-0'.6	-0'.1
December.....	-3'.0	-3'.0	-2'.3	-1'.3	-0'.6	-0'.1

This table applies equally well to any part of Bucks County and may be used for correcting observations made at any hour of the day to the mean value for the day. It will be seen that the daily range is about twice as large in summer as it is in winter.

The secular variation of the magnetic declination is a change extending over a long term of years. Whether it is periodic, like the diurnal variation cannot be said at present, as our accurate information does not cover sufficient length of time to determine whether the needle actually does retrace its path after a long interval. Assistant Charles A. Schott of the Coast & Geodetic Survey has made a special study of this subject and the results of his latest investigations are published at Appendix No. 1 of the Report for 1895. The secular variation of declination in Bucks county during the past two centuries may be derived from observations at South Bethlehem between 1742 and 1897, Jamesburg, N. J., between 1761 and 1887, Harrisburg between 1795 and 1895, Hatboro between 1680 and 1850 and Philadelphia between 1701 and 1895, discussed in the above Appendix. These observations indicate that the declination was probably at its maximum sometime during the last half of the Seventeenth century from which time it decreased steadily until the minimum was reached in the first decade of the present century. Since then it has been increasing again at first slowly and then with greater rapidity until the annual change amounted to about 4'.7 per year. It is still (in 1900) increasing though at a reduced rate, about 3 minutes per year, and it is expected that a maximum value will again be reached in about twenty-five years.

The following table may be used for any part of Bucks county, for finding, by differences, the change in magnetic declination or variation of the compass between any two dates since 1680.

TABLE FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF CHANGE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE FOR ANY PART OF BUCKS COUNTY, BETWEEN 1680-1910.

1680	Jan. 1st.	7° 59' West	1800	Jan. 1st.	2° 01' West
1690	" "	7 57 "	1810	" "	2 02 "
1700	" "	7 43 "	1820	" "	2 17 "
1710	" "	7 18 "	1830	" "	2 42 "
1720	" "	6 43 "	1840	" "	3 17 "
1730	" "	6 02 "	1850	" "	3 53 "
1740	" "	5 16 "	1860	" "	4 44 "
1750	" "	4 29 "	1870	" "	5 31 "
1760	" "	3 44 "	1880	" "	6 16 "
1770	" "	3 04 "	1890	" "	6 56 "
1780	" "	2 32 "	1900	" "	7 28 "
1790	" "	2 11 "	1910	" "	7 49 "

If, for example, it is desired to know the change of the compass direction between July 1, 1757, and August 15, 1900, we find from the table that the compass has changed from three degrees, fifty-five minutes W., at the early date to seven degrees, twenty-nine minutes at the later date, or has moved from 1757 to 1900 three degrees and thirty-four minutes to the West.

The few observations available indicate that the distribution of magnetism in Bucks county is quite irregular and this conclusion is borne out by geological formation, as shown in a paper by B. S. Lyman, in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" for October, 1897. The general direction of the lines of equal magnetic declination (isogonic lines) is north and south and the declination increases from west to east. The following results of observations at Doylestown are taken from the Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania for 1887.

OBSERVER	DATE	DECLINATION	FROM TABLE	DIFF.
J. Watson Chase.....	Sept. 6, 1852	4° 20' W.	4° 10'	+10'
Benj. S. Rich.....	" 6, 1852	4 30	4 10	+20
Chas. Thompson.....	" 14, 1852	4 15	4 10	+ 5
Fred. G. Hillpot.....	" 16, 1852	4 15	4 10	+ 5
David W. Hess.....	" 20, 1852	4 20	4 10	+10
Jno. D. Balderstone.....	Dec. 17, 1852	4 25	4 12	+13
Josiah K. Storer.....	Jan. 10, 1853	4 15	4 12	+ 3
Jno. D. Balderstone.....	Apr. 17, 1871	5 25	5 37	-12
Fred. G. Hillpot.....	" 22, 1872	5 15	5 41	-26
Josiah K. Storer.....	" 30, 1872	5 10	5 42	-32
J. Watson Case.....	" 27, 1875	5 32	5 55	-23
Chas. Thompson.....	May 7, 1875	5 45	5 55	-10
Benj. S. Rich.....	Apr. 28, 1876	5 40	5 59	-19
David W. Hess.....	" 1885	7 05	6 37	+28
				Mean—2

The differences in the last column show that on the average the computed table gives directly the declination for Doylestown.

It should be borne in mind that every compass has an error of its own which may amount to half a degree in modern instruments and even more in those in use in the last century. For this reason the use of the compass in making surveys should be avoided whenever it is possible.

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